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# U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY-BULLETIN No. 84. PART I.

H. W. WILEY, CHIEF OF BUREAU.

# INFLUENCE OF FOOD PRESERVATIVES AND ARTIFICIAL COLORS ON DIGESTION AND HEALTH.

# I.—BORIC ACID AND BORAX.

BY H. W. WILEY, M. D.,

WITH THE COLLABORATION OF W. D. BIGELOW, CHIEF OF THE DIVISION OF FOODS, AND OTHERS.



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# LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY,
Washington, D. C., June 23, 1904.

Sir: I beg leave to submit for your approval a detailed report on the experiments undertaken in this Bureau to ascertain the effects of boric acid and borax on digestion and health.

In connection with the various phases of the work credit is given to those who performed it, but special mention should be made of the cooperation of the Bureau of Statistics, where the analytical data were tabulated. This assistance has been invaluable and has expedited the publication of the report. Acknowledgment is also due to the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service for the medical supervision given during the experiment.

I recommend the publication of this manuscript as Part I of Bulletin No. 84 of the Bureau of Chemistry.

Respectfully,

H. W. WILEY, Chief.

Hon. James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture.

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# INFLUENCE OF FOOD PRESERVATIVES AND ARTI-FICIAL COLORS ON DIGESTION AND HEALTH.

# I.-BORIC ACID AND BORAX.

#### INTRODUCTION.

### OBJECT OF THE INVESTIGATION.

The object of the investigation described in the following pages is to determine the effect of certain preservatives upon digestion and health. The work was undertaken in accordance with the authority conferred by Congress in the act (32 Stat. L., 286) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903. In that act the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized "to investigate the character of proposed food preservatives and coloring matters, to determine their relation to digestion and to health, and to establish principles which should guide their use."

The necessity for an investigation of this kind is found in the very general use of certain chemical compounds for preserving foods and of certain coloring matters for imparting to foods a tint resembling that of nature, which they may have lost, or of producing in food products certain colors which are attractive to the eye of the consumer.

The use of preservatives in food products is as old as civilization, and there is no occasion in these investigations for adding to the studies already made of the long-established preservative agents. Moreover, these preservatives are condimental in character and reveal themselves at once by taste or odor to the consumer. The more important of the common and long-established preservatives are salt, sugar, vinegar, and wood smoke. Alcohol has also been long used as a food preservative, but does not rank in antiquity and in generality of use with those just mentioned.

One of the chief characteristics of the modern chemical preservative is that it is often almost without taste or odor, and for this reason its presence in a food product, unless specifically proclaimed, would not be noticed by the consumer. But while this is true of most of the preservatives used in the preparation of foods (except the condimental substances mentioned), in the quantities employed, this does not mean that in a concentrated form they have neither taste nor odor. Quite the contrary is true. Nearly all of them in a concentrated state reveal themselves either by taste or by odor. For instance, salicylic acid in a pure state has a distinct taste, and sulphurous acid in the form of gas or in a nearly saturated solution is distinguished by its odor and irritant effect upon the nostrils. Nevertheless, small quantities of salicylic acid can be placed in food products without the consumer being able to detect it, and the same is true of sulphurous acid.

Legislation has been enacted concerning the use of preservatives and coloring matters in foods in foreign countries and in the various States of the United States. a This legislation is of varying character. prohibiting in some countries what is allowed in others, establishing rules and regulations which are local in character, and, in general, producing a state of affairs which is annoying to the manufacturer of food products and the dealers therein, and which, by the diversity of laws and decisions relating thereto, does not secure to the consumer the full benefit which was intended. The desirability of some investigation, therefore, is apparent, in order to establish certain principles concerning the use or prohibition of these substances, which, by reason of their more general applicability, may influence local and general legislation in a manner tending to secure a greater uniformity and efficiency. It is also evident that if these investigations are conducted under some direction not particularly interested in the construction of any law nor associated in any commercial way with the interests of either manufacturer or consumer, they will have a greater weight.

The Secretary of Agriculture is manifestly the proper official to undertake and direct such an investigation. The interests of the Department over which he presides are associated alike with producers, manufacturers, and consumers of food products, and thus any bias which might exist in other quarters in favor of any particular interest would be eliminated. For this reason the investigations conducted under his direction, even if no more thorough, painstaking, or reliable than if carried on under other auspices, would be commended more generally by reason of their freedom from influences which might tend to divert them from their intended purposes.

#### PLAN OF THE INVESTIGATION.

In determining the method by which these investigations should be conducted, a careful study was made of similar researches which have been made both in the United States and in foreign countries. A survey of the field of research in this direction shows that three principal methods of procedure have been followed.

a U. S. Dept. Agr., Bureau of Chemistry, Bul. No. 69, Pts. I-VI; Bul. No. 83, Pt. I.

In the first case may be cited those investigations which have been conducted by means of artificial digestion. Fortunately for science, the various ferments which are active in digestion in the living animal have been isolated and prepared in a reasonably pure state. By securing as nearly as possible the other conditions which obtain during divestion in the living body, artificial divestion similar thereto can be secured. Thus, if food properly comminuted and kept at the temperature of the stomach, in motion similar to that produced by the peristaltic action of the intestines, be treated by the proper digestive acids and ferments, the chemical actions which occur are entirely similar to those which take place in the living organ itself. Thus, the ferments that digest starch and sugar, those that act upon protein, and those that act upon fats can be studied outside of the living organism. The results which have been obtained by this method of investigation are most valuable, and when the preservatives and coloring matters in question are added, any changes which are produced, either in the degree or in the rate of digestion, can be easily ascertained.

In the second case the problem may be studied by experiments conducted upon the lower animals, and from the results of these experiments inferences may be drawn applicable to the human animal. This line of experiment and investigation has also great merit. The animals operated upon are kept under close control. The amount of food which they consume is easily ascertained. The excreta they produce are collected, and a complete chemical control can be instituted in connection with the digestive process. When preservatives and coloring matters are added to the food of animals thus treated, any changes which take place in the digestive processes or any lesions which are produced in the organs of the body can be ascertained. This method of investigation also has the additional merit that at the end of the period of observation the animal may be killed and changes in its organs which were so slight as to produce no observable effects during life may be sought and discovered. Thus, minute or incipient lesions of the digestive organs or of the other organs of the body are brought to light which otherwise would escape notice. If the digestive processes in the lower animals were exactly the same as those in the human animal, this method of investigation would necessarily be accepted as final and conclusive; but each species of animal has its own peculiarities of digestion, and therefore the results produced on one species by a certain course of treatment might not be secured with an animal of a different species or genus. This fact has led investigators to undertake a third kind of research, namely, experiments with the human animal itself.

This method of investigation also has advantages as well as many disadvantages. For the most part such investigations are carried out upon volunteers, since no one could be forced to undergo any such

experimental treatment except as a punishment for crime. In the second place, the intelligence of the human animal may also be utilized in the study of the effects produced. Symptoms which the lower animals might have of distress or malaise when in the incipient stage might escape notice altogether, whereas similar symptoms in a man would be described. Further, it must be admitted that animals under confinement, as is necessarily the case when experiments are made with them, are not wholly in a normal state, whereas the man who volunteers for an experiment of this kind would not chafe or become restive under confinement. Again, it must be considered that as the investigations above outlined are particularly applicable to the digestion and health of man, it is evident that the experiments made upon man himself would be the most decisive in all cases.

The one great disadvantage of experiments of this kind is the inability to absolutely control the "experimentee." Where a large number of persons is to be considered and the experiment is to extend over a long period it is evidently impracticable to secure a direct personal control of every action of each one during the whole time. In the present case the young men selected (who volunteered for the experiment) continued their usual vocations. They were simply placed upon their honor and neither watched nor confined. The data which are obtained in this way are therefore open to the objection, in some cases, that the rules and regulations set for the conduct of the experiment may have been transgressed without the knowledge or consent of the observer. While this is a valid objection and should have full consideration, it must not be forgotten that among the twelve young men upon whom the experiments were conducted it is not likely that the violations of their pledge of honor would be sufficiently numerous to affect in any marked degree the results as a whole. Further, it must be remembered that the greater number of those upon whom experiments were made were young men of approved character, many of whom had college training, and a large majority of whom were engaged in scientific pursuits. All these facts are of more or less importance in considering the character of the data secured. It would be unwise to claim that among so many persons and amid so many temptations no violation of the pledge took place, yet it must be admitted that upon the whole we can be reasonably certain that the obligations voluntarily assumed were discharged faithfully and conscientiously. Any departures from the set rules of conduct which might occur would not be made with any design of affecting the data, and therefore, as a whole, the errors which might arise from this source would, according to the doctrine of probabilities, be largely compensatory. Thus, while in any individual case the data might be rendered unreliable by reason of such departures from the set rules. the results as a whole would not be seriously affected. The plan of

the work, therefore, included the idea of conducting the investigations with volunteers—voung men, most of whom were connected with the Department of Agriculture—and provided that during the period of observation they should continue in their usual vocations.

#### ORGANIZATION OF THE WORK.

A large number of volunteers offered their services for the investigations above outlined. Each applicant for a place at the experimental table was required to fill out a blank describing the usual conduct of his daily life. This blank is as follows:

Descriptive blank to be filled out by applicants for hygienic table.

(1) Name and address. (2) Date of birth. (3) Have you had any sickness confining you to your room within a year? If so, state nature and duration. (4) Are you subject to indigestion? If so, state character and frequency. (5) Do you use coffee, tea, or chocolate with your meals? If so, state at which meals and what beveverage you prefer. (6) Do you use tobacco? If so, state in what form, at what times, and quantity. (7) Do you use wine, beer, or other alcoholic beverages? (8) Do you go to stool regularly? At what hours? (9) At what hours do you usually urinate? (10) At what hours do you go to bed? How many hours do you usually sleep? (11) Do you engage in any unusual or violent exercise? If so, what?

From the data thus obtained the fitness of the applicant for the long continued and careful work which he would be called upon to do was largely determined. The reputation of the applicant for reliability and probity of conduct was also a matter of importance, since it was evident that young men whose truthfulness and honesty could be questioned would not be suitable persons for the work.

In addition to the other information which was available, it should be remembered that all the young men who volunteered for the experimental work had passed examinations to enter the civil service of the Government. These examinations look carefully into the moral character of the applicants, their reputation for sobriety and reliability, and their general reputation among those intimately acquainted with them.

In selecting from the number of applicants it was decided that those addicted to the use of alcoholic beverages should be excluded. This exclusion was not based upon any prejudice which might arise from the use of alcoholic beverages, nor was it an expression of any principle or opinion relating to this habit. Since, however, the young men selected were to pledge themselves neither to eat nor to drink anything which was not given them at the experimental table, except water, it was thought that they could more easily keep that pledge if they were not addicted to the use of alcoholic beverages.

In regard to the use of tobacco a different principle was followed. Applicants who used tobacco in moderation were not rejected for that reason. It was required of them, however, that they should make a

statement in detail as to the manner in which they used tobacco, the kind and amount used, and times of day when used. They then pledged themselves to continue the use of tobacco in exactly the same way, in the same quantities, and at the same times during the whole of the observation period. In this way any effect which the use of tobacco might have upon health and digestion would be uniform throughout the whole period of observation, and therefore would not influence the data relating to the use of preservatives and coloring matters.

#### NUMBER OF PERSONS SELECTED.

Mention has already been made of the differences between species of animals in regard to digestive processes. In the same species of animal, however, marked idiosyncrasies exist among different individuals in relation to kind of food and rate and degree of digestion. These idiosyncrasies in the human animal are often accentuated, and failure to consider them might lead to a grievous error in the interpretation of analytical data. To eliminate, so far as possible, the effect of any idiosyncrasy, it was deemed advisable to select as many candidates as possible for the purpose of experiment. The facilities of the kitchen, the dining room, and the laboratory were carefully considered, and the decision was reached that 12 persons would be about the maximum number which could be placed under observation. When the quantity of analytical work connected with an experiment of this kind is considered, it is evident that only with a very large laboratory and a great number of assistants could work with more than 12 be properly conducted.

#### CONTROL OF MEMBERS OF THE TABLE.

The 12 persons chosen for the table were selected in harmony with the principles above described and were fully instructed in regard to the nature of their duties. Since it was not advisable to keep them under continual observation, it was arranged that half of them should be under observation and the other half should be left at liberty to pursue their usual habits of life, conforming, however, as nearly as possible, to the methods of living which they would follow when under observation. Thus the time of relaxation in each case was equivalent to the time of observation. In fact, the nature and extent of the work which the members of the table would be called upon to do were fully explained to them before they were asked to sign the pledges necessary to place them under the self-restraint which the character of the work required. This having been arranged, each of the members of the table subscribed to the following pledge:

I hereby agree, on my honor, to follow implicitly the rules and regulations governing the hygienic table of the Bureau of Chemistry during the time that I am a

member thereof. I agree, during my attendance at the table of observation, to use no other food or drink than that which is provided for me, with the exception of water, and that any water not used at the table will be measured and reported daily as a part of the ration. I further agree that I will continue to be a member of the hygienic table for a period of at least six months from December 1, 1902, unless prevented by some illness, accident, or unavoidable absence. I agree to continue the regular habits of my life, to indulge in no unusual excess of labor or exercise, and if tobacco be used it shall be used at such times and in such amounts as will be agreed upon between myself and the Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry.

I further agree that I will not hold the Department of Agriculture, nor any person connected therewith, responsible for any illness or accident that may occur during my connection with the hygienic table.

In order that the observations which they were expected to make upon themselves should be as methodical as possible, blanks were prepared for the entry of the data relating to the character and quantity of food eaten at each meal, and also relating to the temperature, respiration, weight of the body, and other data of a personal nature which would be of value in studying the problems under consideration. Samples of the blanks employed for this purpose are given in the appendix.

#### HOURS OF MEALS AND BILL OF FARE.

The hours of meals were fixed as follows: Breakfast, 8 a. m.; luncheon, 12 m.; dinner, 5.30 p. m. The members of the table were urged to be as prompt as possible at meals, although in certain circumstances some latitude was allowed. Inasmuch, however, as the food had to be weighed out in advance of the meal time, it was desirable that all should be present promptly at the hour in order that the food should not grow cold or stale. It perhaps would have been desirable to extend the meals over a longer period had it been convenient, since the arrangement above described made a very long interval between the dinner, which was finished usually by a quarter past 6, and the breakfast of the next morning—in all about fourteen hours, during which no food could be taken-while, on the other hand, all of the meals were included within a space of about ten hours. An earlier breakfast, say at 7 o'clock, and a later dinner would have been desirable, but the employment of the young men and the other conditions of the environment made any different arrangement from that adopted inconvenient to the majority of those under observation.

Further than this, it should be mentioned that the hours selected for the meals were those which are customary for persons engaged in the civil service of the United States. For this additional reason it perhaps was wiser not to attempt to change the hours of meals in order to avoid having so long a period between the dinner and the breakfast. The breakfast and dinner were made the principal meals, while the luncheon was of a lighter character, no meat being served.

Since the young men were to be kept under observation for periods

of from thirty to seventy days, it was desirable to make the bill of fare as varied as convenient. To this end the meats selected were roast beef, beefsteak, lamb, veal chops, pork, chicken, and turkey. Fish and oysters were also used. The eggs, which were served twice a week, may also be included with the meats. The butter was of the best quality which could be made and was free from coloring matter and salt. The milk and cream were obtained from dairies carefully inspected by the authorities of the District of Columbia and personally visited by the Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry. The vegetables and fruits were those of the season, and where they could not be obtained otherwise the best grades preserved by sterilization alone were used. The soups, in order to secure uniformity in their composition, were purchased of large manufacturing firms making a specialty of soups. In all cases it was stipulated that none of the foods furnished should have been treated with any preservative.

All the preserved foods which were employed had either been kept in cold storage, as was the case with the meats and the fowls, or been subjected to sterilization and subsequent exclusion of the air, as was the case with some of the vegetables, fruits, and soups. Assurances that these bodies were free from any chemical preservative or other antiseptic were secured from all the dealers, and these assurances were confirmed by our own examinations.

Coffee and tea were allowed in moderate uniform quantities to those who were in the habit of drinking these beverages. Desserts of various kinds were employed at regular times, consisting of custards, rice pudding, and ice cream made with the best cream, sugar, and a flavoring substance. A liberal supply of fruits was incorporated with the food supply, either those in season or those preserved by sterilization.

The bill of fare was changed every day, but recurred regularly in seven-day periods. This arrangement avoided the monotony of eating the same kind of food on successive days, and at the same time favored simplicity by the regularly recurrent use of established rations. This was convenient, both for the cook and for the steward, to guide in the one case in the methods of the preparation of the food, and in the other to determine the character of the supplies to be purchased.

Two rooms in the basement of the laboratory building were equipped as kitchen and dining room, respectively. The kitchen was supplied with two gas ranges and a full equipment of culinary utensils. The dining room was plainly, yet substantially, furnished with the necessary articles for preparing a table in a neat, attractive, but not expensive, manner.

# SERIES AND PERIODS OF OBSERVATION.

The entire experiment with boric acid and borax was divided into five series of observations, Series I, III, and V dealing with one set of

six men, and Series II and IV with the other set. Three divisions were made of each series of observations, namely, "fore period," "preservative period," and "after period." The time assigned to each of these periods varied, and the total time of the three periods varied from thirty to seventy days. The preservative period was divided into subperiods, differing in the amounts of the preservative used. The time covered by the various series, periods, and subperiods is shown in the following table:

Table I.—Divisions of the series, showing dates of periods and subperiods.

Series and period.	Date of beginning.	Date of end- ing.
Series I  Fore period a  Preservative period  First subperiod  Second subperiod  Third subperiod  After period	Dec. 22, 1902 do Dec. 27, 1902 Dec. 31, 1902	Jan. 13, 1903 Dec. 21, 1902 Jan. 3, 1903 Dec. 26, 1902 Dec. 30, 1902 Jan. 3, 1903 Jan. 13, 1903
Series II  Fore period  Preservative period  First subperiod  Second subperiod  Third subperiod  Fourth subperiod  After period c  Supplementary period	Jan. 28, 1903 do Feb. 1, 1903 Feb. 5, 1903 Feb. 9, 1903 Feb. 11, 1903	Feb. 21,1903 Jan. 27,1903 Feb. 10,1903 Jan. 31,1903 Feb. 4,1903 Feb. 8,1903 Feb. 10,1903 Feb. 15,1903 Feb. 21,1903
Series III. Fore period. Preservative period. First subperiod. Second subperiod. Third period. After period.	do Feb. 28,1903	Mar. 19, 1903 Feb. 27, 1903 Mar. 11, 1903 Mar. 3, 1903 Mar. 7, 1903 Mar. 11, 1903 Mar. 19, 1903
Series IV Fore period Preservative period First subperiod Second subperiod Third subperiod Fourth subperiod After period	Apr. 10,1903	Apr. 22, 1903 Mar. 27, 1903 Apr. 14, 1903 Mar. 31, 1903 Apr. 4, 1903 Apr. 9, 1903 Apr. 14, 1903 Apr. 14, 1903 Apr. 22, 1903
Series V Fore period Preservative period First subperiod Second subperiod Third subperiod Fourth subperiod After period	May 2,1903 do May 14,1903 May 26,1903 June 7,1903	June 29, 1903 May 1, 1903 June 20, 1903 May 13, 1903 May 25, 1903 June 6, 1903 June 29, 1903 June 29, 1903

a For the study of body weights the fore period of Series I began December 8. b Only two members of the class went through the fourth subperiod of Series II, and because of insufficient data this subperiod is omitted from averages. c As planned, Series II was to have an after period, but because of illness of all members of the class there was none.

The object of the "fore period" was to determine as nearly as possible the quantity of food required to maintain the body weight at nearly a constant figure and to determine the normal metabolism as a basis of comparison with that of the preservative period. Preceding the fore period the quantities of food freely chosen by each individual were noted so that some idea might be formed of the proper amount to be weighed or measured. If it was evident that too much food had

been habitually consumed, keeping the body in a plethoric state, the rations were cut down somewhat, in order that this condition might be removed. The quantity of the ration was, therefore, varied either by increase or decrease until at the end of about ten days there was no very marked daily change in weight. It was found impracticable, however, to secure an absolute constancy of body weight, since the climatic conditions, slight differences in the amount of exercise, and variations in the quantity of excreta all combined to produce variations in weight (as ascertained at any given period of the day), which are more or less independent of the actual quantity of food consumed. In order that these daily variations may be eliminated from consideration in the comparison of data, the average weight for the "fore period" is taken as the initial point.

The quantity of the ration having been thus determined by the observations of the "fore period," the "preservative period" is entered upon. During this time the quantity of ration previously determined is given without variation, except in case of sickness or some unavoidable condition, and to this ration a certain quantity of the preservative to be studied is added.

Borax was selected as the first preservative to be experimented with, both because it is probably the most important of the commonly used preservatives and also because it lends itself the most readily to purposes of demonstration. The preservative was exhibited in two forms, namely, borax and boric acid, as it was thought possible that the soda entering into the former might produce some modification of the results.

During the first part of the experiments here described the borax or boric acid was mixed with the butter. In later periods of the study it was deemed advisable for many reasons to administer the preservative in capsules. When it was realized that a certain article of food contained the preservative, a natural distaste for this article was developed, due largely, perhaps, to mental attitude. Since it was known by all that preservatives were administered, there seemed to be no valid reason why they should not be given in capsules in order that the prejudice against any particular article of food might be avoided. It is true that objection might be made to this method because it is so different from the actual method of consuming preservatives when added to foods in the ordinary way. Preliminary experiments with the gelatin of the capsules showed that it dissolved in a very few moments in the digestive ferments.<sup>a</sup> This having been established, it is evident that in a few minutes after the administration of a capsule containing borax its gelatinous envelope would be dissolved, and by the peristaltic action of the stomach the contents of the capsule would be mixed with those of the stomach. The nitrogen contained in the capsule was determined (0.024 gram) and allowed for in making the balance of the daily rations in Series V. Its disregard during the twelve days of Series IV when capsules were introduced experimentally in no way affects the results.

In the administration of the preservative small quantities were first given, approximately as much as would be consumed in eating foods preserved with borax, such as butter and meat. These quantities were progressively increased for the purpose of reaching, if possible, the limit of toleration of the preservative by each individual. For each variation of the quantity given a separate study of the digestive processes as influenced by the preservative was made.

At the end of the "preservative period" the "after period" began. During the "after period" the same quantities of food were given as in the preservative period, the preservative, however, being omitted. The object of this "after period" was to restore the individual as nearly as possible, if there had been any disturbance of his physical state, to the condition precedent to the beginning of the "preservative period."

During the entire time from the beginning of the "fore period" to the end of the "after period" the foods were weighed or measured and analyzed and the excreta collected and analyzed.

## DURATION OF THE EXPERIMENTAL STAGES.

The first decision in regard to the duration of the experimental work was largely empirical. The one object which was sought to be obtained was to make it long enough to reach reliable conclusions. The effect of the duration of the test was considered of paramount importance, inasmuch as it is evident, assuming that deleterious or favorable effects are produced, that they would not become fully manifest without a sufficient lapse of time. If the preservative in question be given in very large quantities, immediate effects, either favorable or unfavorable, will be noticed. If, on the other hand, it be deemed desirable to begin with quantities approximating those which would be secured by eating foods preserved therewith, a longer time would probably elapse before any noticeable effects would be produced.

A period of ten days as a "fore period," in order to secure the equilibrium of the body, has proved to be a reasonably satisfactory one. In the earlier experiments the period during which the preservative was given was also fixed for ten days, or approximately so. Experience showed that this was not a sufficiently long time. Fifteen or twenty days at least should be allowed for such observations. Especially is this the case if the preservative be given in increasing amounts, as was done throughout most of the investigations here described. A convenient division of the time is into four-day periods, the increases in the dose of the preservative to come at the end of each four days.

Four such increases are desirable at least, and hence the period of the experimental study of the preservatives, as a rule, should not be less than twenty days.

Unless a great disturbance of the normal functions has been produced by the preservatives administered, an "after period" of ten days will be found sufficient in most cases to restore the functions of the body to their normal state and to bring the weight of the body, if it has been changed, back to the normal. In many cases, however, there may be an accumulation of the preservative in the body, requiring a considerable part of the after period for its complete removal. In such cases any effects which may have been produced are likely to be manifested for many days.

In the discussion of the data which follow, the duration of the periods of observation will be indicated in each case.

#### COLLECTION OF EXCRETA.

Where the individual is under constant observation and is devoting his whole time to the experiment, the matter of the collection of the excreta is simplified; but the problem of making collections from so many persons engaged in the usual vocations of life was a matter of some difficulty.

The importance of regularity in the hours of voiding the excreta was impressed upon all. Bottles were provided which each individual could take with him during the day or during his absence from the laboratory, and in so far as the urine was concerned little difficulty was experienced in collecting it without undue annoyance. The matter of the collection of the feces was much more difficult. The problem was studied from many points of view, and the final decision was to adopt a special form of can, which was found both cheap and efficient. This can is described under the head of analysis of feces. (See fig. 1, p. 26.)

#### MEDICAL SUPERVISION.

It was deemed important to have competent medical supervision of the members of the experimental class in order that the results of the investigations might be studied also from the point of view of the physician. It was also thought best that this supervision should come for this purpose from an official source. To this end the Secretary of Agriculture addressed the following communication to the Secretary of the Treasury:

I have the honor to ask that you request the Surgeon-General of Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service to detail a physician from his staff to make physical and medical examinations of the young men employed in this Department in testing the effect of preservatives upon the health of the consumer.

There will not be any great drain upon the time of this expert, since the examinations are to be made only about once in ten days, on six young men, and will not consume probably over two hours, making a total of not to exceed six hours' service per month.

In this connection, I beg to suggest that the Surgeon-General arrange with Dr. H. W. Wiley, the Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, for the details of these examinations.

# The following reply was received to the above communication:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of January 28, 1903, requesting that the Surgeon-General of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service be asked to detail a physician from his staff to make physical and medical examinations of the young men employed in your Department in testing the effect of preservatives upon the health of the consumer.

In reply I have to inform you that your communication has been forwarded to the Surgeon-General of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, who informs me that he will detail Asst. Surg. Gen. H. D. Geddings to make the desired examinations.

The Surgeon-General further informs me that he has communicated with Prof. H. W. Wiley, the Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry of your Department, and that Doctor Geddings has been instructed to arrange details with Professor Wiley in the matter.

In harmony with the above arrangement Doctor Geddings regularly visited the young men under experiment once a week, giving them a careful physical examination, inquiring in regard to symptoms of any disturbances in their physical state, and prescribing for them when they fell ill, either incidentally to their work or independently thereof. Before this time, however, during the first table, the medical examination was made by Dr. E. B. Behrends. Unfortunately, in several cases, the members of the training table suffered severely from colds, influenza, and grippe to such an extent that their services were often lost during a whole period. These cases of illness, not due to the action of the preservatives, are duly noted in the proper places in the details of the experimental work.

Doctor Geddings classified and arranged his notes respecting the various members of the table, and the data obtained by him are incorporated in this report.

#### EXAMINATION OF THE BLOOD.

Any changes which might take place in the relative number of corpuscles in the blood, or in the blood coloring matter, are of value in determining the general effect of the added preservatives upon health and digestion. To determine these the ordinary methods of counting the blood corpuscles and measuring the coloring matter in the blood were followed. Valuable help in the initiation of this work was obtained from Dr. William B. French and Dr. J. H. McCormick. The actual examination of the blood, for the purposes mentioned, was conducted by Messrs. B. J. Howard and C. P. Knight. The examination of the blood was not made at the beginning of the work, and so these observations do not cover the whole time of the experiment.

#### DETERMINATION OF TEMPERATURE AND PULSE.

The temperature of the blood was taken sub lingua before and after dinner each day. This method is probably the least accurate of all in common use. It is, however, convenient and easy. Since the object of the determination was to disclose any notable departures from the normal, the method was considered fairly reliable. Standard clinical thermometers of maximum registration were used for this purpose, each subject being supplied with a separate thermometer. These thermometers were all graduated through the courtesy of the Bureau of Standards.

The rate of pulse was also determined in connection with the determination of the temperature. This is, however, not a matter of so very much importance because of the ease with which the rate of pulse is varied by exercise and emotional influences.

In general, an attempt was made to control as fully as possible all the avenues which might lead to any useful information concerning changes, even of a minute character, in the functional activities of the body during the period of observation. As has already been intimated, the final verification of any small changes of an organic nature, especially of incipient lesions, which may take place is denied in experiment upon human beings, but, in so far as possible, any intimations of such changes which could have been secured by any of the ordinary methods of study were noted.

In data of this kind, namely the determination of the temperature, rate of pulse, etc., where dependence is placed upon the subject himself, there are doubtless errors of observation which are undetected. Instructions, however, were given, and in so far as possible carried out, to the effect that any variation of a marked character from a normal state must be verified by a second observer. This rule applied, not only to the variations in the body weight from day to day, but also to the departures of the temperature from the normal, and to the variations in the rate of pulsation of the heart. Thus, whenever one individual in the class noted any marked variation from the normal he called upon either one of the superintendents or one of his fellows to verify the numbers which he had observed. By this precaution many errors which otherwise would have crept into the reports were avoided.

#### BODY WEIGHTS.

The weights of the body were ascertained by means of a platform scale with agate bearings, and of a delicacy sufficient to register easily differences of weight of 10 grams when carrying a man of average weight. There was of course some little annoyance occasioned in taking the weights because it was necessary that they be taken naked. It is not safe to assume that the weight of clothing remains constant,

for even if the same kind or character of clothing be worn the variation in weight is very great because of changes in the hygroscopic condition of the atmosphere. Thus a given amount of clothing would show very different weights on a dry and on a wet day.

Certain variations in weight from the normal have already been explained, and in the general discussion of the influence of weights it is always advisable to take the average weight of a period of days rather than the separate weight for any one day. In the interpretation of the value of the body weight it should not be forgotten that a loss in weight must not be interpreted to mean always defective nutrition, nor a gain in weight be attributed always to conditions favorable to health. The accumulation of an excessive amount of fat is not an evidence of excellent digestion or normal increase. It may be due to a perversion, to some extent, of the processes of assimilation. On the other hand, a loss of weight is not always to be interpreted as indicating an unfavorable condition of nutrition, because in persons who indulge in overfeeding or who have accumulated excessive fat for other reasons a diminution of weight may be distinctly favorable to better digestion and health. Nevertheless, in a state of normal equilibrium, when the food supply remains constant any marked variations in weight can not be regarded as wholly normal.

#### METHODS OF ANALYSIS.

The methods of analysis employed were those, in so far as they applied, of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, and, in other cases, those commonly used by physiological chemists.

#### ANALYSIS OF FOODS.

So far as possible foods were composited or received in large quantities and in such condition that a fair sample could be taken of a lot which would last the table for considerable time. For instance, in the case of soups, vegetables, and fruit products (canned fruit, jellies, and jams) arrangements were made with manufacturers to receive the product of a single kettle canned in such a manner that the contents of the separate cans would be as nearly uniform as possible. In this way one or two cans of each lot were taken as a sample, and a single analysis was made to answer as long as that shipment lasted. A great amount of analytical work which would have attended the examination of each food at each meal was thus avoided.

Potatoes were cooked without seasoning, and a composite sample of all the potatoes served during the subperiod was subjected to analysis. The bread was purchased of a neighboring baker. Throughout the entire experiment only one variety of bread, of very constant composition, was employed. In all cases the water content of each food for

each meal was determined, and the results obtained from the analysis of canned goods or of composite samples were calculated to the moist-ure content of the food for that meal.

Dried composite samples of bread and potatoes were ground and left in an unstoppered bottle, with occasional mixing, for several days, until they had absorbed the maximum amount of moisture from the surrounding atmosphere, when they were termed "air dried." They were then subjected to analysis. The samples of air-dried substances were weighed for all determinations within as short a space of time as possible, although the change of moisture content after the equilibrium was once reached would naturally not be very sudden.

Owing to the difficulty of making a mixture sufficiently uniform for sampling, each sample of eggs and pudding was dried and ground before analysis, the moisture content in the fresh sample being previously determined. In the case of meat, fish, and oysters the substance as taken from the table was passed several times through a sausage grinder and subjected to complete analysis without drying. In some cases the duplicate results on these last-named products were not so close as could be desired, and a repetition of the analysis was necessary. Owing to the fact, however, that drying would liberate fat and thus lead to great annoyance and inaccuracy in the preparation of the sample it was considered best to examine the samples of meat, fish, and oysters without drying.

In all cases when samples of food were weighed for the table a sample for analysis was placed in a jar closed with a screw cap, and then coated with paraffin to prevent the loss of moisture. The samples were then placed in a refrigerator and kept until the following morning, when they were examined promptly. The breakfast samples, however, were examined immediately. The determinations made were water, nitrogen, phosphoric acid, fat, and heat of combustion.

#### DETERMINATION OF WATER.

From 2 to 20 grams of the sample, according to its water content, were placed in a flat-bottomed dish (lead bottle caps, varying in diameter from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches, were employed) and heated over night in a water-jacketed drying oven, at the temperature of boiling water. This was a longer time than was required in the majority of cases, but, considering the large volume of work, it was found impracticable to dry simply to constant weight, and the errors due to a longer drying than was necessary were found to be inconsiderable. All substances were dried in the manner and at the temperature stated above. The fact that the results obtained with fruits were too high, owing to the dehydration of invert sugar at the temperature of 100° C., was considered, but owing to the varying sugar content of samples of different

varieties it was thought best to subject all samples to the same method of drying. The water determinations were all made by Mr. W. L. Dubois.

DETERMINATION OF FAT.

The residue from the determination of water was transferred to an extraction tube and the lead bottle cap which contained it was cut into small pieces and also introduced into the tube. The tube was then placed in position in a continuous-ether-extraction apparatus, mercury-sealed, and the residue extracted with anhydrous sulphuric ether for thirty-six hours. The fat determinations were made by Messrs. Warner, Given, Burd, and Jones.

#### DETERMINATION OF NITROGEN.

Nitrogen was determined by the Gunning method, as described in Bulletin 46 of this Bureau. Owing to the large volume of work it was found impossible to take into consideration the nature of the nitrogenous compounds. The total content of nitrogen only was determined. The nitrogen determinations were made by Messrs. T. C. Trescot and L. S. Munson, with the assistance of Mr. H. W. Houghton.

#### DETERMINATION OF PHOSPHORIC ACID.

The samples were moistened with water, treated with magnesium nitrate, dried, and ignited, and a solution was prepared as directed on page 12 of Bulletin 46 of the Bureau of Chemistry. In this solution the phosphoric acid was determined by the volumetric method of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists given on page 13 of the bulletin above mentioned. This method consists in dissolving the yellow precipitate in a definite amount of potassium hydroxid, and titrating with a standard solution of nitrie acid. The phosphoric acid determinations were made by Mr. L. M. Tolman.

#### DETERMINATION OF HEAT OF COMBUSTION.

Almost all of the samples were burned in the bomb calorimeter. In some cases of foods having a very high water content, such as canned fruits and soups, the heat of combustion was calculated, using the factors 5900 for protein, 9300 for fat, and 4200 for carbohydrates. The heat of combustion determinations were all made by Mr. E. M. Chace.

#### ANALYSIS OF URINE.

The urine was collected and preserved in bottles of about 1 pint capacity. It was kept in a cool place and returned to the laboratory each morning. The entire volume for each man for twenty-four hours was then mixed, measured, and subjected to analysis. With the excep-

tion of water and phosphoric acid, the determinations were made as described under food.

The phosphoric acid was determined by the uranium acetate volumetric method, the only modification in the method given by Sutton being that the urine was diluted with 2 volumes of water. This was found to be advisable for two reasons: First, to reduce the color, which otherwise interfered to some extent with the end reaction; second, because of the large amount of phosphoric acid present, which was found to be too great for exact results. The solids were determined by multiplying the specific gravity minus 1 (at 25°) by the factor 2450, or, as it is more commonly expressed, by multiplying the last three figures of the specific gravity (expressed as a whole number where the result is entered in four decimals) by 0.245. This factor is considerably higher than that which has ordinarily been employed (0.233). It was the result of considerable experimental work on the part of Mr. Weber, who conducted the urine analyses, and it is not greatly different from the results obtained by Long. The clinical examination of the urine was made by Mr. F. C. Weber.

In addition to the determinations previously mentioned, boric acid was determined in the urine. The method employed was that of Thompson.<sup>b</sup> During a portion of the time barium hydroxid was substituted for calcium hydroxid, and the barium precipitate was dissolved in hydrochloric acid and reprecipitated to free the last portions of boric acid from the precipitate. Comparative experiments were also made with methods involving distillation with methyl alcohol, but on the whole Thompson's method was found to be the most satisfactory, both on account of its greater convenience and because of the large amount of soluble salts present, which tended to interfere with the accuracy of the distillation method. The determinations of boric acid on the first series were made by Mr. W. D. Bigelow, and on the second, third, fourth, and fifth series by Mr. J. S. Burd.

#### ANALYSIS OF FECES.

The feces were collected in a can contrived for that purpose, and dried in a current of air at the temperature of boiling water. The can employed is shown in the accompanying illustration in its place in the apparatus, a cross-section view (a) also being given. It is 5 inches high and  $5\frac{3}{8}$  inches in diameter, closed with a friction top. Its construction is based upon the principle that with a beveled top fitting into an even opening a practically air-tight union can be secured. These cans are similar in their construction, so far as the opening is concerned, to those commonly used for holding paints.

In order that the same can in which the feces were collected might

a Sutton's Volumetric Analysis, eighth edition, page 436.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>b</sup>Sutton's Volumetric Analysis, eighth edition, page 98.

be used in drying them, it was necessary to attach apparatus whereby a current of air could be drawn through the can during the process of desiccation. This was accomplished by soldering a tube to the side of the can near the top and conducting the air, by means of a glass tube shown in the section, to the bottom of the can. A second tube was soldered to the opposite side of the can making connection with the suction apparatus. The cans were of a magnitude to hold all the dejecta in each case for a period of twenty-four hours. The weight of the can being previously known, the weight of the moist dejecta for the twenty-four hours was easily determined.

For desiccating purposes the cans were arranged in a battery of six for each series, though only five are shown in the drawing. In order to collect any volatile nitrogenous or sulphur compounds, as well as to determine the rate of passage of the air through the can, each one was provided with washing bottles, as shown in the figure, through which the emergent air bubbled on its course toward the vacuum pump. By opening or closing the communication with the can the rate of passage of the air was made uniform. Proper reagents were placed in the washing bottles to hold back any of the volatile compounds above mentioned.

The vacuum was produced by a large aspirator connected with the water service in the basement of the laboratory. As often twelve or eighteen cans were operated at once it was necessary to have this jet of rather large size. It was found that a jet of about one-fourth inch supplied by a 2-inch pipe was entirely sufficient to produce a vacuum for drying a series of three sets of cans as above arranged. The cans rested in a copper tank filled with water to within about 2 inches of the top. This water was maintained at a constant level by an automatic arrangement of the usual description. The heat was applied by a series of Bunsen lamps, so that all parts of the copper tank were evenly heated. The temperature of desiccation was slightly below the boiling point of water. At this temperature, and with the current of air regulated as above described, the complete desiccation of the contents of the can was accomplished in twenty-four hours. The loss of water having been determined by reweighing the can, its dried contents were ground and bottled for analysis.

The construction of the can and desiccating apparatus is shown in the accompanying figure (fig. t) in which a shows the cross section of the can; b, the water reservoir connected with the water supply, arranged to fill automatically the baths used for drying the cans; c, c, lead pipes to supply air to the water reservoir for the purpose of permitting the water to flow from it into the bath to maintain a constant level; d, d, pipes to convey water from the reservoir to the bath.

At first the ordinary tin paint cans were obtained from the manufacturers, and the side tubes soldered to them. It was found, however,

that the quality of tin was so poor that a single can could only be used from three to five times. It proved more advantageous to have cans made to order of heavy tinned copper. The usual stock tin flange and caps, however, were still employed.

Before being used the cans were weighed, and after the collection of the feces a second weight was taken. The can was then placed in the water bath shown in the accompanying cut, attached to a vacuum; the water was heated to approximately the boiling point, and a brisk current of air was drawn through the can. It was at first feared that a loss of ammonia would result from heating at this temperature, and

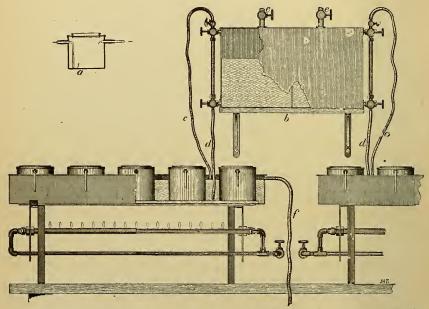


Fig. 1.—Apparatus for drying feces: a, Section of can; b, water reservoir; c and d, tubes for preserving constant level of water in bath; e, e, valves regulating water supply for reservoir; f, overflow pipe for water bath.

wash bottles containing sulphuric acid were placed in the circuit immediately under the can. The amount of ammonia so collected, however, was so small as to appear negligible.

The cans were placed in the bath each morning about 9 o'clock, and heated for twenty-four hours, when they were usually dry. In some cases a longer period of drying was found necessary. The dried sample was then ground to a fine powder and left in an unstoppered bottle for a period of four days to attract the normal amount of moisture from the air. Samples for the separate determinations were weighed within as short a space of time as possible. The determinations described under food were then made, and by the same analysts.

#### SPECIAL DIFFICULTIES CONNECTED WITH THE WORK.

#### COLLECTION OF EXCRETA.

Aside from the usual difficulties connected with analytical practice, which must always be taken into consideration, there are some special points in connection with a work of this kind which must be mentioned. These difficulties are connected chiefly with the collection and analysis of the excreta. The principal object in the analysis of the excreta, as is evident, is to establish the relation between certain ingested elements and those which appear in the excreta. Certain forms of food are more or less completely changed in passing through the body, and are oxidized and manifested as heat and energy. The fats and carbohydrates are types of foods of this kind. Certain other elements in foods, while they undergo marked changes of combination during digestion, assimilation, and excretion, appear in the excreta in practically the same quantity in which they are found in the food. Among these substances may be particularly mentioned nitrogen, sulphur, and phosphorus.

In a state of equilibrium, where the body is exercising all of its functions in a normal manner, and where there is neither increase nor decrease in body weight, the quantities of nitrogen, sulphur, and phosphorus which are excreted should be the same as those which are ingested in the food. This should not be construed to imply that the actual elements eaten on one day appear in the excreta of the next day. This is far from being the case. It may require many days, weeks, or even months, for a given particle of nitrogen, sulphur, or phosphorus ingested in the food to reappear in the excreta. It is sufficient, however, for the purpose of establishing the balance between these ingested substances and those which are recovered in the excreta to assume that the quantities forced out of the body each day in a normal state are equivalent in all respects to those which are introduced. As an illustration, the case of a tube long enough to hold a hundred marbles may be cited. If an additional marble be forced in at one end of the tube, a marble of equal magnitude will be forced out at the other, and thus the balance will be maintained in the tube. So in a state of equilibrium each molecule or atom of nitrogen, phosphorus, or sulphur entering the body will be represented by a similar molecule or atom of these respective substances forced out of the body.

Were it practicable in experiments such as these to collect absolutely every particle of emergent nitrogen, for instance, the balance between the entering and departing nitrogen should be complete. In these experiments, however, no attempt was made to collect any of the nitrogen except that removed from the body in the urine and feces. This, of course, represents nearly all of the nitrogen excreted,

but not quite all. Small amounts of nitrogen are separated from the body in the hair, the nails, and the desquamations from the surface of the body. Thus in a perfectly normal state of the body the sum of the nitrogen excreted in the urine and the feces would not represent the total amount ingested in the food. On the other hand, in abnormal states of the body, where the breaking down of the tissues is going on more rapidly than their building up, just the reverse condition would prove true. The same statements may be made with reference to the sulphur and phosphorus.

It is evident, however, that if a relation can be established between the total amount of these substances entering the food and that leaving the body in the urine and feces, any disturbance of that relation by the addition of an abnormal constituent to the food, such as a preservative, can be easily detected. Therefore, for the purposes of these investigations, the fact that complete collection of these elements from the body is not secured is not a valid objection to the deductions which are made from the data. Nevertheless, it should be pointed out with clearness and frankness that in the conditions in which these experiments were made there are possibilities of error which must not be overlooked. Carelessness on the part of the observer himself in the collection of the excreta, a violation of the pledge in regard to the conduct of life, or an error in analysis would each tend to render the results of less value. That such errors have been wholly excluded from the data submitted is not likely. On the other hand, errors of this kind which may have been introduced could not have been purposely made in order to modify the final results of the investigation. Hence it is fair to assume that such errors are to a certain extent compensatory and that they do not affect seriously the conclusions based upon the data as a whole. Those who have worked in investigations of this kind, however, will understand the great difficulties which attend them, as well as the care which has to be exercised in their conduct, and will be the more ready to excuse any unavoidable error which may have crept in, either in the conduct of the work or in the morale of those who were subjected to the experiment.

#### EFFECT OF REGULAR HABITS.

Another important factor must be considered in the interpretation of the data which have been obtained in these experiments, namely, the effect upon the physical well-being of the subject produced by regular habits of living, uniform quantity of diet, and general control of the appetites.

It is usually considered by physiologists and physicians that regular habits of life conduce to health and strength. This theory has been corroborated by the results of the experimental work here detailed. While it is true that in many instances during the progress of the investigation the members of the table were made temporarily ill by the quantities of the preservative administered, it is nevertheless an interesting fact to note that at the end of the year, after the final "after period" had been passed, they appeared to be, and declared themselves to be, in better physical condition than when they entered upon the experimental work seven months before.

This fact, as has already been stated, must not be neglected, since it is evident that the tendency toward a good physical state and good health produced by the regular habits of life might counteract the unfavorable tendency of any exhibited preservative; so that at the end of the observation, if the results were judged only by the condition of the subject at that time, they might be pronounced negative, or even helpful, whereas in point of fact the preservative might have produced injurious effects. Self-restraint, temperance, regularity of exercise, regularity in hours of sleep and hours of work are believed to have favorable effects, and these were manifested in a marked degree throughout the whole of the experimental work.

#### MENTAL ATTITUDE.

That the personal attitude of the individual experimented upon influences, to a certain degree, the progress of digestion is undoubtedly true. Every physician and physiologist is familiar with the marked effect which mental states produce upon the bodily functions. These effects may be either favorable or unfavorable. Cheerful surroundings, good company, and, in general, an agreeable environment, tend to promote the favorable progress of digestion. A reversal of the conditions of environment to the disagreeable, combined with mental depression, bad news, and other unfavorable conditions, have exactly the opposite effect.

The question therefore arose in connection with the experimental work as to the advisability and possibility of preventing the mental attitude from producing any effect. A careful consideration of all the conditions of the problem made it clear that it would be impossible to conduct the experiments in any way which would exclude from the knowledge of the participant the fact that preservatives were added to the food. It was fully understood that he was employed for this purpose, and the very moment that the observation began upon his daily life, by weighing the food and collecting the excreta, he would be aware of the fact that he was under observation and was probably partaking of preservatives.

The question also arose whether or not the preservatives should be given in capsules op nly or whether they should be concealed in the food itself. Both of these methods received a thorough experimental trial. When the preservative was mixed with the food in such a way as to conceal its physical appearance, a certain dislike

of the food in which it was supposed to be was manifested by some of the members of the table. Those who thought the preservative was concealed in the butter were disposed to find the butter unpalatable, and the same was true with those who thought it might be in the milk or the coffee. When, on the other hand, the preservative was given in the capsules with the full knowledge of the subject, much less disturbance was created. In fact, after a day or two, when the subject became used to the fact that he was taking a preservative, it was apparent that the effect of the mental attitude was not at all noticeable. All the foods offered were relished because they were known to contain no preservative, while the preservative itself, exhibited in the form of a capsule, imparted no bad taste or other disagreeable effect.

If an experiment of this kind were to be continued only a few days it is evident that the mental attitude of the subject would be a matter of much concern, but when from thirty to seventy days are employed in one series of observations, and especially when the observations are continued for many months, this effect rapidly wears away, and probably does not influence the final results in any appreciable manner.

The young men were cautioned to avoid discussing among themselves any symptoms which they might notice, and urged not to dwell upon any indications of abnormal conditions which they might experience, but to keep their minds employed on their usual vocations and to avoid thinking, as much as possible, about the experiments which they were undergoing. In most cases this course of procedure had its desired effect, and from the general deportment of those upon whom the experiments were made it may be stated, with a considerable degree of confidence, that the mental state as a whole had very little influence upon the course and progress of digestion.

It is in this particular, namely, the mental attitude, that experiments conducted with artificial digestion and experiments conducted upon the lower animals have decided advantages. Yet it must be admitted that in the latter case the confinement to which the animals are subjected probably produces a mental attitude more prejudicial to normal physiological processes than that produced in the case of the man who understands fully the conditions which surround him.

## CLASSIFICATION AND INTERPRETATION OF THE DATA.

The great difficulties of correctly studying the extensive data which these experiments have given and drawing therefrom the proper conclusions are fully realized. The utmost care must be exercised in these cases to remove all possible personal bias and to free oneself, in so far as possible, from the weight of authorities which have been consulted. Public opinion also must not be forgotten in this respect, especially when it is considered that it is almost universally believed

by the great majority of our people that added preservatives are always injurious and in many instances poisonous. But even when personal bias, weight of authority, and public opinion are eliminated from the problem it is still a most difficult one. So many elements enter into its study, so many conditions difficult to control, so many idiosyncrasies are to be reckoned with, so many external causes influencing health which are beyond control, that it is difficult in many cases to decide, where variations are noticed, as to the exact or even apparent cause which has produced them.

The problem, therefore, has been attacked with a full knowledge of its difficulty and with the desire to be conservative and free from dogmatism. It would probably be better if all the detailed data which have been secured could be printed in connection with this discussion, so that the critical reader might be able in every instance to refer to the original figures. Enormous space, however, would be occupied by the data, and the fact that in most cases they would be of little use in detail has led to the decision to publish only such detail as may be necessary to point out the way in which the general data have been obtained. If, as may appear further on, all points of the problem have not been elucidated, the failure has not arisen either from lack of desire or from want of industry in the conduct of the experiment. It is to be attributed, rather, to the limitations placed upon the observers, either by lack of experience or by lack of knowledge, as to the best way in which to classify, digest, and study the data at their disposition. A serious attempt has been made to present these data in their full significance, and in no case has any tampering therewith been counseled, desired, or permitted. The unfortunate fact that many of the data are contradictory must be accepted without question. As the judge and the jury, in the light of contradictory evidence, seek to decide which is the more trustworthy, so have the data herein contained been interpreted with a view, if possible, to giving the greater weight to those which deserve the greater credit.

# EFFECTS PRODUCED BY THE PRESERVATIVE.

## SCHEDULE OF ADMINISTRATION OF THE PRESERVATIVE.

As has already been mentioned, different methods of administering the preservative were tried. At first it was thought advisable to administer the preservative in the food without indicating to the members of the table the particular article of food which contained it. Both borax and boric acid having but little taste, considerable quantities thereof could be added to certain articles of food, imparting to them neither marked taste nor odor. The boric acid was, therefore, first administered in the butter, for two reasons—first, because it is very often used as a preservative of butter, and, second, because in the finely powdered state it could be intimately mixed with the butter in such a way as not to disclose its presence by any visible signs.

The preservative was administered in butter during both the first and second series. It was not long, however, until the members of the table discovered that the butter contained the preservative, and though there was no decided effect upon the taste, a dislike of the butter was developed. During the third series the boric acid was dissolved in the milk, but before this series was finished the subjects discovered the fact, and a tendency to use less milk was observed. During the fourth series different methods of administration were practiced: During one day it was given in the meat, but this proved to be exceedingly unsatisfactory. The next day it was given in capsules. It was then given for a short period in the coffee, with results similar to those which attended its administration in the butter and the milk. Finally the use of capsules for holding the preservative was adopted as being the most satisfactory way. There is, of course, objection to this method, since it does not distribute the preservative throughout the food, as would be the case when used for actual preserving pur-The validity of this objection, however, is more apparent than real, since, when properly given in capsules, the containing coats of which are quickly dissolved, the substance, by reason of the motion of the stomach during digestion, is quickly distributed throughout the mass of the food.

In order to determine whether the capsules in which the preservative was administered delayed the absorption of the preservative, 10 capsules containing boric acid were placed in an artificial pepsin solution, made by dissolving 0.1 gram of granulated pepsin in 100 cc of 0.33 per cent hydrochloric acid. The solution was heated to a temperature

of 40° C., the capsules introduced, and the contents of the beaker gently stirred. In one minute and ten seconds after the introduction of the capsules one of them broke, releasing the boric acid, which immediately sank to the bottom of the beaker. At intervals of from five to ten seconds the remaining capsules broke, and within two minutes none was intact. At the end of five minutes both the capsules and boric acid were entirely dissolved.

As before stated, the nitrogen content of the capsule was noted. In order to secure a uniform method of distributing the contents of the capsule throughout the contents of the stomach, it was directed that it be taken at about the middle of the meal, so as to be introduced as nearly as possible into the middle of the contents of the stomach. This method of administration proved by far the most satisfactory of all that were tried. There was no dislike developed for any particular item of food on the supposition that it might contain the preservative, the capsules were tasteless, and no discomfort of any kind was noticed by reason of the temporary concentration of the material in any particular part of the contents of the stomach.

In the following table will be found a detailed statement of the administration of the preservative throughout the whole period of observation. The table will be found useful, not only as a summary of the amount of the preservative given and the quantities given on each day, but also for reference in case of a desire to study the effects produced upon any given subject at any given time in connection with the quantity of the preservative employed. When the preservative was used in quantities not to exceed half a gram per day it was usually given in a single capsule at one meal-generally dinner. When it was given in quantities of 1 gram a day it was taken at two meals in 4-gram capsules each. When given in quantities of 2 grams a day it was taken in ½-gram capsules at two meals and in two ½-gram capsules at one meal. When taken in quantities of 3 grams it was given in two 1-gram capsules at each meal. When given in larger quantities, requiring more than 1 gram at one meal, more than two capsules were given. When administered in the butter it was distributed in a similar manner, according to the number of molded lumps of butter eaten by each member of the table. Each lump of butter of 15 grams was so mixed with the preservative as to contain half a gram or 1 gram, respectively, according to the quantities given.

In the table which follows the amounts given at each meal are not specified, by reason of the undue extension of the tabular statement which would be necessary, but the total quantity given on each day is recorded. The distribution of the capsules during the various meals of the day will be sufficiently evident from the description which has already been given above of the times of administration. When any

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variation in the amount given to any individual occurred it is noted by appropriate references in the table itself.

Under the head "Special series" is a record of the amounts given to two of the original members of the table, who, by reason of illness other than that due to the administration of the preservative, were found unable to continue the regular course of experimental work. It was thought, however, that it would be of use to administer very small quantities of the preservative to these individuals throughout a long period of time in order to ascertain, if possible, by such an administration, any visible effect which this long-continued use of the preservative might produce. It is believed that the following data are sufficiently detailed to answer all purposes for reference and particular study.

TABLE 11.—Nehedule of administration of boric acid and borax.

[Quantities expressed in terms of boric acid.]

	1															
	Pate.	Method of administration.	No. 1.	No. 2	No. 3.	No. f.	No. 5.	No. 6.	No. 7.	No. 8.	No. 9.	No. 10.	No. 10. No. 11. No. 12.	No. 12.	No. 13.	No. 14:
Series 1:4 Dec. 22-	Series 1: a Dec. 120-26, 1902, inclusive (daily	In butter	Grams.	Grams, Grams, Grams, Grams.	Grams.		Grams. Grams.		Grans, Grans, Grans, Grans, Grans, Grans, Grans	Grams.	Grams.	rams.	Grams.	Grams.	Grams.	Grams.
777	30, inclusive (daily quan-	фо	21	\$1	21	01	\$1	21				-				
31 Jan. 1, 19	31 Jan. 1, 1963	do	ಾಂ ಾ	00 00	\$ 1.3	. T	ಕರ ಕರ	20.00								
24 23		do	ಎ ಎ	ರಾ ರಾ	ଚ ଶି	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	00 00	20 00								
Series II. Jan. 28-	Series II: Jan. 28-31, inclusive (daily quan-	do		:							1			-		:
Feb 1	Feb 1 tity).	do							÷1	÷ι	<i>d</i> 0	Ç1	÷1	Ç1		
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	2	do							100	0	0	1001	0	00:		
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6	6	op.								0	0	-91 -	0	00	:	:
Series II, su	Series II, supplementary period:	do					:		- Ç	) +	) F	7' (	) +	) r		
Feb. 16.	0	do							00	- O1	- 51		1 21	4 01		
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19.		do	:	:		:	:	:		71.10			7 6	d, rc	:	
9.5	20	90							00	. ro	0 0		50	. ro		
Series III:	Series III:	1	,	,	-	-	-	-		_						
Nar 1		do						0.0								
i ci		do.	-	-		·(		0						:	:	:
:0		ф	-	_	-	1	-	0			-				:	:
a Borie	a Boric acid was administered to all subjects in Series I. II, and III, and borax to all in Series IV. In Series V. Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 12 received boric acid, Nos. 4, 5, 6, and	Ill subjects in Series	I II an	d III. an	d borax	to all in	Sorios	V. In	Series V	Nos. 1	2. 3. and	12 recei	red hor	ie aeid.	Nos. 4. 5	6. and

a bord aget was administered to an subject in series 1.1, and 111, and borax to at it is series 1.v.

1 borax. In the special series boric acid was administered to both men.

2 subject ill; quantity reduced.

4 Dropped out.

5 Dropped out on account of illness.

7 Absent on account of illness.

9 No. 10 having taken the full amount up tothe 10th, no preservative was given him in this period.

Table II.—Schedule of administration of boric ucid and borax—Continued.

No.14.		
No. 13.		
No. 12.	67 am 8.8 8.8 8.8 8.8 8.8 8.8 8.8 8.8 8.8 8.	
No.11.	\$ 00000 mg H H H H H H H M M M	
No. 10:	SE CONTRACTOR DEPOSITION OF SECULAR SECURAR SE	
No. 9.	\$	
No. 8.	名 (表 (表) - Ha-Ha-Ha-Ha-Ha-Ha-Ha-Ha-Ha-Ha-Ha-Ha-Ha-H	
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No. 6.	G COHN∞∞∞ \$	
No. 5.	දිව සිති දිය 44 වා වා පා	
No. 4.	은 요 요 요 요 요 요 요 요 요 요 요 요 요 요 요 요 요 요 요	
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No. 2.	20 20 400000000000000000000000000000000	
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Method of administration,	In milk, do	
Date,	Series III—Continued.  Mar. 4a  5a  10  10  10  29  30  30  30  4 pr. 1  12  5 c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c	

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a Double portion given.

b subject fill: quantity reduced.

Scabject fill: quantity reduced.

Cachject fill: preservative given.

d Resigned from table.

c In Series V on-half gram of boric acid or its equivalent in borax was administered daily. No preservative was given to the following subjects on the days mentioned:

c In Series V on-half gram of boric acid or its equivalent in borax was administered daily. No gained a given to the following subjects on the days mentioned:

No. 2. after June 11 (ill); No. 4. after May 25 (resigned); No. 5, on May 27 (ill); No. 6, on May 8 and 9 and after June 11 (ill); No. 12, on May 13 and June 16 (ill); No. 14, on

May 4 and 7 and 13 and June 9 (ill); No. 6.

#### EXCRETION OF THE BORIC ACID AND BORAX.

Whether the preservative be given in the form of boric acid or borax appears to have little effect upon the percentage thereof appearing in the urine. In Tables III to VIII are found a detailed statement of the quantity of the preservative daily given in the food, in terms of boric acid, and the amount recovered in the urine, together with a statement of the total amount taken during the series, and the percentage of the total exhibited amount recovered in the urine.

In Series I (Table III) it is seen that of 25 grams of boric acid taken by No. 1, 86.96 per cent is recovered in the urine. In the case where 1 gram is given, the first day 604.9 milligrams are recovered; on the second day, when the same amount is given, 871.3 milligrams are recovered; on the third day, when still the same amount is given, 902.8 milligrams are recovered; on the fourth day, when the maximum amount is recovered during the exhibition of 1 gram, 938.7 milligrams are recovered. It is apparent that there is a continued accumulation of boric acid in the system up to about the fourth day, when the quantities recovered in the urine remain almost constant. On the cessation of the administration of the boric acid the quantity in the urine rapidly falls. At the end of about the third or fourth day thereafter there are no longer any measurable quantities found, but traces of the preservative remain in the urine for about eight days. said, then, without expressing the fact accurately for every case, that in about eight days after the cessation of the giving of large quantities of boric acid all traces of it are removed from the urine and presumably from the system. It will not be necessary to go over the data for each of the members of the table separately. They practically illustrate the principle which is outlined by the detailed data of No. 1. The largest percentage of the total exhibited amount recovered in the urine is found in the case of No. 2, namely, 88.51, and the smallest in the case of No. 5, 77.86. The average quantity excreted in the urine for the whole number under observation during the whole of the first series is 83.05 per cent.

In Table IV are given the details of the exhibition of the preservative in Series II, with the quantities recovered. As has already been intimated, there are very serious irregularities in this table due to illness. Especially are the data for Nos. 8, 9, and 11 extremely unsatisfactory. In the case of No. 9 only 3 grams are given, excluding the quantity administered in the supplementary period, and in the case of No. 11 only 8 grams. Nos. 7 and 10 are the only members of the class who receive the full amount. The percentage eliminated in the urine of No. 7 is 81.82, and of No. 10, 82.13. The average amount eliminated in the urine for the whole class is 82.85 per cent.

The data for Series III are given in Table V. The data for this series are also incomplete, and especially do they vary from the other

two tables in the quantities which are recovered in the urine, being remarkably low in the case of all the members of the class of Series III. No satisfactory explanation of this variation can be given. Had it occurred in only one instance it might have been attributable to a failure to collect the whole of the urine or to some analytical error, but, being uniformly low, these explanations are not tenable. Of the total quantity of boric acid given to all the members of the class, namely, 132.9 grams, 84.9 grams are recovered in the urine, a percentage of 63.88.

The data for Series IV are given in Table VI. We have here a return to the percentage occurring in the urine shown in Series I and II. The highest amount recovered is in the case of No. 11, namely, 89.74, and the lowest in the case of No. 8, 78.68. During this series 99.5 grams of boric acid in the form of borax is given in the food, of which 82.55 grams are recovered in the urine, or 82.96 per cent.

The quantities of boric acid recovered in the individual cases in Series V vary greatly. (See Table VII.) As has been already explained, only ½-gram quantities are given during this series of observations, but the exhibition of this quantity is extended over a period of fifty days, so that in normal cases 25 grams of boric acid are administered during this period to each of the subjects. In point of fact, however, in only two instances is this full amount taken, while in a third instance within half a gram of that amount is taken. The largest percentage recovered in any one instance is in the case of No. 4, namely, 84.42 per cent. No. 4, however, completed only about half of the period. The smallest quantity excreted is found in the case of No. 3, namely, 68.44 per cent. Of the 127 grams of boric acid administered during the whole series 95.47 are recovered in the urine, or 75.17 per cent.

Summarizing the quantity of boric acid given during the whole period of observation, including the five series (Table VIII), we find that it amounts to 607.4 grams. Of this quantity 468.69 grams are recovered in the urine, or, expressed in percentage, 77.16. In connection with this determination attention should be called to the fact that the quantitative determination of boric acid in a liquid like urine is attended with considerable difficulties, unless such a length of time be devoted to it as would render the execution of a large quantity of work impracticable under existing conditions. The methods employed are fully described in the part of this bulletin devoted to the methods of analysis, and it is believed that the data obtained, while not rigidly exact, are satisfactory for the explanation of the metabolic processes. The data show that the great burden of excreting the boric acid from the body falls upon the kidneys.

In order to determine whether boric acid was lost to any extent by perspiration, one of the assistants in the laboratory carefully extracted with water a set of flannels worn for one hour during a game of ten-

nis on a hot day. Before the game he had carefully bathed and put on a clean suit of flannels. As a result no boric acid could be detected.

Two further trials were made for a longer period of time. The men undertaking them bathed, put on clean suits of flannels, and wore them for a period of twenty-four hours. During this time they played tennis for several hours, and rode their bicycles for about an hour. The temperature was quite high and prespiration was profuse. The water used in bathing and in extracting the flannels was mixed, evaporated to dryness, and tested for boric acid. A very strong reaction for boric acid was obtained, but the amount present was not sufficient to permit its quantitative determination with certainty.

In each case 3 grams of boric acid were administered at the beginning of the experiment. It would appear that in the first experiment the time allowed was not sufficient for the elimination of a sufficient amount of boric acid to give a test. In the case of the second and third, where a positive result was obtained, it can not be expected that the result was as high as would have been the case if the subject had been receiving the preservative for a number of days. As is stated above, about eight days are required for the complete elimination of the boric acid, and the amount eliminated in the first twenty-four hours amounts only to from 30 to 60 per cent of the amount administered. Owing to the small amount of preservative employed, the large amount of water necessary to secure it, and the inevitable inaccuracies due to the incomplete extraction, the amount of boric acid indicated by such an experiment must be incomplete. Probably the greater part of the 23 per cent of the boric acid not accounted for in the urine escapes through the pores of the skin.

Attempts were also made to determine whether any of the boric acid assumed a volatile state in the system and escaped in the respiration. The well-known tendency of boric acid to pass off in certain cases in boiling water led to the supposition that it might be reduced in the system to a form in which it would be volatilized in the respiration. One of the members of the table, who had been taking 3 grams of borax a day for four days, breathed as continuously as practicable for three hours through a solution of limewater. The limewater was then tested for boric acid with a negative result. Confirmatory tests were made with the same result.

Table III.—Boric acid ingested and recovered in urine during Series I.

	N	o. I.	N	o. 2.	N	o. 3.	N	0. 4.	N	0.5.	N	0. 6.
Date.	Dose.	Amount re- covered.	Dose,	Amount re- covered.	Dose.	Amount re-	Dose,	Amount re-	Dose.	Amount re- covered.	Dose,	Amount re-
Dec. 22, 1902 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 Jan. 1, 1903 2 3 4 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 10 11	Gms. 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Gms. 0.6049 8713 9028 9387 9213 1.16039 1.7514 1.7821 1.9821 2.2836 1.063 8545 1.061 Tr. Tr. Tr.	Gms.  1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Gms. 0.5582 .8642 .9341 .9357 .9412 1.2411 1.6245 1.7489 1.8018 2.0011 2.2447 2.4579 2.4214 1.6422 .5154 .1176 .0790 Tr. Tr. Tr. Tr.	Gms.  1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 3 a7 2 2 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Gms. 0.5702 .8029 .9057 .8743 .8881 1.2167 1.7451 1.4763 2.9002 .9323 .3702 .0589 .0771 .Tr. 0	Gms.  1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 3 1 3 2.5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Gms. 0.6184 .8650 .9132 .9278 .9311 1.2289 1.3746 1.6131 1.5028 1.8879 1.3125 1.4341 1.5816 1.2104 Tr. Tr. Tr. Tr. 0	Gms. 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Gms. 0,5513 ,7932 ,8444 ,8873 ,8901 1,4013 1,6081 1,5941 1,6054 1,8547 2,1077 2,2139 2,3393 1,5562 2,271 Tr. Tr. 0 0	Gms,  1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Gms. 0.5029 .7882 .8517 .8799 .9009 .1.4098 1.5874 1.6047 1.6457 1.8019 2.2012 2.1075 2.1075 1.6960 .3157 .0869 .0718 Tr. 0 0
Total	25	21.7404	25	22.1283	27.5	23, 1029	22.5	17. 7381	25	19. 4641	25	20, 4055
Per cent recovered		86. 96		88, 51		84.02		78.82		77.86		81.62

<sup>&</sup>quot; About 4 grams given subject outside of Department.

Table IV.—Boric acid ingested and recovered in urine during Series II.

				v								
	7.	70.7.	No	. 8.	No	. 9.	No.	10.	No.	11.	No	. 12.
Date.	Dose.	Amount re-	Dose.	Amount re-	Dose.	Amount re-	Dose.	Amount re- eovered.	Dose.	Amount re-	Dose.	Amount re-
1903, Jan. 28, 29, 30, 31, Feb. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 11, 12, 13, 144, 15, 616, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 21,	1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 4 1 0 0 0 0		Gms.  1 1 1 2 2 2 0 Absent .do	Gms. a0,50 .76 .61 .55 .1,66 .1 35 .60 .30 .1257 .1,10 .1,75 .3,00 .2,60 .Absent	Gms.  1 1 1 0 0 Absentdo	Gms. a 0.50 66 .51 a.25       	Gims.  1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 0 Absentdododo	Gms, 0, 60 . 74 . 65 . 64 . 86 6 1, 25 . 1, 68 1, 47 2, 06 2, 29 9 2, 41 2, 72 2, 93 3, 03 a1, 60 a, 80 a, 20	Gms.  1 1 1 2 2 0 Absentdodododo do 8 4 3.33	69 2. 14 1. 83 2. 63 3. 14	Gms. 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 2 3 4 5 5 1 15	6ms. 0.47 -74 -68 -60 1.08 1.59 1.58 1.411 2.09 1.64 -63 -48 -39 -25 -Tr. 0 0 -43 1.45 1.73 3.38 3.48 3.49 4.45 1.73 3.48 3.49 4.45 1.73
Per cent re- covered		81,82	-	80, 63		61,00				_	-	90, 87

<sup>&</sup>quot;Determinations not made on account of lack of sample, but the probable amount of boric acid volded has been added in order not to interrupt the continuity of the data.

b One grain given but not lincluded because urine was not sampled.

c Figures for the supplementary period (Feb. 16-21) are not included in the total.

Table V.—Boric acid ingested and recovered in urine during Series III.

	N	o <b>.</b> 1.	N	0. 2.	N	0. 3.	N	0. 4.	N	o. 5.	N	0. 6.
Date.	Dose.	Amount re- covered.	Dose.	Amount recovered.	Dose.	Amount re- covered.	Dose.	Amount re- covered.	Dose.	Amount re- covered.	Dose.	Amount re-
1908. Feb. 28 Mar. 1 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	Gms. 1 1 1 4 4 2 2 3 3 2 0 0 0 0 0	Gms. 0.06 .33 .74 .73 1.78 2.60 1.75 1.54 2.00 1.70 1.59 .60 .26 .Tr. 0	Gms. 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Gms. 0.08 .26 .64 .66 .61 .80 1.52 .09 Tr. 0 0 0 0 0	Gms.  1 1 1 4 4 2 2 3 3 0 0 0 0 0 0	Gms. 0.12 .44 .71 .53 2.24 2.06 1.64 1.25 2.07 2.06 1.47 1.69 .64 .22 .Tr. Tr. 0	Gms. 1 1 1 1 4 4 2 2 3 1.7 3 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Gms. 0.16 .18 .32 .98 1.84 2.44 1.36 1.27 1.93 1.69 1.80 1.62 .60 .7r .Tr.	Gms. 1 1 1 4 4 2 2 3 3 2. 2 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Gms. 0.13 .24 .69 .74 2.56 2.66 1.24 .89 2.04 2.25 1.95 1.74 .53 .14 Tr. 0	Gms. 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 2 3 3 3 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Gms. 0.20 .14 Tr. 0 0 0 .38 1.10 1.79 2.33 2.29 2.03 .78 .23 .77 . Tr.
Total	26	16.70	11	5.60	27	17.14	25.7	16.39	27.2	17.80	16	11.27
Per cent recovered		64. 24		50. 91		63.48		63.78		65.44		70.25

Table VI.—Borax ingested and recovered in urine during Series IV.

## [Expressed in terms of boric acid.]

	No.	7.	N	0. 8.	N	o. 9.	No	. 10.	No	. 11.	No.	12.
Date.	Dose.	Amount re- covered.	Dose.	Amount re- eovered.	Dose.	Amount re- covered.	Dose.	Amount re- covered.	Dose.	Amount re- covered.	Dose.	Amount re-
7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. Total	Gms. 0.5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .10 0 Absent .do	Gms. 0.17 .33 .622 .58 .58 .30 a.10	Gms. 0.5 .5 .5 .5 .1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Gms. 0.14 31 33 36 64 71 71 83 76 64 74 71 1.18 80 1.21 1.78 1.18 1.18 32 24 6 Tr. 0 17.31	Gms. 0.55.5111111122222330000000000000000000000000	Gms. 0.16 .34 .466 .444 .70 .91 .855 .76 .87 .79 .91 1.17 1.58 1.80 1.64 2.22 1.57 .42 .21 .08 Tr. 0	Gms. 0.5 .5 .5 .1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Gms, 0.27 .29 .38 .35 .56 .53 .97 .74 .80 .92 .74 .80 .1.14 1.62 1.65 .36 .36 .38 .37 .37	Gms. 0.5 .5 0 0 Absentdo	Gms. 0.20 43 32 .08  411 .57 .74 .84 .86 .91 .92 1.23 1.71 2.14 .98 .27 .28 .06 .07 .0 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00	Gms. 0.5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 0 Absentdodo 1 1 1 2 2 3 0 0 0 0 0 15	Gms. 0.16 .32 .58 .4.30 .4.12 .57 .76 .84 .90 .94 .72 .1.36 .1.70 .2.32 .64 .24 .23 .07 .77 .77 .77
Per cent recovered		89.33		78,68		88.69		78. 96		89.74		85. 15

 $a\,\mathrm{Determinations}$  not made on account of lack of sample, but the probable amount of boric acid voided has been added in order not to interrupt the continuity of the data.

Table VII.—Boric acid and borax ingested and recovered in urine during Series V.

[Expressed in terms of boric acid.]

	No	0. 1.	N	υ. 2.	N	0. 3.	No.	4.	No	5.	No	0. 6.
Date.	Dose.	Amount re-	Dose.	Amount re- covered.	Dose,	Amount re-	Dose.	Amount re- covered.	Dose.	Amount re-	Dose,	Amount re-
1903.  May 2	G0	Gms. 0.38 0.38 333 40 25 381 25 381 284 383 383 383 383 383 384 387 282 382 382 382 382 382 382 382 382 382	Gms. 0.5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	Gms. 0.40 .44 .29 .47 .28 .47 .26 .49 .41 .37 .54 .37 .54 .38 .32 .30 .28 .32 .30 .29 .33 .31 .31 .32 .30 .28 .37 .31 .37 .40 .40 .40 .40 .40 .40 .40 .40 .40 .40	8.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5	Gms. 0.31 .30 Lost. 222 .44 .299 .30 .299 .44 .33 .35 .37 .34 .35 .33 .30 .38 .39 .37 .39 .39 .39 .39 .30 .30 .30 .30 .30 .30 .30 .30 .30 .30	Gms. 0.5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6	Gms. 0.35 40 40 36 35 42 33 35 1 46 44 44 49 46 34 44 40 33 39 39 40 41 42 42 39 39 39 40 14 42 42 39 39 39 39 40 44 42 42 39 39 39 40 44 42 42 39 39 39 40 44 42 42 39 39 39 40 44 42 42 39 39 39 40 44 42 42 39 39 39 40 44 42 42 39 39 39 39 39 39 39 39 39 39 39 39 39	Gms, 0.55.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.	Gms. 0.20 -31 -34 -29 -31 -31 -38 -38 -38 -31 -31 -44 -38 -38 -39 -39 -39 -39 -39 -39 -39 -39 -39 -39	Gms. 0.5 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.	Gms, 0.29 400 388 355 433 434 412 17r. 222 488 442 433 447 438 389 444 441 488 400 335 384 441 41 488 40 466 41 477 500 388 344 41 41 322 322 41 429 433 441 447 7r. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
					1			1				

a Determinations not made on account of lack of sample, but the probable amount of boric acid voided has been added in order not to interrupt the continuity of the data.

Table VIII.—Boric acid and borax ingested and recovered in the urine during Series I-V, inclusive.

#### [Expressed in terms of boric acid.]

Data.	Series I.	Series II.	Series III.	Series IV.	Series V.	Total.
Amount given Amount recovered	Grams. 150.00 124.58	Grams. 98.00 81.19	Grams. 132. 90 84. 90	Grams. 99.50 82.55	Grams. 127.00 95.47	Grams, 607, 40 468, 69
Per cent recovered	83.05	82.85	63.88	82.96	75.17	77.16

### MEDICAL HISTORY.

It is important in the study of the problems under discussion to secure, as nearly as possible, the complete medical history of each of the individual subjects. This was not officially arranged for, however, at the very beginning of the work, and the medical history of each case for some time was secured without the supervision of the representative of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service who afterwards took charge of this part of the work.

## PHYSICAL AND MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

The results of the physical and medical examination of each of the members of the class, made just before the beginning of the fore period of Series I, are summarized in Table IX, the examination being conducted by Dr. Edwin B. Behrends, with the collaboration of Dr. Andrew Stewart, to whom thanks are due for the valuable and voluntary services rendered. A summary of all the analyses of urine is given in Table X.

Table IX.—Preliminary physical examination of twelve men, each designated by number and initials.

### FIRST SET OF MEN.

Observation.	No. 1—J. N.	No. 2—F. C. W.	No. 3—W. S. O.
Age	29	24	21.
Height	5 feet 10½ inches	5 feet JU 1nches	5 feet 5½ inches. 55.05.
Family history	Good	71.89	Good.
Chast (inches).		good; consumption on mother's side.	
Chest (inches):	351		32.
Full inspiration	38	371	34½.
Full expiration	34	$33\frac{1}{2}$	
Girth of abdomen Figure		30	
Has had:	Good	G00a	Good.
Severe headaches	Yes		Yes.
Other nervous trouble.		No	No.
Body eruptions Subject to:	None	None	Tenia versicola.
Coughs			No.
Expectorations		No	No.
Palpitations	No	No	No. No.
Heart		Normal sounds, but	
	64		
Sitting	64	8892	100. 104.

Table IX.—Preliminary physical examination of twelve men, each designated by number and initials—Continued.

## FIRST SET OF MEN-Continued.

	THOI GET OF ME		
Observation.	No. 1-J. N.	No. 2—F. C. W.	No. 3—W. S. O.
Character of pulse	Good		Normal, but rapid.
Lungs	Normal	Normal	Normal.
Respirations (per minute). Temperature, under tongue	18	18	24.
(Fahrenheit). Disease of:	98.20	98°	99.20.
Stomach	No symptoms	No symptoms	No symptoms.
Urinary organs	Nosymptoms(seebelow)	No symptoms	No symptoms. See urinalysis.
Exercise	See urinalysis	Moderate	Moderate.
	ball and baseball in summer.		
Remarks	Contracted severe and protracted bowel	Has had very severe at-	
	trouble (diarrhea) in	tack of erysipelas, complicated with	
	Volunteer Army dur- ing Spanish-American	gangrene, leaving a very extensive sear	
	War. Of late has been	on the chest, still red	
	feeling well.	and threatening to break down.	
		break down.	1
Observation,	No. 4-W. L. D.	No. 5—R. V. F.	No. 6—L. M. S.
Age	23	21	19.
Height	5 feet 8½ inches	21 5 feet 6 <sup>2</sup> inches	5 feet 7½ inches.
Weight (kilograms)	57.57	52.63	61.60. Asthmatic.
Family history	(10011		
Stripped Full inspiration	321		$\begin{vmatrix} 34\frac{1}{4}, \\ 37\frac{1}{4}, \end{vmatrix}$
Full expiration	31	31	33.
Girth of abdomen	36	27	$27\frac{1}{2}$ .
Figure	Poor		Good,
Severe headaches	No	No	Yes.
Other nervous trouble. Body eruptions	None	No. None	No. None.
Subject to:			
Coughs	No.	No	No. No.
Palpitations	NO.	No	Yes.
Difficult breathing	No. Normal	No	Subject to asthma.
Pulse (per minute):			Rapid, but normal.
Sitting	72	88	84.
Standing	8t	92. Good	92. Rapid, but good.
Lungs		right lung, with sharp	Normal.
Respirations (per minute)	16	expiration.	24.
Respirations (per minute). Temperature, under tongue	98.20	990	100°.
(Fahrenheit). Disease of:	Vo oversten	V	V-
Stomach	No symptoms	No symptoms	No symptoms. No symptoms.
Urinary organs	See urmalysis	See urinalysis	See urinalysis.
Exercise	Moderate	Gymnasium three times a week.	None.
Remarks		Has a cold with slight cough.	Has simple goitre; has smoked to excess and been feeling badly for a day.
			badry for a day.

 $\begin{array}{l} {\bf TABLE~IX.--} Preliminary~physical~examination~of~twelve~men,~each~designated~by~number\\ and~initials{\bf --} {\bf Continued.} \end{array}$ 

SECOND SET OF MEN.

Observation.			
	No. 7—E. R. M.	No. 8—J. H. E.	No. 9—E. B. D.
Age	23	21	18.
Height	5 feet 7 inches	5 feet 10% inches	5 feet 5½ inches.
Weight (kilograms)	23	5 feet 10¾ inches	56.36.
Family history	Good	Good	Good.
Height Weight (kilograms) Family history Chest (inches):			
Stripped	32	34½	311.
Stripped Full inspiration	35	37	32½:
Full expiration Girth of abdomen	31	33	$29\frac{1}{2}$ .
Girth of abdomen	31	37. 33. 28. Excellent	27.
Figure	G00d	Excellent	Not robust.
Severe headaches	No	No	Yes.
Other nervous trouble.	No, except from tobacco	No No. None	No.
Body eruptions	None	None	None,
Subject to:	210110		
Coughs Expectorations	No	No	No.
Expectorations	No	No	No.
Palpitations	No	No	No.
Difficult breathing	NoRapid, but normal	No No Normal	No.
Heart Pulse (per minute):	Rapid, but normal	Normal	Normal.
Pulse (per minute):	22	20	mo.
Sitting	80	68	72.
Sitting Standing Character of pulse	Clichtly imagular	Cood	76. Good.
Lungs	92 Slightly irregular Normal	72. Good Normal	In upper posterior nor
Lungs	mornal	Mornial	tion of both lungs
			In upper posterior por- tion of both lungs, small, fine râles.
Respirations (per minute)	16	20	20.
Respirations (per minute). Temperature, under tongue	16 98.8°	20. 98.4°.	98.20.
(Fahrenheit).	00.0	0011	
Disease of			
Stomach	Occasional indigestion.	No symptoms	No symptoms.
Intestines	None	No symptoms	No symptoms.
Stomach. Intestines Urinary organs Exercise	See urinalysis	See urinalysis	See uringlysis
Exercise	Moderate now; summer	Moderate now; in sum-	Freely; belongs to D. C. N. G.
	sports.	mer, athletics.	C. N. G.
Remarks	Has smoked and chewed to excess.	Has used tobacco freely.	Has slight lateral sco- liosis.
	to excess.		HOSIS.
Observation.	No. 10—W. J. J.	No. 11—J. S. C.	No. 12—B. J. T.
Age	22	24	28.
Height	5 feet 11 inches	5 feet 8 inches	5 feet 9 inches.
Height Weight (kilograms) Family history Chest (inches):	65.45	69.09	67.28.
Chart (inches)	Good	Good	
Chest (Inches):	34	$35\frac{1}{2}$	
Stripped Full inspiration	37	38	37.
Full expiration	33	331	33.
Full expirationGirth of abdomen	33. 30½. Good	33½ 30. Good	30.
Figure	Good	Good	Good.
Figure			
Severe headaches	No	Mo	Ma
Othornomic trouble	2000-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00	180	No.
_ Other nervous trouble.	No.	No.	No.
Body eruptions	No. None	No No None	No. None.
Body eruptions	No None		No. None.
Body eruptions Subject to:	No None	No	No. None.
Body eruptions	No None	No	No. None.
Body eruptions	No	No	No. None. No. No. No.
Body eruptions Subject to: Coughs Expectorations Palpitations Difficult breathing	No	No	No. None. No. No. No. No.
Body eruptions. Subject to: Coughs Expectorations Palpitations Difficult breathing Heart Pulse (per minute):	No		No. None. No. No. No.
Body eruptions. Subject to: Coughs Expectorations Palpitations Difficult breathing Heart Pulse (per minute): Sitting	No	No	No. None. No. No. No. No.
Body eruptions. Subject to: Coughs Expectorations Palpitations Difficult breathing Heart Pulse (per minute): Sitting Standing	No	No	No. None. No. No. No. Normal.
Body eruptions. Subject to: Coughs Expectorations Palpitations Difficult breathing Heart Pulse (per minute): Sitting Standing Character of pulse	No	No	No. None. No. No. No. Normal. 88. 92. Good.
Body eruptions. Subject to: Coughs. Expectorations. Palpitations. Difficult breathing. Heart. Pulse (per minute): Stting. Standing. Character of pulse. Lungs.	No No No No No No No Normal, but rapid 96 108 Normal, but rapid Normal	No	No. None. No. No. No. Normal.
Body eruptions. Subject to: Coughs. Expectorations. Palpitations. Difficult breathing. Heart. Pulse (per minute): Sitting Standing. Character of pulse. Lungs. Respirations (per minute). Temperature under tongue	No No No No No No No Normal, but rapid 96 108 Normal, but rapid Normal	No	No. None. No. No. No. Normal. 88. 92. Good.
Body eruptions. Subject to: Coughs Expectorations Palpitations Difficult breathing. Heart. Pulse (per minute): Sitting. Standing Character of pulse Lungs Respirations (per minute) Temperature, under tongue (Fahrenheit).	No	No No No No Normal	No. None. No. No. No. Normal. 88. 92. Good. Normal.
Body eruptions. Subject to: Coughs Expectorations Palpitations Difficult breathing Heart Siting Standing Character of pulse Lungs Respirations (per minute). Temperature under tongue (Fahrenheit).	No None No No No No Normal, but rapid 96 108 Normal, but rapid Normal, 22 99.4°	No No No No No Normal.  76. 88. Good Normal. 20. 98°.	No. None. No. No. No. Normal. 88. 92. Good. Normal.
Body eruptions. Subject to: Coughs. Expectorations. Palpitations. Difficult breathing. Heart. Pulse (per minute): Sitting. Standing. Character of pulse. Lungs. Respirations (per minute). Temperature under tongue (Fahrenheit). Disease of: Stomach.	No None No No No No Normal, but rapid 96 108 Normal, but rapid Normal, 22 99.4°	No No No No No Normal.  76. 88. Good Normal. 20. 98°.	No. None. No. No. No. No. No. Normal. 88. 92. Good. Normal.
Body eruptions. Subject to: Coughs Expectorations Palpitations Difficult breathing. Heart. Pulse (per minute): Sitting Standing Character of pulse Lungs Respirations (per minute). Temperature, under tongue (Fahrenheit). Disease of: Stomach Intestines.	No None No No No No Normal, but rapid 96 108 Normal, but rapid Normal 22 99.4° No symptoms No symptoms	No	No. None. No. No. No. No. No. Normal. 88. 92. Good. Normal. 98.2°. No symptoms. No symptoms.
Body eruptions. Subject to: Coughs. Expectorations. Palpitations. Difficult breathing. Heart. Pulse (per minute): Sitting. Standing. Character of pulse. Lungs. Respirations (per minute). Temperature under tongue (Fahrenheit). Disease of: Stomach. Intestines. Urinary organs.	No None No No No No Normal, but rapid 96 108 Normal, but rapid Normal, but rapid Normal 22 99.4°  No symptoms No symptoms No symptoms See prinalysis	No No No No No No Normal.  76 88 Good Normal. 20 98° No symptoms No symptoms No symptoms	No. None. No. No. No. No. No. Normal. 88. 92. Good. Normal.
Body eruptions. Subject to: Coughs Expectorations Palpitations Difficult breathing. Heart. Pulse (per minute): Sitting Standing Character of pulse Lungs Respirations (per minute). Temperature, under tongue (Fahrenheit). Disease of: Stomach Intestines.	No None No No No No Normal, but rapid 96 108 Normal, but rapid Normal, but rapid Normal 22 99.4°  No symptoms No symptoms No symptoms See prinalysis	No No No No No No Normal.  76 88 Good Normal. 20 98° No symptoms No symptoms No symptoms	No. None. No. No. No. No. No. Normal. 88. 92. Good. Normal. 98.2°. No symptoms. No symptoms.
Body eruptions. Subject to: Coughs. Expectorations. Palpitations. Difficult breathing. Heart. Pulse (per minute): Sitting. Standing. Character of pulse. Lungs. Respirations (per minute). Temperature under tongue (Fahrenheit). Disease of: Stomach. Intestines. Urinary organs.	No None No No No No Normal, but rapid 96 108 Normal, but rapid Normal 22 99.4° No symptoms No symptoms	No No No No No No Normal.  76 88 Good Normal. 20 98° No symptoms No symptoms No symptoms	No. None. No. No. No. No. No. Normal. 88. 92. Good. Normal. 98.2°. No symptoms. No symptoms.
Body eruptions. Subject to: Coughs Expectorations Palpitations Difficult breathing. Heart. Pulse (per minute): Sitting. Standing Character of pulse Lungs Respirations (per minute). Temperature under tongue (Fahrenheit). Disease of: Stomach Intestines Urinary organs Exercise.	No. No. No. No. No. No. No. Normal, but rapid.  96 108 Normal, but rapid. Normal 22 99.4°  No symptoms No symptoms No symptoms See urinalysis Moderate; summer, baseball, etc.	No	No. None. No. No. No. No. No. Normal. 88. 92. Good. Normal. 98.2°. No symptoms. No symptoms.
Body eruptions. Subject to: Coughs. Expectorations. Palpitations. Difficult breathing. Heart. Pulse (per minute): Sitting. Standing. Character of pulse. Lungs. Respirations (per minute). Temperature under tongue (Fahrenheit). Disease of: Stomach. Intestines. Urinary organs.	No None No No No No Normal, but rapid 96 108 Normal, but rapid Normal, but rapid Normal 22 99.4°  No symptoms No symptoms No symptoms See prinalysis	No No No No No No Normal.  76 88 Good Normal. 20 98° No symptoms No symptoms No symptoms	No. None. No. No. No. No. No. Normal. 88. 92. Good. Normal. 98.2°. No symptoms. No symptoms.

Table X.—Urinalysis for six men, made by Dr. Andrew Stewart December 14, 1902.

Observation.	No. 1—J. N.	No. 2—F. C. W.	No. 3—W. S. O.
Reaction	Strongly acid	Acid	Acid.
Specific gravity a	1.0347	1.031	1, 026.
Albumin	None	None	None.
SugarBile	None	None	None. None.
Microscopic examination.			
Inorganic sediment:	X	Your	Mana
Uric-acid crystals Urates	None	None	None. None.
Oxalate-of-lime crys- tals.	None	None	None.
Phosphates	None	None	Amorphous and crys- talline calcium, ex-
Organie sediment:			tremely numerous.
Epithelial cells— Round	Very few	Very few	None.
Flat	Very few	Very few	Very few.
Caudate	None	Very few	None.
Leucocytes	Few	Very few	Very few.
Red blood corpuseles Casts—	None		None.
Hyaline	Extremely few	None	None.
Coursely granular	None	None	None.
Finely granular Coarsely granular . Epithelial	None	None	None.
Other forms	None	None	None.
Mueous cylindroids	Few; strands, numerous	Few	Few.
Observation.	No. 4—W. L. D.	No. 5—R. V. F.	No. 6—L. M. S.
Reaction	Strongly acid	Aeid	Acid.
Specific gravitya	1. 025 A trace	1.020 Very small quantity	1.032. Small quantity.
sugar	None	None	None.
Bile	None	None	None.
Microscopic examination.			
Inorganic sediment: Urie-acid crystals	None	None	None.
Urates	None	None	None.
Oxalate-of-lime erys- tals.	Few	None	Very few.
Phosphates	Amorphousanderystal- line calcium, numer-	None	None.
Organic sediment:	ous.		
Epithelial cells-			
Round	Few	Very few	Very few.
Candate	None	None	None
Lencocytes	Few	Few	Few.
Red blood corpuseles Casts—	None	Few	None.
Hyaline	Numerous	Few	None.
Finely granular	Very few	Few	None.
	None None	Very few	
Other forms	None	Pus, few; blood, few	None,
Mucous cylindroids	Fairly numerons	Few	With strands, very
Remarks			This urine was of a red
			eolor, containing an excess of urates.
Flat Candate Candate Lencocytes Red blood corpuseles. Casts— Hyaline Finely granular Coarsely granular Epithelial Other forms Mucous cylindroids	None Numerous Very few Very few None None	Few	None. None. None. None. None. With strands, numerous. This urine was of a color, containin

a Corrections made in each case as follows: No. 1, for 63° F.; No. 2, 92° F.; No. 3, 84° F.; No. 4, 78° F.; No. 5, 66° F.; No. 6, 91° F.

The advisability of a constant medical supervision of the subjects of the experiment resulted, as has already been stated, in the detail by authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, at the request of the Secretary of Agriculture, of Dr. H. D. Geddings, from the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, by Surgeon-General Wyman, in charge of that service. An inspection of the physical condition of each one of the subjects was made once a week by Doctor Geddings, and, in case of illness, special examinations were conducted on intermediate dates. The data obtained by Doctor Geddings have been by him consolidated and reduced to a short medical history of each of the subjects while under his supervision. These data are as follows:

Preliminary observations:

Heart-Sounds normal; rate very slow.

Lungs-Normal.

Previous indisposition—Indigestion and diarrhea during Spanish-American war. Periodical observations:

Feb. 26. No deviation from normal.

Mar. 6. Some diarrhea in two different days; otherwise feels well.

- Slight headache for past two days; appetite impaired for past twentyfour hours; no diarrhea.
- 19. Has regained normal condition.
- Apr. 2. Has had an excess of diarrheal trouble in past three or four days; suggested taking of bismuth tablet No. 1.

9. Has improved; diarrhea relieved.

23. Diarrhea has given no trouble; is in his normal condition.

30. Is feeling well.

May 7. Is feeling well; normal.

15. Is feeling very well.

Preliminary observations:

Heart-Normal.

Lungs-Normal.

Previous indisposition—Erysipelas; recent cicatrices on chest.

Periodical observations:

Feb. 26. No deviation from normal.

Mar. 6. Symptoms are those of a mild attack of grippe; better than yesterday.

12. Normal.

19. Better; has regained normal condition.

Apr. 2. Continues doing well.

9. Normal.

23. Seems in thoroughly normal condition.

30. Is feeling all right.

May 7. Feeling well.

15. Feeling well.

Preliminary observations:

Heart-Normal; apex beat slightly displaced outward; forcible.

Lungs-Normal.

Physical condition-Robust.

### Periodical observations:

Feb. 26. Has pains in stomach after meals; relieved in about fifteen minutes.

Mar. 6. Feeling well.

12. Feeling well.

19. Has tendency to headache.

Apr. 23. Is feeling in thoroughly normal condition.

30. Is feeling well.

May 7. Is feeling very well.

15. Is feeling well.

### Preliminary observations:

Heart-Normal.

Lungs—Slight bronchitis and conduction of vocal resonance over left lung; some mucous râles.

Previous indisposition—Febrile attack January 24 to February 18.

## Periodical observations:

Feb. 26. Improving; cough is getting better.

Mar. 6. Improving.

- Physical condition is improved; bronchitis has disappeared; auscultation and percussion normal; headache absent for past four days; bowels are normal.
- 19. Improving; gaining weight; cough better.
- Apr. 2. Had febrile attack (103° F.) twelve days ago; no recurrence since; has troublesome cough; throat sore.
  - 4. Examined throat to-day; general catarrhal laryngitis with pharyngeal involvement; prescribed gargle.
  - Throat has improved; cough is better; has slightly lost weight; appetite is poor.
  - 23. No improvement; recommended that he be dropped from experimental observation.

#### Preliminary observations:

Heart-Normal; apex beat forcible and localized.

Lungs-Normal.

Physical condition—Very good.

No recent indisposition.

### Periodical observations:

Feb. 26. No deviation from normal.

28. Malarial attack; headache; fever; sweating.

Mar. 6. Has recuperated.

- 12. Has had frontal headache for past four days, severe and continuous; some abdominal pains, always relieved by going to stool; complains of loss of appetite; weight has generally increased for past ten days.
- 19. Has improved; feels better; has temperature to-day 99.2° F.
- Apr. 23. Has decidedly improved; is in full normal condition.
  - 30. Is feeling well.
- May 15. Has had one severe headache during past few weeks, lasting about two days.

a Withdrew at end of Series I; March 9 entered into special series of experiments, in which he is known as No. 13.

No. 7-E. R. M.

Preliminary observations:

Heart-Normal; apex beat forcible.

Lungs—Remains of slight bronchitis; no dullness; percussion note normal; no derangement of bowels; one attack of nausea.

Recent indisposition—Influenza.

Physical condition—About normal.

No. 8-J. H. E., age 21.

Preliminary observations:

Heart-Normal.

Lungs—Normal; slightly increased vocal resonance in left'side.

Previous indisposition—Recent gastro-intestinal disturbance.

Physical condition—Good.

Periodical observations:

Apr. 2. Good general condition.

23. Good general condition; no change for the worse.

No. 9-E. B. D., age 18.a

Preliminary observations, February 19:

Heart—Normal; apex beat normal and well localized.

Lungs—Respiration roughened; mucous râles; vesicular murmur normal; percussion tone normal and equal.

Previous indisposition—Influenza.

Physical condition—Slightly below par.

Periodical observations:

Feb. 26. Has taken another cold; feels depressed; sense of lassitude.

Mar. 6. Absent.

- 12. Has been absent at home in Virginia; has improved physically.

  Bronchitis relieved; auscultation and percussion normal; bowels regular; no headache since last examination.
- 19. Has improved; gaining weight; cough has disappeared.

Apr. 2. Has continued to improve.

- Is improving; has always had a tendency to headaches, and has had two in past week.
- 23. Two headaches in past two weeks; hemicrania. On the whole his physical condition has much improved since March 12, 1903.

30. Is feeling well.

May 7. Is feeling well.

15. Had a severe headache commencing May 12, evening, and slight chill May 13, morning.

No. 10-W. J. J., age 22.

Preliminary observations:

Heart—Normal; pulse slightly rapid.

Lungs-Normal.

Previous indisposition—Slight catarrhal attack.

Periodical observations:

- Apr. 2. Resumed Saturday last; had slight gastric pain yesterday, which soon passed off.
  - Has slight neuralgic pain of very transitory nature, lasting only a fraction of a second.
  - 23. Is feeling very well; physical condition is good.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup>Withdrew February 1; March 9 entered into special series of experiments, in which he is known as No. 14.

No. 11-J. S. C., age 24.

Preliminary observations:

Heart-Normal.

Lungs—Normal.

Lings—Normai.

Periodical observations:

Apr. 9. Has regained normal condition.

No. 12-B. J. T., age 28.

Preliminary observations:

Heart-Normal.

Lungs-Normal.

Periodical observations:

Apr. 2. Has had nausea and vomiting on Saturday and again on Tuesday.

May 15. Is feeling very well.

No. 4-E. C. S., age 24.a

Preliminary observations, February 26:

Heart-Normal.

Lungs-Normal.

Periodical observations:

- Mar. 6. Has slight headache; some diarrhea during early part of week, bowels now normal.
  - Vision examined; is normal for reading without glasses; headaches are constant; feeling of distress in abdomen for at least one hour after eating.
  - Headaches are better; slight pain in vertex; abdominal sensations about the same.
  - 12. About same.
  - 19. Feels better; has lost approximately 1 kilo.
- Apr. 23. Seems thoroughly well and hearty.
  - 30. Is feeling thoroughly well.
- May 7. Is feeling thoroughly well.
  - 15. Is feeling very well.

No. 5-H. C. G., age 25.b

Preliminary observations:

Heart-Normal.

Lungs-Normal.

Previous indisposition—Inflammatory rheumatism in 1892.

Periodical observations:

Feb. 26. Condition normal.

Mar. 6. Headache March 3, otherwise all right; somewhat constipated.

12. About the same; constipation exaggerated.

19. Normal; still a little constipated.

Apr. 23. Constipation has been relieved (fruit); in good normal condition.

30. Has some headache; bowels are slightly constipated.

May 7. Is feeling well.

15. Is feeling very well.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> Took the place and number of W. L. D., who withdrew at end of Series I. <sup>b</sup> Took the place and number of R. V. F.

No. 9-A. G., age 27.a

Preliminary observations, April 2:

Heart-Normal; action slow.

Lungs-Slight bronchitis.

Periodical observations:

Apr. 9. Condition improved and now perfectly normal.

23. Condition thoroughly normal.

#### DAILY MEDICAL NOTES.

The medical data summarized above may be supplemented by the notes required to be kept by each of the members of the table showing the temperature of the body sub lingua, the number of pulsations per minute, the number and consistence of the stools, and the occurrence of any abnormal symptoms.

The following data are taken from the daily sheets of each of the members of the table:

Series I.

No. 1-J. N.

The first complete observation of the temperature was made on the second day of the fore period, namely, December 9. On this date two observations were made, before and after dinner, and the temperature was found to be 98.4° and 98.2° F., respectively; pulsations per minute, before and after dinner, 78 and 67; no abnormal symptoms. There is no abnormal variation in the temperature or other vital data during the continuance of the fore period, including December 21, and no observation in regard to the character of the feces during this period. Neither is there any abnormal variation during the fore period in the consistence of the feces. On the last day of the period, however, the feces were marked as somewhat more soft than usual.

The first day of the preservative period, namely, December 22, the recorded temperatures before and after dinner are the same, 98.3° F., and the pulsations per minute 62 and 60. On the 24th there is a little abnormality in the temperature, the thermometer registering 97.6° and 97.7° F. It is noted in this case that No. 1 was out of doors during the afternoon, and it was quite cold. The effect of the exercise is also seen in the higher pulsation, which is 96 before dinner and 68 after. On the 25th the temperature rises after dinner to 99.1° F., the pulsations remaining normal at 70, and the feces are reported as very soft. The temperature is again above normal on the 29th, reaching 99.1° F., and the feces soft. On December 31 there were two movements of the bowels, the feces of the first being recorded as soft, and in the second movement as very soft, but there is no further indication of diarrhea, and the temperature and pulsation are normal. No

further abnormality in the vital data are exhibited during the preservative period.

In the after period, extending from January 5 to January 13, inclusive, the following observations were made: On January 4 there is a slight rise in temperature noticed, the recorded data being 98.8° and 99° F. There is a slight rise of temperature noted at the observation taken before dinner on January 8, which is accounted for by a footnote stating that some exercise had been taken a quarter of an hour before the observation was made. On January 11 two evacuations of the bowels were noted, both of which are recorded as soft. No further departures from normal conditions are noted in this case during the after period.

## No. 2-F. C. W.

The temperature of the body of No. 2 recorded December 8 is considerably below the normal, being 97.7° and 97.4° before and after dinner; the pulsations are recorded as 82 and 81 per minute. The probabilities are that some slight mistake was made in the recording of the temperature, as this abnormality does not manifest itself on other days of the fore period, during which the temperatures average about 98.2° F. For instance, on the 10th of December the recorded observations are 98.2° and 98.2° F. before and after dinner, and the pulsations 82 and 81 before and after dinner. The highest temperature recorded during the fore period is 98.5° F. on December 11. There are no abnormal symptoms of any kind developing during the fore period except now and then an increase in the rate of pulsation, which may have been induced simply by walking somewhat rapidly immediately before the pulsations were recorded. There are no abnormal variations in the number of times of voiding the feces, nor in any other of the vital data observed during the fore period.

The first day of the preservative period, namely, December 22, before and after dinner the recorded temperatures are 98.6° and 98.4° F., and the pulsations 80 and 84. A few abnormalities are observed during the preservative period in the vital data recorded. There is an apparent depression of the pulsations on the 2d of January, where, in the observation before dinner, the number of pulsations has fallen to 64 and the recorded temperature at the same time is 97.9° F. This condition seems to be only temporary, however, and not traceable to any effect of the preservative, since on the following day the temperatures are again about normal, namely, 98.3° and 98.1° F., and the pulsations 80 and 84. No other abnormalities are observed during the preservative period.

During the after period the observed vital data remain practically constant. There is a slight depression of the pulsation on the 6th of January to 67 beats per minute, the temperature remaining normal.

There is a slight increase in the temperature on the 7th of January, rising to 98.8° and 98.4° F., respectively, and the pulsations to 87 and 78. There is a considerable depression in the pulsation observed on the 11th of January, it falling to 57 per minute, while the recorded temperature is 57.8° F. The recorded temperatures before and after dinner on the last day of the after period, January 13, are 98.2° and 97.7° F., respectively, while the rates of pulsation are 68 and 64. None of these departures from the standard, however, can be considered of sufficient magnitude or persistence to be recorded as distinctive or abnormal manifestations.

# No. 3-W. S. O.

The recorded observations of the vital phenomena of No. 3 on December 9, the second day of the fore period, are: Temperatures 98.2° and 98.2° F. and pulsations 70 and 76, before and after dinner. respectively. The first notable variation from the normal in the case of No. 3 is found on December 13, when the recorded temperature after dinner is 99.1° F. and the pulsations 90. The slight increase in temperature persisted also on the 14th, the recorded data being 98.9° and 98.2° F. and the pulsations 80 and 98, respectively. erable febrile excitement is noticed on the 15th, the recorded temperatures being 99.2° and 99.1° F. and the pulsations 105 and 100, respectively. This slight febrile excitement continues also during the 16th and 17th, but disappears on the 18th. On the 19th, however, there is again a slight increase in temperature, the recorded observations being 99° and 99.3° F. There is no increase, however, in the rate of pulsation. The temperature and pulsation are again normal on the 20th. On the last day of the fore period, December 21, the recorded temperatures are 98.6° and 99° F., respectively, and the pulsations 66 and 87. During a part of this period, therefore, No. 3 may be said to have exhibited a very slight febrile excitement.

On the first day of the preservative period the recorded temperatures are 98.8° and 99° F. and the pulsations 72 and 84, respectively. A rise of temperature is noted after dinner on the 24th, when the temperature is 99.5° F. and the pulsation 102. Before dinner, however, both temperature and pulsation are normal, namely, 98.7° F. and 80, respectively. Slight increases of temperature are also noted after dinner on the 25th, 26th, and 27th. There is an increase in temperature on the 28th, the two observations being recorded as 99.1° and 99.4° F., respectively. This excitement had partially passed away on the following day. It continued, on the 30th, 31st, and the 1st of January, the highest temperature recorded, however, being only 99.3° F. On January 2 there is a partial return to the normal condition. On the last day of the preservative period the recorded temperatures are 98.8° and 99° F. and the pulsations 63 and 90, respectively.

During the administration of the borie acid, therefore, it is seen that there is a slight febrile excitement persisting most of the time, but as this is the case also in the fore period it does not seem to be attributable to the preservative employed.

On the first day of the after period the recorded temperatures are 99.2° and 99.1° F., and the patient is suffering somewhat from headache and general malaise. These symptoms have nearly all passed away on January 5, the recorded temperatures being 98.8° and 99° F., respectively, and the pulsations 60 and 84. Normal conditions seem to be completely restored on the 6th and continue throughout the rest of the after period. The recorded observations on the 13th, the last day of the after period, are temperatures 98.2° and 98.5° F., pulsations 62 and 78, respectively. At no time during the entire series, either in the fore, preservative, or after period, is there any tendency to diarrhea or to abnormal consistence on the part of the urine. The only symptom which seems to be attributable directly to the effect of the boric acid is the development of the headache just at the end of the preservative period.

## No. 4-W. L. D.

The recorded observations on the 9th, the second day of the fore period, are temperature 98.3° and 98.3° F. and pulsations 80 and 80, respectively. All the vital operations appeared to be, as recorded, perfectly normal. On the 13th there is a slight rise in temperature noted, the observations being 98.7° and 98.7° F. and the pulsations 82 and 82, respectively. This slight increase continues throughout the rest of the fore period, but as it is not a decided variation from the normal it is of but little significance. On the last day of the fore period, namely, December 21, the recorded observations are temperature 98.5° and 98.5° F. and pulsations 90 and 92, respectively.

On the first day of the preservative period the recorded observations are temperature 98.5° and 98.5° F. and the pulsations 72 and 82, respectively. The data of the vital records show that all of the functions of the body are conducted in a perfectly normal way. A slight fall of temperature is noted on the 26th and 27th, in which all four observations are recorded as 98° F., being slightly below the normal. This is only temporary, however, as on the succeeding days the normal temperatures are again recorded. On January 1 No. 4 awoke at 3.30 a. m. with a severe headache. He ate breakfast with an effort, was sick with headache and nausea for the remainder of the day, and ate no lunch. At about 4 p. m. his head became hot, his face breaking out with a red rash, and the arms and chest with a similar affection. Much itching about the arms and chest was experienced. The symptoms experienced were recorded as similar to those accompanying a slight attack of indigestion during the preceding September. For

several days preceding January 1 No. 4 felt that his head was not clear, and on each morning on waking rather early he had more or less headache. The symptoms in the case of No. 4 may have been due to the change in diet on the hygienic table, the ration containing rather more meat than he has ordinarily eaten. The appearance of the rash, itching, and other cuticular symptoms is incident to the disturbance of the digestion and it seems rather clear in this case that the disturbance is caused directly by the administration of the preservative. The temperature was not taken during the severest period of suffering in the afternoon, but the pulse was counted and found to be high on the 1st of January, namely, 98 beats per minute. The recorded temperatures, however, made late in the afternoon, show that the febrile excitement had subsided, the temperatures being 98.1° and 98.4° F., while the pulsations are rapid, namely, 96 per minute, both before and after dinner. The recorded observations for the last day show temperatures of 98.5° and 98.5° F., and pulsations of 84 and 84, respectively. Headache and nausea continued through the whole day, and the patient experienced "a feeling of great oppression in the region of the stomach." These symptoms of nausea, headache, and oppression seem directly due to the administration of the preservative. On January 4 the recorded temperatures are 99° and 99° F. and the pulsations 84 and 88, respectively, and the symptoms of headache and nausea are not so pronounced. There is still a slight febrile excitement on the 5th, the temperature registering 99° and 99° F. at the two observations. Normal conditions are gradually restored, and on January 8 the registered temperatures are 98.5° and 98.5° F. and the pulsations 76 and 76, respectively, and the headache and nausea have ceased. On January 13, the last day of the after period, the recorded observations are 98.5° and 98.4° F. and the pulsations 76 and 76, respectively. All unpleasant symptoms have passed away, and the patient appears to be in a normal condition. During the entire time of this series of observations there is no marked disturbance of the character of the feces and no tendency to diarrhea is observed.

### No. 5-R. V. F.

The record of the temperature of No. 5 on the 9th of December is 98° and 98.3° F. and the pulsations 86 and 85 before and after dinner, respectively. On the 16th there appeared to be a slight rise of temperature, the readings of the thermometer being 98.6° and 98.8° F. and the pulsations 84 and 101, respectively. This slight febrile disturbance is also manifest on the 17th. On the 18th it is shown to be passing away, the records of the thermometer being 98.6° and 98.6° F. and the pulsations 88 and 96 before and after dinner, respectively. There is no further abnormal development during the fore period.

The beginning of the preservative period, however, is attended with

considerable febrile excitement, the readings of the thermometer on December 22 being 99° and 98.6° F. and the number of pulsations 101 and 103, respectively, before and after dinner. The next day the febrile excitement has almost disappeared, and by the 26th, so far as temperature is concerned, has gone entirely, although the pulsations seem to be normally somewhat high—93 and 94, respectively. The condition of pulse and respiration remains quite uniform to the end of the preservative period, the temperature being on January 3, 98.4° and 98.6° F., and the pulsations 85 and 89, respectively, before and after dinner.

During the after period the conditions of temperature and pulse remain practically without change until the end of the period of observation, the record being on January 13 for temperature 98.4° and 98.6° F., and for pulsations, 83 and 86, respectively, before and after dinner.

No. 6-L. M. S.

The record for temperature for No. 6 on December 9, the second day of the fore period, shows 98° and 98° F., and for the pulse 78 and 80, respectively, before and after dinner. On the 15th there is a slight febrile movement, the recorded temperature being 99° and 99.2° F. before and after dinner. There is, however, no increase in the rate of pulsation-in fact, a small decrease-the rate being 74 and 77, respectively. This febrile disturbance is noticed to a small extent on the 16th, but has disappeared on the 17th. On December 22, the beginning of the preservative period, the recorded observations for temperature are 98.7° and 99° F. and the pulsations 80 and 87, respectively, before and after dinner. On December 28 there is a slight febrile movement, indicated by a temperature of 98.6° and 98.2° F., respectively, while the rates of pulsation are 78 and 80, before and after dinner. This febrile movement is continued through the 30th and 31st, and on January 1 the temperature has returned almost to normal, registering 98.5° and 98.7° F., respectively. On January 3, the last day of the preservative period, the temperatures registered are 98.6° and 995 F., and the rates of pulsation 76 and 82 beats per minute, respectively, before and after dinner.

On January 5 there is a slight recurrence of febrile symptoms, the registered temperatures being 98.2° and 98.5° F. There is no marked departure from the normal in the temperature and the rate of pulsation during the remainder of the after period.

SERIES II.

No. 7-E. R. M.

Observations made on the third day of the fore period, January 21, show recorde: temperatures for No. 7 of 98° and 98.4° F., and the pulsations 78 and 81 per minute, respectively, before and after dinner.

There are no abnormal symptoms of any kind exhibited at the beginning of the fore period. On January 26 the feces are voided twice, namely, at 11 a. m. and 4.30 p. m. The second movement is described as somewhat soft. There are no further variations from normal conditions observed or recorded during the fore period.

On the first day of the preservative period the recorded temperatures are 98.4° and 99° F. and the pulsations 76 and 80, respectively, before and after dinner. On this day there are also two movements of the bowels, and the feces in both instances are recorded as very soft. On the 29th the feces were voided three times, namely, at 8.45 a. m., 5 p. m., and 7.30 p. m. The first and second movements are described as soft, and the third as very soft, indicating incipient diarrhea. There is no febrile disturbance, however, and no further departure from normal. The diarrheal symptoms vanish on the following day. On February 1, the first day of the second subperiod of the preservative period, a slight headache is noted, and recurrence of the diarrheal symptoms—the second movement of the bowels being described as semiliquid. The diarrheal symptoms disappear on the following day, but a light headache continues. On February 3 the feces are voided twice, and the second movement is described as very soft; the headache continues. The symptoms of diarrhea and headache disappear on the following day, the last of the second subperiod. On the 7th, near the end of the third subperiod, there is a very severe headache in the morning, becoming lighter in the afternoon, but no further departure from normal conditions. A distinct febrile movement is indicated on the 10th, on which day 4 grams of boric acid are administered, the recorded temperatures being 98.5° and 98.7° F., and the pulsations 80 and 86. The loss of appetite becomes so pronounced that no breakfast can be eaten on the 10th, there is a severe headache in the morning, becoming lighter in the afternoon, and the subject discloses marked symptoms of indigestion and ill health. On the 11th, although no boric acid is given, the headache persists during the whole day. There is, however, no further tendency toward diarrhea, although some slight febrile tendencies are manifest. The patient is in a condition unfit for further observations. is quite probable that the loss of appetite, with its attendant symptoms and the headache, is due to the action of the preservative. It is, however, not evident that the slight diarrhea manifest at times is due to this cause, since it disappears during the latter part of the observation period, although the amounts of boric acid are increased.

#### No. 8-J. H. E.

The recorded temperatures for No. 8 on the 21st of January, near the beginning of the fore period, are 98.1° and 98.7° F. and the pulsations 88 and 89, respectively, before and after dinner. The feces

are marked as soft. There are no variations from the normal noted until the 26th of January, when No. 8 reports a very bad cold, affecting chiefly the larynx and bronchial tubes. The cold is better on the following day, when, on the advice of a physician, 10 grains of quinine are taken. There is only a slight febrile excitement, the recorded temperatures being 98.6° and 99° F.

On the 28th, the first day of the preservative period, the symptoms of the cold have diminished and the temperature is normal, but no passage of feces is recorded. The next day there is a slight febrile excitement, and the feces voided are firm and dark colored. The febrile excitement continues on the following day, namely, the 30th, but the temperature is again almost normal on the 31st, which is the last day of the first subperiod. On the 2d of February the feces are voided twice, the second movement marked as soft and dark colored. On February 3 there is a very marked diarrhea, five movements of the bowels being recorded and the feces being very soft and yellow in color. There is, however, no appreciable febrile excitement. During the whole of this period, namely, the second preservative subperiod, No. 8 had more or less of a dull headache, followed by gastric irritation, with marked nausea and vomiting. The character of the vomited matter is a mucous, watery discharge. There are also marked pains in the intestines, which are relieved by the establishment of the diarrhea above referred to. The character of the feces toward the end of this period is very thin and extremely yellow. There seems to be at first a depression of the temperature rather than a rise, since the recorded observations on the 5th of February are temperature 96.9° and 98.1 F. and the pulsation 60 and 66 per minute, respectively. During this period also, on account of illness, No. 8 missed eating breakfast and lunch on February 3. By reason of the nausea and headache developed in the case of No. 8, a further administration of boric acid to him is discontinued on February 3. The disturbed condition, however, of the patient continues, with a considerable febrile excitement on the 9th, the temperature reaching 100.4° F. There is a gradual improvement after this in the general symptoms of the patient, the headache and nausea disappearing, and there are only occasional variations from the normal temperature. The patient, however, is left in a condition in which further observations respecting the influence of the preservative upon the digestive processes are of no value, although he remained under observation continuously until the 15th of February, which would have been the end of the regular after period if the members of the series had retained their ability to go through with the work required. In this case there exists a probability that the boric acid induced or increased the nausea and vomiting complained of and that the diarrhea established may be in some measure due to the same cause. On a subsequent occasion, however, this subject took even larger quantities of the preservative than those taken during this period without reestablishing the pronounced symptoms described.

The data recorded for No. 9 on January 21, near the beginning of the fore period, are temperature 98.6° and 98.7° F. and pulsations 73 and 80 before and after dinner, respectively. On the 23d pronounced symptoms of febrile disturbance are manifest, the recorded temperatures being 99.1° and 99.2° F. and the pulsations 84 and 88, respectively. A slight decrease of temperature is noted on the following day, but the quickness of the pulse is maintained. A marked increase and febrile excitement are noted on the 25th, the temperatures recorded being 99.3° and 99.4° F. and the pulsations 92 and 90, respectively. The temperature is still higher on the 26th, being 100° and 100.1° F. and the pulsations 84 and 94, respectively, before and after dinner. Symptoms of grippe, so called, are manifest, complicated with a very bad cold already two days old, with a severe headache during the preceding night, accompanied by neuralgia in the head which is intermit-The illness is so pronounced as to prevent the attendance of No. 9 at all on the 28th. On the 29th the cold is found to be somewhat better and the temperature is lower, the feces being hard and deeply colored. The symptoms of grippe have so developed on the 29th that No. 9 is dropped from the table, as it is evident that he is in no condition to begin any experiments with preservatives in the food.

# No. 10-W. J. J.

The recorded observations of No. 10 on January 21, the third day of the series, are temperature 98.6° and 98.8° F. and pulsations 80 and 80, respectively. No notable variations from normal conditions are apparent during the continuance of the fore period, save on the last day, January 27, when there are two movements of the bowels.

During the first preservative subperiod no marked variations in the vital data are noticed. The data continue practically normal, with very slight variations, during the second subperiod also, which includes the days from February 1 to February 4, inclusive. The third subperiod passes also without any notable variation from the normal conditions. On February 9 and 10, 4 grams of boric acid a day are given to No. 10. On the 10th a persistent dull headache develops. There is a slight increase in the temperature, the record being 98.8° and 98.6° F., and also a slightly increased rate of pulsation, the data being 80 and 92, respectively, before and after dinner. On the following day very marked effects are noticed—a failure of appetite, general feeling of malaise, and discomfort. The effects, however, in the case of No. 10 are not nearly so marked as in the other two cases noted, but they are distinct and show marked disturbances with this quantity

of the preservative. The subject is still in a condition on the 15th of February which renders his attendance on an after period under observation impracticable.

### No. 11-J. S. C.

The recorded data for No. 11 on January 21 are temperature 98.2° and 98.2° F. and pulsations 80 and 82 per minute, respectively, before and after dinner. The fore period passes without any notable variation from the normal condition noticed at the beginning thereof.

On the 28th, the first day of the preservative period, the recorded observations for temperature are 98.5° and 98.5° F. and for pulsations 76 and 78, respectively, before and after dinner. On the 31st, at the end of the first subperiod, there is no marked variation in the data except a slight increase in temperature, which is recorded as 97.9° and 97.9° F., respectively, before and after dinner. The second subperiod also passes without any very great variation, but by reason of the disturbed condition of the health no preservative is given after February 2. The temperature is somewhat higher on February 4, the record reading 99.1° and 99.4° F. and for the pulsations 88 and 90, respectively. This febrile tendency has partly passed away on the 5th, and normal conditions continue to the 8th. There is developed, however, during this period a dull and continued headache, with a watery, bloodshot condition of the eyes, and a feeling of general malaise, which may be partly due to the preceding use of the preservative. This connection, however, is not demonstrated.

#### No. 12-B. J. T.

The recorded observations of No. 12 on January 21 are temperature 98.4° and 98.6° F. and pulsations 86 and 96, respectively, before and after dinner. There are no notable variations in the data, with the exception of the second movement of the bowels on January 27. The feces previously voided during this period have been very hard and dark, and the second movement on the 27th is described as soft and dark.

On the first day of the preservative period the recorded observations are 98.7° and 98.9° F. for the temperature and 92 and 96, respectively, before and after dinner, for the pulsations. These data indicate a slight febrile excitement. There are no marked disturbances during the first subperiod, with the exception of a febrile excitement on the 31st, when the temperatures registered are 99° and 99.1° F. and the pulsations 84 and 104, respectively, before and after dinner. These conditions continue on February 1, the first day of the second subperiod. On February 2 No. 12 is suffering with a severe headache, which he states began the day before. The headache is described as being slight in the morning and heavier at night. No. 12 has also contracted a very slight cold. The febrile excitement noticed on this

day, namely, a temperature of 99.9° F., after dinner, with a pulsation of 100, is doubtless due to the cold rather than to the action of the boric acid. On the 3d the headache is described as having been very severe during the night, but not so severe during the day. There are also two movements of the bowels, the first dark and soft and the second dark and very soft. The febrile excitement also continues, the recorded temperatures being 99.6° and 99.7° F. and the pulsations 96 and 100 before and after dinner. The conditions described continue during the 4th of February, the last day of the second subperiod. Under the continued administration of borax these symptoms are very much accentuated, and No. 12 is in such a condition on the 6th of February that the further administration of boric acid is discontinued. On February 16 No. 12 has sufficiently recovered to take some of the preservative again, but the interruptions in the observation due to his illness render the further study of his case, as a whole, in connection with the series, of but little value for the supplementary period. The amount of boric acid given on the 16th is 1 gram; on the 17th, 2 grams; on the 18th, 3 grams; on the 19th, 4 grams, and on the 20th, 5 grams. Nos. 8, 9, and 11 also take part in this special test. No. 12 is then excused from further attendance, his condition being such as to render further consideration of the case undesirable. In this, as in the three other cases, the administration of the boric acid may be associated with the production of the headache, malaise, nausea, and general distress from which the patient suffers, but there are also symptoms of grippe. The preservative appears to cause no trouble whatever, at least any that can be noted, by inducing diarrheal symptoms or any marked increase in the volume of the urine.

Series III.

# No. 1—J. N.

The observed data of No. 1 on February 19, the first day of the fore period of Series III, are temperature 98.1° and 98.4° F. and pulsations 62 and 69 beats per minute, respectively, before and after dinner. A light febrile disturbance is noticed on February 22, the thermometer registering 98.6° and 99° F. A similar slight increase of temperature is also noted on the 26th, but is not of a character to incite apprehension. The last day of the fore period the temperature registered is 98.5° and 98.8° F. and the pulsations are 57 and 66, respectively, before and after dinner. There are no departures of any marked importance from the normal state other than the slight febrile excitement mentioned during the fore period.

The first day of the preservative period, namely, February 28, the data registered are 98.7° and 98.5° F. for temperature and 78 and 75 for pulsations. On this day there is a second movement of the bowels, and the feces are soft and of a light color. A similar record is made

on March 2. No other departures from the normal are noted for the first subperiod (February 28 to March 3, inclusive). On March 5, during the second subperiod, a headache and feeling of fullness in the stomach are developed, but the symptoms are not sufficiently marked to cause any disturbance in the ordinary functions of the body. On March 7, the last day of the second subperiod, additional symptoms of disturbance of digestion are noted in the form of severe pains in the stomach and intestines. On March 8 decided symptoms of malaise and indisposition and loss of appetite, including pains in the head and the intestines, are developed. On the next day there is a very severe dizzy headache and continued pain in the intestines during the whole of the day. There is, however, no increase of temperature and no diarrhea. The headache and pains persist, the headache especially being very severe on March 10, with a slight febrile excitement, the recorded temperatures being 98.8° and 99° F. The headache increases in intensity during the 11th, and there is a marked rise of temperature, the recorded observations being 100.2 and 100.2 F. and the pulsations 95 and 92, respectively, before and after dinner. This subject is in a rather bad condition at the end of the third subperiod. The quantity of boric acid taken during these periods is 1 gram a day during the first period of four days, 4 grams during the first two days of the second period of four days and 2 grams the other two days, and 3 grams during the first and third days of the third period and 2 grams the other two days. The exhibition of boric acid is discontinued on March 11.

On March 12, the first day of the after period, there is still considerable headache, and a slight hemorrhage from the nostrils at 6 a.m. The temperature, however, has declined, but is still above the normal, being 99.6° and 99.8° F. Headache and bad feeling have largely passed away on the 13th, and the temperature has also fallen, the registrations being 99.1° and 99.1° F. On the 15th the temperature is again almost normal, the registrations being 98.7° and 98.8° F. and the pulsations 63 and 67 per minute, respectively, before and after dinner. The headache, pains in the intestines, and general feeling of malaise have almost disappeared. On the 16th the normal condition of the body apparently is restored, but there is a slight bleeding of the nose.

On March 19, the last day of the after period, the recorded temperatures are 98.6° and 98.8° F. and the pulsations 60 and 64 per minute, respectively, before and after dinner. The normal feeling of health is apparently completely restored. In this case it is highly probable that the headache, pains in the stomach, and general ill feeling experienced during the preservative period are chiefly attributable to the effect of the preservative and are not due to any incidental abnormal condition.

#### No. 2-F. C. W.

The recorded data for February 19 are temperature 98.5° and 98° F. and pulsations 71 and 73 per minute, respectively, before and after dinner. All the functions of the body appear to be normal. The last day of the fore period, namely, February 27, the body functions are still entirely normal, the recorded temperatures being 98.4° and 98.2° F. and the pulsations 65 and 85 per minute, respectively, before and after dinner.

The first day of the preservative period the recorded observations show a temperature of 98.4° and 98.2° F. and the pulsations 76 and 80, respectively. On March 3 there is a marked febrile disturbance, the recorded temperatures being 99.7° and 99.2° F. and the pulsations 105 and 109 per minute, respectively, before and after dinner. slight headache also is developed, ascribed by No. 2 himself to taking a slight cold. The febrile excitement has almost disappeared on the following day, the recorded temperatures being 98.9° and 98.9° F. and the pulsations 99 and 99, respectively. The symptoms of headache and malaise are recorded as being the same as the previous day, and the symptoms of a cold are firmly established. On the 5th there is again an increase in temperature, the recorded data being 100.3° and 100.1° F. and the pulsations 106 and 106, respectively. There is a marked loss of appetite and the headache has increased. The fever on the 6th has practically disappeared, the temperature being 98.8° and 98.8° F. and the pulsations 85 and 85, respectively. A very marked increase in the fever is noticed on the 7th, the recorded temperatures being 100.3° and 100.3° F. and the pulsations 106 and 103, respectively. The subject describes his symptoms as those of taking cold all day and as feeling very badly. On March 5, by reason of the general headache and feeling of uneasiness, only 2 grams of boric acid are given, the other subjects receiving 4 grams each. On the 6th the boric acid is omitted altogether, and on the 7th only 1 gram is given. On the 8th, by reason of the increased indisposition, loss of appetite, and general ill feeling of No. 2, the administration of boric acid is discontinued in his case. On the 9th the cold is still very bad; headache persistent; aching muscles; general symptoms of grippe; and a temperature about 1° above normal. On the 10th symptoms of cold have almost disappeared and the temperature and pulse are normal, the subject feeling very much better. On the 11th he describes himself as feeling perfectly well in every respect except the persistence of a slight cold. Temperature and pulsation, however, are perfectly normal.

At the beginning of the after period—March 12—the recorded data are temperature 98.2° and 98° F. and the pulsations 60 and 65, respectively. The normal condition is continued throughout the after

period, the recorded observations on the 19th being for temperature 98.4° and 98.2 F. and pulsations 71 and 79, respectively.

The case of No. 2 presents some difficulties in interpretation on account of the coexistence of a severe cold with the period of administering the boric acid. Inasmuch, however, as the cold still persists after the administration of the boric acid has ceased, but the symptoms of headache, loss of appetite, and general bad feeling in the region of the stomach cease when the ration of boric acid is withdrawn, it seems only just to conclude that at least a portion of the unfavorable symptoms manifested during the preservative period are due to the administration of the preservative. This case, however, is not nearly so well defined as the preceding one.

On February 19, the beginning of the fore period, No. 3 appears to have a slight febrile disturbance, the recorded temperatures being 98.7° and 99° F. and the pulsations 78 and 84 per minute, respectively, before and after dinner. There is also a slight febrile disturbance on the 24th, the recorded temperatures being 99.1° and 99.7° F. and the pulsations 86 and 101, respectively. This condition has practically passed away at the end of the fore period, on the 27th, the conditions remaining normal, although there is an increase of temperature recorded after dinner of 1°. This, however, may have been an error of observation, as there appears to be no other evidence of febrile excitement.

At the beginning of the preservative period the recorded observations are temperature 98.3° and 98.4° F. and the pulsations 82 and 84 per minute, respectively, before and after dinner. On March 2 the feces are described as being less firm than during the fore period. A febrile disturbance appears on the 3d and 4th, but it is not of a marked character. On March 5 there is a slight disturbance in the lower intestines, accompanied with pain and a desire to go to stool. On March 6 headache is developed—at first light, later in the day more severe. On March 7 the headache still persists, but is not so severe as on the preceding day, though a general tired feeling is noticed. There is no marked increase of temperature or other disturbance of the bodily functions. The headache continues on the 8th, on which date 3 grams of boric acid are given. A severe headache develops on the 9th, with a feeling of constriction and pressure across the forehead. On March 10 the headache persists, but is not so severe, and a general tired feeling is experienced. The headache also continues on March 11, which is the last day of the exhibition of boric acid; but there is no diarrhea or other disturbance of the bodily functions noted. The temperature is normal on this day, but the pulsations are slightly more rapid than usual, being 94 and 96 per minute, respectively, before and after dinner.

On March 12, the beginning of the after period, the temperature and pulsations are normal. A slight headache, however, still persists. The headache has disappeared on the 13th, the second day of the after period. On the third day of the after period a slight febrile disturbance is developed and a recurrence of the tired feeling is experienced. Practically normal conditions supervene until the 17th, when there is again a recurrence of the tired feeling and a very slight headache. This slight indisposition continues also on the 18th. On the 19th, which is the last day of the after period, the pulsations and temperature are practically normal, but No. 3 describes himself as not feeling quite up to the standard and as having slight pains in the stomach.

The data in the case of No. 3 are also not quite distinctive. The headache and general feeling of malaise manifested during the preservative period might be attributed to the cold or to some incidental disease, but they appear also to be due, at least in part, to the administration of the boric acid, although these disturbances continue, in a less marked degree, during a part of the after period. It is, of course, reasonable to suppose that such disturbances would continue for a short time during the after period, but in this instance they persist to a certain extent to the close of that period. It is barely possible that the effects of the boric acid may have continued during this whole time, but in the light of other experience this is not likely. The data, therefore, obtained by these observations are not to be too positively interpreted.

No. 4-E. C. S.a

The first complete observations on No. 4 are made on February 21, when there appears to be a slight febrile disturbance, the recorded temperatures being 99.5° and 100° F. and the pulsations 72 and 72 per minute, respectively, before and after dinner. On February 23 there are two movements of the bowels instead of one as usual, and there is still a slight febrile excitement, though not at all well marked. On the last day of the fore period, February 27, the recorded data are temperature 97.5° and 98° F. and pulsations 68 and 75, respectively. The first record for temperature is probably due to an error of observation of 1° in the reading of the thermometer.

The first day of the preservative period exhibits no abnormal data of any description. Two movements of the bowels are recorded on March 2, the first marked as soft and the second as very soft, but this is not pronounced enough to be regarded as even an intimation of diarrhea. The second movement on the 4th of March is extremely watery and partakes of the nature of a diarrheal discharge, with pains and burning sensation in the intestines. At 1.30 p. m. 450 cc of cloudy urine are voided, forming immediately a white precipitate. A

 $<sup>^</sup>a$  E. C. S. takes the place of W. L. D. (No. 4 of Series I), who withdrew from the experiment at the end of Series I.

slight headache is noticed. The intestines continue uncomfortable through the night, with headache all day on the 5th. In the afternoon of the 5th slight nausea is experienced. Headache continues two days longer, with slight giddiness on the 7th. A slight febrile disturbance is manifest on March 8, the recorded temperatures being 99° and 98.8° F. and the pulsations 80 and 92 per minute, respectively, before and after dinner. On March 11, the last day of the preservative period, the recorded data are temperature 98.7° and 98.4° F. and pulsations 88 and 88, respectively, before and after dinner. There is a feeling of nausea all the afternoon and a dull headache, accompanied by a burning of the skin over the entire body and a weakness and trembling of the knees.

No abnormal data are recorded during the after period except in two cases, where the second movement of the bowels is described as being very soft. A tendency to constipation develops on March 15, no movement of the bowels being recorded for that day. This constipation, however, does not persist beyond the day. The recorded observations for March 19, the end of the after period, are temperature 96° and 96.2° F. and pulsations 84 and 84. The data for the temperature evidently are erroneous, due either to a faulty marking of the thermometer or to an error in reading.

The above data in the case of No. 4 show that a marked influence upon the observed bodily functions is produced by the administration of the boric acid. In so far as the phenomena manifest are concerned the functions of the body are considerably disturbed during the use of the preservative.

### No. 5-II. C. G.a

The recorded data for No. 5 at the beginning of the fore period are 98.2° and 98°F, for temperature and 78 and 82 for pulsations, respectively, before and after dinner. No abnormal data except an apparent low temperature, sometimes falling slightly below 98, are observed during the continuance of the fore period.

At the beginning of the preservative period the recorded data are 98° and 98.2° F, for temperature and 84 and 84 for pulsations, respectively. The recorded data show no variations from the normal until March 6, when the registration for temperature is 1½° below normal, evidently due to an imperfect thermometer or error in observation. On March 7 No. 5 awakes with a headache from which he has suffered during his wakeful moments during the preceding night, and this headache persists during the day. There are no other disturbing symptoms. On March 8 the headache persists during the entire day, but there is no febrile excitement or other aberration from the normal. On March 9 No. 5 states that he has slept poorly during the previous night; his

<sup>\*</sup>Takes the place of R. V. F. (No. 5 of Series 1), who withdrew from the experiment at the end of Series I.

head is not clear and the headache persists all day; he describes himself as not being able to make calculations and to be sure of being right. This feeling of disturbance increases toward night. There appears to be a slight increase in temperature, the recorded observations being 98.6° and 99.4° F. On March 10 No. 5 states that he has slept only a few hours during the previous night, having suffered with a headache during the night and also during the whole day; brain clouded; symptoms of cold during the night, which continue all day; a tendency to constipation is also manifest and a feverish feeling is described. This feverish feeling is shown by the recorded observations of temperature, which are 99.8° and 99.8° F. The pulsations are also increased to 106 and 100 per minute, respectively, before and after dinner. On March 11 the constipation has increased so that there is no movement of the bowels. The temperature and pulsations remain the same and the general feeling of uneasiness persists.

On the first day of the after period the temperature and pulsations are again normal and the general feeling of uneasiness has largely disappeared. On March 17 No. 5 describes himself as again feeling perfectly normal, the recorded observations for this day being 98.2° and 98° F. for the temperature and 76 and 80 for the pulsations. On March 19, the last day of the after period, the recorded observations for temperature are 97.8° and 97.8° F. and for the pulsations 76 and 84.

These data seem to point with a great deal of significance to a marked disturbance of the functional activities due to the administration of the preservative. No. 5, however, is said by Doctor Geddings to be very impressionable and responsive to suggestions concerning pain and other symptoms. The headache, sleeplessness, and general feeling of oppression appear clearly to be due, at least in part, to the effect of the preservative upon the system. As noted, however, there is no tendency whatever in this case to the production of diarrhea, but on the contrary to the opposite condition.

## No. 6-L. M. S.

The recorded observations for No. 6 on the 19th of February, the first day of the fore period, are 98.3° and 99° F., respectively, for the temperature and 88 and 89 for the pulsations. No abnormal data are recorded for the fore period, the record for the 27th, the last day of the fore period, being 98.7° and 98.8° F. and the pulsations 78 and 79, respectively.

On the first day of the preservative period, however, No. 6 develops the symptoms of a violent cold or an attack of the grippe, the temperature rising to 101.8° F. and the pulsations to 104. These violent symptoms practically disappear, however, on the following day, the temperature being 98.7° and 98.9° F. and the pulsations 90 and 92,

respectively. Normal conditions also prevail on March 2. A slight febrile disturbance is again marked on March 3. No marked symptoms of an abnormal nature are developed until the 7th of March, at the end of the 2-gram preservative period. On this day No. 6 suffers with severe pains in the stomach after breakfast. These pains pass away during the morning, but return again at 2 p. m. after luncheon and at 6 p. m. after dinner. Headache persists during the entire day. Headache also persists during the 8th. On the 9th the headache is described as still persisting, with pains in the bowels which at times are very violent. No. 6 suffers again somewhat from a cold, although the increase in temperature is only one-half degree, and takes 4 grains of quinine. Headache persists during the 10th, with pains in the back and a burning sensation in the face. There is no fever, however, during the 10th, and no tendency to diarrhea, but rather to the opposite condition.

Constipation is well marked on March 11, no passage of the bowels being recorded, and the headache continues. The headache persists also, but with less intensity, on the 12th, although this is the first day of the after period. On the 13th the headache has disappeared, and the borie acid has practically disappeared from the urine. On March 17 the appetite, which has been very much deranged during the preservative period, is reported as again good, and No. 12 describes himself as feeling normal. No further variations in the normal conditions appear during the remaining portion of the after period, the data recorded for the 19th of March being for temperature 98.8° and 98.8° F. and the pulsations 76 and 78.

These data again point with considerable significance to the disturbing influences of the boric acid upon the body functions. It seems rather clearly indicated that the headache, malaise, and pains in the intestines experienced during the preservative period in this case are due to the administered preservative. It is true that on one day No. 6 suffered from a slight cold and took 4 grains of quinine, but the fact that the headaches and pains were not manifested during the fore period, that they appeared with increasing intensity as the amount of boric acid was increased during the preservative period, and gradually disappeared during the after period, as the boric acid disappeared from the urine, indicates with a marked degree of conviction that the disturbances complained of were caused, in part at least, by the preservative administered.

SERIES IV.

No. 7- E. R. M.

The fore period of the fourth series begins on March 20. The record for No. 7 on this day for temperature is 98.6° and 98.8° F. and pulsations 80 and 80, respectively. Apparently all the body func-

tions are exercised in a normal way. There is no departure from the normal state during the whole of the fore period, the data on the 27th, the last day of the fore period, being 98.2° and 98.4° F. and 76 and 80 for pulsations, respectively.

The data are also normal for the first day of the preservative period, March 28. On April 1, the first day of the second subperiod, No. 7 withdrew from further experimental work by reason of removal from the city of Washington. Up to this point there had been no appreciable change in the normal functions of the body.

The recorded data for March 20 show a normal condition of temperature and pulsation, and the other functions of the body are also in a normal state. There is no departure from the normal discharge of the functions of the body during the whole of the fore period, the data for the 27th of March being 98° and 98.1° F. for temperature and 76 and 79 for pulsations.

The first preservative subperiod of four days, including March 31, passes without any notable variation from the normal state. A slight febrile excitement is noticed on April 2, the temperature rising to nearly half a degree above the normal, and the pulsations increasing to 84 and 86 per minute, respectively, before and after dinner. This febrile excitement passes away the following day. The normal conditions of the functions of the body continue also during the third subperiod—namely, April 5–9, inclusive. There is no notable disturbance during the fourth subperiod, the data for the pulse and temperature remaining normal for April 14, the last day of the preservative period.

The after period also passes without any variation from normal conditions, although the recorded temperature on April 22, the last day of the after period, shows an increase—less, however, than one-half a degree and not sufficient to be indicative of any disturbance. The observed data in the case of No. 8 throughout the whole period fail to show any notable effect of the preservative as manifested in any disturbance of the normal functions. There is, however, a slight loss of appetite, the rations at times being eaten with some degree of effort. There has not been sufficient disturbance of the digestive processes to call for any special remark, however.

The recorded data on March 20, the beginning of the fore period, are 98.5° and 98.4° F. for temperature, and 84 and 84 for pulsations, respectively, before and after dinner. The normal conditions continue throughout the fore period, except that at times No. 9 appears to register a slight decrease in the normal temperature amounting to as

much as four-tenths of 1 per cent. This may be due, however, to imperfect registration or observation of the thermometer, but is not sufficient to cause any comment.

The preservative period is commenced with all of the body functions apparently in good condition, but still with a tendency to a temperature below the normal although this is not of a marked nature. On March 31, at the end of the first subperiod, the pulsations drop to 56 and 60 per minute and the recorded temperatures are slightly below 98° F. This condition passes away, however, on April 3, when the temperature and pulsation are again restored to the normal. There is a slight tendency to constipation, which is particularly marked on April 3, when no movement of the bowels occurred. The third subperiod, April 5-9, passes without any marked variation, except that on the 9th there are two movements of the bowels, instead of one as is This second movement, however, is not of a nature to indicate any tendency to diarrhea. There is a marked tendency to frequent urination developed during the latter part of the preservative period, the urine on the 12th being voided ten times and the total volume secreted being unusually large-1,695 cc. Toward the close of the fourth subperiod well-defined symptoms of continuing headache are developed, which are very marked on April 14, the last day of the fourth subperiod. The temperature and pulse, however, remain practically normal, the recorded observations being 98.1° F. on both tests for temperature and 60 on both tests for pulsations.

The after period passes without any notable variation in normal functions, the only change being the less frequent voiding of the urine and a diminished volume. On April 22 the recorded temperature is just under 98° F. and the pulsations 64 and 66, respectively, per minute. The functions of the bowels are normal, and the times of voiding the urine have fallen from ten per day during the preservative period to six per day, and the volume of urine has diminished until it is 1,180 cc.

A study of the above data reveals a very slight disturbing effect of the preservative upon the body functions, apparently producing frequent desire to urinate and causing a general feeling of malaise and headache toward the end of the period. These symptoms disappear when the boric acid ceases to appear in the urine in notable amounts. These symptoms, however, are not of themselves entirely conclusive, but there is also a slight loss of appetite during the preservative period, which is not sufficiently marked to be recorded among the data.

The temperature and pulsations on March 20 are normal and all the body functions are discharged as in ordinary good health. This condition of affairs continues without any notable change during the whole of the fore period. On the last day of the fore period a sore throat develops, but it has produced at this time no febrile excitement nor interference with the appetite nor with the functions of the body.

The soreness in the throat and the cold attending it still persist on March 29. The third day of the preservative period, March 30, the cold shows a very decided improvement, and disappears entirely with the beginning of April. At the commencement of the second subperiod, April 1, slight pains in the stomach are developed in this case, which last about thirty minutes after meals. These pains, however, are not repeated to any extent worthy of note on the following days. Headache is noted on April 7, about the middle of the third subperiod, but up to this time there has been no notable change in either temperature or rate of pulsation. The functions of the body continue to be discharged in a normal way during the fourth subperiod, though there is some complaint of lack of appetite, and, occasionally, of heavy feeling in the head, though not developed to the point of headache. The appetite, however, entirely fails on the last day of the fourth subperiod, namely, April 14, although there is no febrile excitement or other disturbance of the functions. This loss of appetite persists during the 15th; in fact, the subject is so ill that he is not able to present himself for examination and for the usual duties of the day. The loss of appetite and general feeling of malaise have partially passed away on the 17th, and the subject is able to appear again for his meals. On this date the boric acid has almost entirely disappeared from the urine. There is a gradual improvement of the health up to and including the last day of the after period, namely, April 22, when the recorded observations are 98.6° and 98.6° F. for the temperature and 70 and 80 for the pulsations.

The above data show a greater susceptibility of No. 10 to the influence of the preservative than has been exhibited by any of the foregoing members during this series, and it seems reasonable to attribute the headache and feeling of malaise more or less directly to the administration of the preservative. The evidence, however, is not wholly conclusive in this respect, though it is rather easy to exclude all other causes which may have produced the effects noted. The evidence, while not entirely convincing, is corroborative in respect to the harmful effect produced by the administration of the preservative.

### No. 11-J. S. C.

Normal conditions are noted at the beginning of the fore period, March 20, the recorded temperatures being 98.4° and 98.4° F. and the pulsations 78 and 78, respectively, before and after dinner. There is no notable departure from the normal state during the entire fore period, the recorded data for March 27 being 98.6° and 98.6° F. for temperature, and 72 and 78 for pulsations. On March 29 a slight

cold, which was contracted several days previous, is of sufficient importance to be mentioned by No. 11. It is not very marked in character, but is described as an extremely light attack. Apparently it has produced no febrile excitement and very little or no disturbance of the body functions. On March 30 the cold is worse and considerable fever has developed, the temperature rising to 101.2° F. Six grains of quinine are taken and the subject remains in bed during all of the afternoon of the 30th. The symptoms are very much better on the 1st of April, the temperature being almost normal; but a slight diarrhea has set in, three movements of the bowels being recorded during the day, all of them of a watery nature. During the day, also, 12 grains of quinine are taken-4 grains before each meal. - By reason of the development of the cold no borax is given No. 11 after the 29th of March until the 4th of April, on which day the normal functions of the body appear to have been restored, the temperatures recorded being 98.8° and 98.8° F. and the pulsations 78 and 78, respectively. Borax is then administered regularly from dinner on the 4th until the close of the preservative period, April 14, with gradually increasing doses from one-half gram on the 4th to 3 grams on the 14th. During this period there are no variations of any marked nature, either in the temperature or the rate of pulsations, nor is there any tendency either to diarrhea or to constipation, the feces having been voided regularly once a day during the whole of the period. There is developed a marked sense of fullness in the head and heaviness of the stomach, accompanied with an impairment of appetite, but not sufficient to cause the subject to refuse to eat any of his regular rations. These symptoms become less marked and finally pass away when the preservative ceases to appear in the urine.

The data, as a whole, are not very conclusive, but show a slight tendency, which seems to be due to the added preservative, to produce heaviness and dullness in the head, a slight loss of appetite, and a general feeling of malaise. The data, however, are not entirely definite in this respect.

## No. 12-B. J. T.

All the data observed at the beginning of the fore period on March 20 show a normal state with the possible exception of a very slight febrile movement, the recorded temperatures being about four-tenths of 1° above the normal and the pulsations being recorded as 96 and 88 per minute on the 20th, and 98 and 98 per minute on the 21st, the temperatures for the latter date being recorded as 98.9° and 98.6° F. This disturbance, however, is not marked enough to be called any notable departure from the normal state. The functions of the body are discharged in a thoroughly normal way during all of the fore period, the recorded data on March 27, the last day of the fore period,

being 98.6° and 98.7° F. and the pulsations 88 and 92 per minute, respectively. This subject apparently has a rather normal rapid movement of the heart, as the pulsations only once during the fore period fall below 80 and average usually about 85.

The preservative period is begun with apparently a normal state of the functions of the body organs throughout. There seems to be a slight increase in febrile excitement on April 3, during the second subperiod, the recorded temperatures being 99.1° and 99° F. and the pulsations 100 and 96, respectively. This febrile excitement has passed away on the 4th, the normal state being restored. By reason of disturbance of health, no preservative was given to No. 12 from April 1 to April 5, inclusive. On the 7th, during the third subperiod, when 1 gram of borax per day is administered, there is a second movement of the bowels, but no tendency to diarrhea. There are two movements also on April 8, but without any diarrheal tendency. The ordinary normal condition of the body apparently remains unchanged during the remainder of the preservative period, the recorded data for the last day, the 14th, being 99° and 99° F. for temperature, and 88 and 92 for pulsations. There is manifest in this case also a slight loss of appetite, a tendency to fullness of the head, and a general feeling of malaise, not sufficient, however, to interfere with the ordinary daily vocations nor with the consumption of the regular rations.

The data in this case are also of a rather doubtful signification, because of the conditions of ill health obtaining during a part of the period, yet they exhibit a slight tendency toward a disturbance of the normal conditions of appetite and circulation, possibly due to the administration of the preservative. This conclusion, however, like the one in the case immediately preceding, may be subject to modification, and the phenomena observed may possibly be referred to other causes.

### SERIES V.

The method of experimental work is changed somewhat in this series for the purpose of extending the observations over a longer period, and at the same time studying, so far as possible, the effects of the exhibition of small quantities of the preservative over a comparatively long period of time. There is no change in the character of the experiment other than this.

The fore period begins on April 24 and extends until May 1. The preservative period begins on May 2 and continues until June 20—a period of fifty days. The after period begins on June 21 and ends June 29. The individual records of the members of the table during the period follow.

No. 1-J. N.

The vital functions appear to be in a perfectly normal condition on the 24th of April. The recorded temperatures on that day are 98.4° and 98.6° F. and the pulsations 63 and 69 per minute, respectively, before and after dinner. During the morning of this day, while exercising, No. 1 dislocated his shoulder, but this accident seems to have had no effect upon the vital organs. During the next day, however, there is a slight febrile excitement, probably due to this accident, the recorded temperatures being 98.8° and 99° F. and the pulsations 72 and 71. This slight febrile disturbance has passed away on the following day. On May 1 all of the body functions are performed in a normal manner.

During the preservative period there are no disturbances of the normal functions noted. No. 1 occasionally indulges in light outdoor sports, as playing ball, riding on the wheel, etc. This exercise occasionally causes a quicker pulse than otherwise, but no other disturbance. On the 8th there are two movements of the bowels recorded, but no tendency to diarrhea is noticed. On the 12th No. 1 is suffering from a slight attack of nosebleeding, but it is not of sufficient magnitude to produce any marked effect. On the 13th symptoms of headache develop, and also pains in the back, but not of a very pronounced nature. There is no febrile disturbance and no other indication of ill health. On the following day the headache has passed away, but recurs again on the 24th, without, however, any other symptoms of ill health. A recurrence of the nosebleeding is noted on the 26th, but the loss of blood is very small. There is a return of the nosebleeding during the night of the 27th, when No. 1 is asleep, a considerable quantity of blood being collected in the fauces and discharged in clots during the following day. There is a slight febrile excitement noticed on this day, the recorded temperatures being 98.8° and 98.8 F. The headache again returns on June 2, with a general feeling of discomfort in the head. This feeling of discomfort has been experienced for three or four days, but has not been of sufficient intensity to warrant an entry until June 2. No. 1 describes the symptoms as a kind of pressure in the head during this period, and a slight impairment of the hearing. This feeling in the head is also noticed in a very marked degree on June 5 and continues on the 6th and 7th. During this period No. 1 also suffers from a slight attack of tonsilitis, which seems, however, to have no connection with the bad feeling in the head, which persists and even grows worse. The feeling is stated by No. 1 to be indescribable, but something like a difference of pressure between the internal and external portions of the head. On the 29th the feeling is described as that of the head seeming to be very large, which feeling continues, being less pronounced, however, on some days. It seems to culminate on June 15, on which date No. 1 suffers very intensely from this continued pressure in the head. Inasmuch as there were only five days left of this period, however, it was deemed advisable to continue until the end. There is some improvement, though not a complete cessation of the headache, up to the 20th, when the preservative period ends. There has been during all this time no other disturbance of any nature in any of the body functions, the temperature remaining quite constant, with only such variations in the pulsations as can be easily attributed to the character of the exercise taken.

With the cessation of the administration of the preservative the pains in the head rapidly disappear and no complaint is made concerning them during the after period. On the 29th of June, at the close of the observation, the normal conditions, even in respect to the headache, are apparently entirely restored. No appreciable quantities of boric acid are found in the urine after June 21.

A review of the above data seems to indicate a rather close connection between the continued administration of the preservative, even in small quantities, and the occurrence, recrudescence, and persistence of the headache, perhaps more properly described as an uncomfortable feeling in the head. During all this time there is no disturbance of the body functions save as indicated in the analytical data and record of body weights, the temperature remaining practically normal and the other functions of the body being conducted in the ordinary manner. There seems to be no connection traceable between the occasional nosebleeding noted and the administration of the preservative, unless it may be associated with the apparent increased blood pressure in the head.

### No. 2-F. C. W.

The vital functions are normal on April 24, the recorded temperatures being 98.4° and 98.4° F. and the pulsations 77 and 75 per minute, respectively, before and after dinner. Somewhat vigorous exercise and ball playing on the 28th of April cause an increase in the pulsations, which reach the number of 100. There is no febrile disturbance connected therewith. On May 1, the last day of the fore period, all the vital functions are normal.

During the preservative period there are no disturbances of the vital functions until the 6th of May, when a slight headache is reported. This headache did not recur for some time and can not be justly attributed to the administered preservative. The next date on which headache is noted is May 18. It still persists on the 19th, in conjunction with a dull, heavy feeling, as described by No. 2. There is no diarrhea or tendency thereto and no increase in temperature, while the other vital functions are normal. The headache recurs on May 22, followed by a few days of intermission; then another recurrence on the 27th, persisting with increased intensity on the 28th and a general feeling of malaise. On the 29th the headache increases, the appetite fails to a considerable extent, and a general ill feeling prevails. After a day or two of intermission there is a recurrence of the

headache on the 31st, the appetite being poor, the subject complaining of a general miserable feeling, with a peculiar burning, heavy sensation in the stomach. This feeling has existed for several days before the 31st, but has not been deemed worthy of note until that day, it having increased greatly for a week or ten days, according to the statement made by No. 2. June 1 brought no relief from these ill feelings, the headache persisting, appetite poor, and the general feeling of discomfort continuing. No improvement is noted on June 2. The discomfort complained of is not sufficiently pronounced to prevent the subject from attending to his ordinary duties. The appetite, however, has so diminished that No. 2 is not able to eat the whole of his rations on June 3, the headache and the heavy, burning sensation in the stomach being very pronounced. These symptoms continue without intermission and are somewhat accentuated on June 6. following day there is an improvement in the symptoms and the appetite is also better, but this gain vanishes on the 8th. The severe headache continues all day on the 9th, but is not so pronounced on the 10th, though the improvement in the appetite is not noticeable. On the 11th and 12th the headache is not so severe and the appetite is a little better. The administration of the preservative was discontinued after the 11th. By the 14th the appetite seems to be quite restored, though the headache and other ill feelings are not entirely gone. On the 15th of June there is quite an improvement, but this is only temporary, and all the troublesome symptoms of the bad headache return on the 16th. During the remainder of the period there is some slight improvement and the discomfort is not so well marked. temperature and pulsation remain normal during the whole time. There is no tendency nor indication of diarrhea nor of any other disturbance of any consequence save those noted.

The after period sees a general improvement and disappearance of the headache and burning sensations in the stomach and the general feeling of malaise. On the 29th of June, when the observations cease, No. 2 is apparently restored to a perfectly normal condition.

The data in the above case are even more pronounced than in the case of No. 1 in showing a direct connection between the headache, heaviness and burning sensations in the stomach, and general discomfort, on one side, and the preservative which has been administered during this period of fifty days, on the other.

At the beginning of the fore period there appears to be a slight febrile excitement, the temperatures recorded being 99 and 99 F. and the pulsations 84 and 94, respectively, before and after dinner.

This condition persists for two or three days. By the 27th, however, the temperature has fallen almost to the normal, although the pulsations continue quite rapid. On May 1 the temperature and pulsations are normal.

At the commencement of the preservative period there is a tendency manifested, as in the fore period, to a temperature slightly above the normal, though not sufficiently so to indicate any very marked febrile disturbance. On May 6 there is a marked increase in the frequency of the pulsation, which is ascribed to the fact that, being a member of the District Militia, No. 3 was engaged in drilling for an hour and a half previous to coming to dinner. This raised the pulsation to above 100, the recorded observations being 126 and 106, respectively, before and after dinner. There is also a slight febrile excitement, but nothing of a marked character. No further departures from normal conditions are noted until the 18th of May, when a slight headache develops, which persists during all of the afternoon. This symptom disappears on the following day, and all conditions then remain normal until the 29th, when there is a recurrence of the headache, which is especially severe during the evening. This continues on May 30, the headache persisting during the whole day, but has passed away on the following day, and there is no recurrence of it during the remainder of the preservative period. On the 20th of June, the end of the period, the recorded temperatures are 98.4° and 98.8° F. and the pulsations 90 and 80, respectively.

Normal conditions continue throughout the after period. At no time during the whole series is there any tendency to diarrhea or any disturbance of the functions of the body which calls for any special comment.

The data in this case seem to indicate that the administration of the boric acid during the period of fifty days has not produced any body changes of a character sufficient to indicate any definite connection between them and the preservative administered.

In the beginning of the fore period, on the 24th of April, the recorded data in the case of No. 4 are 98.7° and 98.5° F., for temperature, and 84 and 88 pulsations per minute, respectively, before and after dinner. At the end of the fore period all the vital functions are normal, and no departure therefrom of any significance has been noted. It is observed, however, that on the last day of the fore period and during the first few days of the preservative period there is an unusually large volume of urine voided. On May 5, the fourth day of the preservative period, there is developed after breakfast a decided nausea, followed by emesis, by which a large portion of the meal is lost. Although the administration of the borax is continued, there is no recurrence of the nausea and vomiting noted up to the 25th of May, when the administration of the borax in this case is omitted, and on

the 25th of May No. 4 withdrew from the table by reason of removing from the city.

The data in this case are not of a decisive nature, though, so far as can be ascertained, the nausea and vomiting mentioned are not due to any other cause than the preservative employed. If, however, this ill feeling has been produced by the preservative administered, a recurrence of it might have been expected during the next period. It does not seem, therefore, quite possible to ascribe this incidental nausea and vomiting to the administered preservative, though it may have been due thereto.

No. 5-H. C. G.

The body functions appear to be normal at the beginning of the fore period, on April 24, the data recorded being for temperature 98.4° and 98.2° F. and pulsations 80 and 84. On April 28 there is a slight increase in the number of pulsations per minute, which are registered as 108 and 100, respectively, before and after dinner, but this is due, as indicated by No. 5, to the fact that he has just come in from a long ride on a bicycle. There is a slight tendency to constipation developed on the 29th, when no movement of the bowels is observed. The rest of the fore period passes without any other notable variation from normal conditions.

During the administration of the preservative the first symptom recorded of a disturbing nature is on May 5, when No. 5 suffers from a slight headache during the whole day. This continues on the 6th, but is not persistent, passing away during the evening. It does not recur on the 7th nor on the following days. On May 18 there is a feeling of distress in the stomach, described as indigestion, occurring immediately after dinner. There is also described by No. 5 a clouded feeling in the head. On the 19th No. 5 suffers from headache all day, increasing toward evening. There is also a marked tendency to constipation. The headache passes away during the night. On the 20th there are symptoms of a cold and slight headache, continuing all night, and the constipation is more pronounced. The headache continues on the 21st, as also does the constipation. On the 22d the symptoms of cold have passed away, and No. 5 is feeling well, but the constipation continues. There is a recurrence of the headache on the 25th, and the symptoms of cold have also returned. There is no notable increase in temperature. Cold and a slight headache continue on the 26th, a general feeling of uneasiness prevails, and there is an acute attack of indigestion after dinner. The constipation has given way to looseness of the bowels, which is almost a diarrhea, four evacuations taking place during the day. On the 27th No. 5 is quite ill with a sick headache and diarrhea. No borax is administered on the 27th. The symptoms are better on the following days, and there is a gradual improvement. There are no further marked disturbances in the body functions during the remainder of the administration of the borax, and No. 5 is in fairly good physical condition at the end of the period on June 20.

The after period passes without any variation from normal conditions, but with a somewhat gradual improvement in the general state of the body.

The data in the above case are not decisive. The occurrence of the headache, feeling of fullness in the head, etc., may be due to the slight cold which exists and the persistent constipation. The feeling of uneasiness and symptoms of acute indigestion may be justly attributable to the administered borax. It is only reasonable to suppose that the effect produced in this direction, if any, should be more pronounced during a period when the organs were more susceptible, by reason of the slight cold and constipation, to the influences of the administered preservative. Taking the data as a whole, it may be inferred that some slight disturbance is caused by the preservative used.

# No. 6-L. M. S.

All the functions of the body appear to be in normal condition at the beginning of the fore period on April 24, the registered temperatures being 98° and 98° F. and pulsations 76 and 81. During the continuance of the fore period the normal conditions continue without any notable variations. There is a slight febrile excitement on the 30th, the registered temperatures being 99.1° and 99.2° F. and the pulsations 80 and 82, respectively. On the last day of the fore period there are still indications of febrile excitement, the registered temperatures being 98.4° and 99° F. and the pulsations 94 and 95. Two movements of the bowels are also noted on this day, but without any tendency to diarrhea.

The conditions remain normal after the beginning of the preservative period until May 7, when a headache develops which persists all the night, with a feeling of gas on the stomach and nausea. By reason of these pronounced symptoms the administration of the borax is omitted on the 8th and 9th. No. 6 reports on the 9th that the headache is gradually leaving, and on the 10th the administration of the borax is again commenced. On May 19 a slight cold develops, and 9 grains of quinine are taken; 3 grains are given on the following day, when there is a marked febrile disturbance, the recorded temperatures being 99.2° and 99.8° F. The cold rapidly passes away on the following days. On the 24th there is a recurrence of the headache, which is not acute but persistent, continuing all the night. There is a dull feeling experienced, and the appetite fails. There is, however, no fever and no tendency to diarrhea. On the 25th the head is described as beginning to feel better, and on the following day the symptoms cease. There is no further recurrence of the headache until June 6.

There is no cold at this time and no febrile excitement, but a dull, heavy feeling in the head. On the 8th there has been a considerable diminution in the weight of the body, which is accredited to an excess of exercise. On the 13th of June there is a decided recurrence of the headache, attended with a feeling of weakness and nervousness, and there are also pains in the stomach at times and some nausea; 2 grains of quinine are administered. There is no febrile excitement. On the following days the headache disappears, but recurs again on the 16th of June. There are no decided symptoms of headache on the following days, but at the end of the period, on June 21, there is a general feeling of depression, though no particular variation from the normal can be observed.

During the after period there is a gradual improvement in feeling and appetite, but nothing of a marked nature. On the last day of the after period there is, however, a recurrence of the febrile excitement, the temperature being 99.2° F. and the pulsations 78 and 100.

The above data are not entirely convincing, but are of a nature to show a certain tendency during the administration of the borax toward a general feeling of unrest and discomfort. The frequent recurrence of headache may not be clearly traced in every case to the administration of borax, as in one instance at least it was attended with febrile symptoms, doubtless due to an incipient cold. The nausea and pains in the stomach, however, may be justly attributed to the administered preservative. Taken as a whole, therefore, the data seem to indicate a marked tendency on the part of the administered preservative to produce a depressed and unfavorable condition of the body.

### SPECIAL SERIES.

In two cases, namely, R. V. F.<sup>a</sup> and E. B. D., <sup>b</sup> a special series of observations was made by reason of the poor health and general physical unfitness of the subjects for the regular conduct of the experimental work. This was especially true of No. 13, who had pronounced symptoms of pulmonary disturbance. In these cases the analytical control of the metabolism was omitted for the most part and attention directed rather to the general effect produced by the exhibition of the preservative. Owing to the ill health of the subjects it was impracticable to determine to just what degree the symptoms observed were to be ascribed to the preservative administered. The quantity of boric acid exhibited in these two cases did not exceed one-half gram per day, and in many cases, as will be seen by reference to the schedule of administration of the special series, it was less. The

 $<sup>^</sup>a\,\mathrm{Known}$  as No. 5 in Series I; later, when made a subject of special observations, known as No. 13.

 $<sup>^</sup>b$  Known as No. 9 in Series II and as No. 14 in special series.

<sup>4242-</sup>No. 84, pt 1-04-6

special period extended from March 9 to May 1, inclusive, though No. 14 continued the experiment with the fifth series, taking the preservative until June 20, inclusive.

## No. 5, later No. 13.

The observations on No. 5 (Series I) are of a fragmentary character, due to the interruption of the observations at various periods by illness brought on by causes entirely apart from the administration of the preservative. These observations are of little value for comparative purposes, but may prove of some value in tracing the effect of the preservative upon digestion and health over a considerable period of time. Observations on No. 5 were commenced on December 9. this date the temperature of the body is normal, the pulsations 86 per minute at 5.30 p. m., before dinner, and the body weight 52.72 kilograms. There is a slight febrile disturbance on the 16th of December, which continues on the 17th and to a less extent on the 18th. On the 20th, however, the temperature is again normal, but the pulsations somewhat above the normal—namely, 90 and 94 per minute. On December 22, on entering upon the preservative period, the conditions are not very favorable, there being a slight febrile excitement, the temperature rising to 99° and 98.6° F. and the pulsations to 101 and 103, respectively, before and after dinner. The weight of the body on this date is 52.42 kilograms.

The data relating to No. 5 for this first series are included with the general discussion of that series, and so need not be repeated in greater detail here. The quantity of preservative given per day to No. 5 at this period is 1 gram from December 22 to 26, inclusive, 2 grams from December 27 to 30, inclusive, and 3 grams from December 31 to January 3, inclusive.

From January 4 until the beginning of the next series, No. 5 receives no preservative. Shortly after the end of the first series No. 5 is attacked with a severe fever and grippe, with which he is quite ill for a long time, at times being confined to his bed for several days in succession. It does not appear that this attack is due in any way to the administration of the preservative. It seems to be an ordinary attack, but of a very persistent nature, attended with loss of appetite and a low form of fever, but without any other typhoid symptoms. For this reason, at the beginning of the third series, when No. 5 would naturally have come again under observation, he was not in a condition for further experimental study and his place was taken by another. On February 24 No. 5, R. V. F. (now having assumed the number 13), is again able to appear and resume his place at the table. His weight has fallen from over 54 kilograms, before his illness, to the minimum, 49.5 kilograms on his return. There is still at this time some little febrile excitement, the temperature being

fully 99° F., and the pulsations 102 and 105. No. 13 (old No. 5), also complains of headache on this occasion. This and the febrile excitement are continued for several days. By March 2 normal conditions seem to be restored, but there is no notable increase in weight, which on this date is 50 kilograms even. The improvement continues for several days, with occasional relapses into ill feeling and frequent headaches. On March 5 there is again a slight febrile excitement, the temperature rising to 99 F. This condition passes away, however, the following day, but recurs on the 7th, thus indicating malarial conditions. On March 9 the improvement in the condition of No. 13 seems to have become permanent, and the administration of the preservative is again commenced in a quantity of one-half gram, which is again given in the same quantity on the following day. On this day there is a considerable febrile excitement and headache, evidently not due, however, to the administration of the preservative, as it is exactly similar to that which has taken place at somewhat regular intervals during the fore period. The febrile excitement continues on the fol-lowing day and normal conditions are restored on the 12th, when onehalf gram of the preservative is administered, but on the next day this is diminished to one-fourth gram. One-half gram per day is given from the 14th to the 19th, inclusive, during which time there is an apparent improvement in the condition of the patient, the weight having increased on March 19 to 51.4 kilograms. On March 20 there is a sharp recurrence of the symptoms of grippe, and the administration of the boric acid is suspended; the temperature runs as high as 101.8° F. and the pulsations as high as 120 per minute. This accession of fever does not seem to be connected in any way with the small quantity of the preservative taken before the attack. This illness of No. 13 continues throughout the 21st with an intensity which causes him to be absent on this day. On the 22d he returns, but still shows a slight febrile excitement, the temperature being 99 - F., although it falls during the day at one time to 98.6. On the following day the chart shows that he is not well, but improving, and on the 24th, while still improving, the administration of the preservative is recommenced in quantities of one-half gram per day, which are continued through the 26th. On March 27 and 28 the quantity is reduced to one-fourth gram. From March 29 to April 8, inclusive, one-half gram is given. A general improvement in the condition of No. 13 continues until March 31, when he suffers from a slight headache, which leaves him, however, on the following day. The headache recurs on April 3 and continues on the 4th. The temperature is normal on the morning of the 4th, but a slight febrile excitement is manifest in the afternoon, the temperature rising to 99.6. headache and febrile excitement continue without intermission and with accentuation during the 5th and 6th of April, though the febrile excitement is not very pronounced. On the 9th only a fourth of a gram of boric acid is given, as it seems probable from the symptoms that the headaches are due, to some extent at least, to the administration of the preservative, though the fever does not seem to depend upon that agent. From April 10 on the condition of No. 13 is such as to render advisable the discontinuance of the giving of the preservative. By April 14 the body weight has fallen to 49.8 kilograms, and on the 17th the subject is withdrawn from any further observation.

Perhaps it would be difficult to find a set of data more unsatisfactory than those obtained with this man. The threatening condition of his lungs, the low vitality of his system, and the frequent recurrence of the attacks of the grippe, commingled with symptoms of malaria, make it extremely difficult to trace definitely any disturbing effect upon the system which the preservative may have produced. It is only during the period in April above referred to, when for several days there were persistent conditions of headache, that the effect of the preservative is at all discrete. In this case it is justifiable to assume from the conditions existing that some slight influence may have been produced by the preservative in establishing the condition of cephalalgia noticed. There are no evidences, however, that these small quantities of the preservative, given in this interrupted manner, had any tendency to produce nausea or other marked symptoms which are manifest in the cases of other subjects when large quantities of the preservative agent are employed. In other words, it is evident in this case, even from the fragmentary and unsatisfactory evidence at hand, that no absolutely certain prejudicial effect is produced by the administration of the preservative. It is also equally evident that in a system so disturbed and so prone to other influences as that of No. 13 experimental evidences of a satisfactory nature or leading to definite conclusions can not be obtained.

## No. 9, later No. 14.

The data in this case are very similar in character to those obtained in the case of No. 5 (No. 13, R. V. F.).

No. 9 (E. B. D.) began as a regular member of the class of the second series, and the data relating to this subject during this period are sufficiently described in the section relating to that series. The febrile excitement in the case of No. 9 developed first on January 25, with a slight increase in temperature and in the rate of pulsations. The body weight on this date is 51.49 kilograms. A very bad cold is developed on the 26th of January, with the temperature rising to 100° F., and preceded during the night with a severe headache and neuralgia, the headache continuing at intervals during the day. These unfavorable conditions continue during the 27th in a very marked degree, and this condition, which seems to be the beginning of a serious attack of

grippe, is the reason for separating No. 9 from the regular table of observation and making him special. On the 29th the cold is reported better, but the temperature is still about 1 degree above the normal. Conditions are worse on January 30, and still worse on the 31st. No preservatives are administered to No. 9 and he is practically withdrawn from the table during the remainder of this period, namely, to the 10th of February, inclusive. At this time No. 9 has almost returned to a normal state, his weight on February 11 being 50.25 kilograms and his temperature only a little above the normal. On the 16th a progressive administration of the preservative is commenced, beginning with 1 gram and increasing 1 gram per day for four days, the quantity given on the 19th being 4 grams. Quite a serious illness develops on the administration of this increasing quantity of preservative, and the amount given on the 20th is diminished to  $3\frac{1}{3}$  grams. The body disturbance is so great at this point that no preservative is given on the 21st. After the cessation of the administration of the preservative there is a gradual improvement in the body conditions, and on the 24th of February the temperature and pulsations are normal, but the weight of the body has been reduced to 49.6 kilograms.

No. 9 is now changed to No. 14 and placed upon a special table, and no further preservative is administered until March 9, when one-sixth of a gram of boric acid is given. On this date the temperature and pulsations are but little above the normal. On the 10th the amount of preservative administered is increased to one-fourth of a gram, and on the 11th and 12th one-half gram of boric acid is given each day. On March 13 no preservative is given on account of the decided disturbance produced by the administration of the small quantities during the previous days. On the 14th No. 14 is feeling much better, and the administration of the preservative is recommenced in quantities of one-half gram per day, which is continued uninterruptedly until the 21st of March, inclusive. On the 22d and the 23d the disturbed conditions, similar to those due to the administration of the preservative, are again established, being a feeling of heaviness, malaise, and general indisposition, but without any febrile excitement. No boric acid is given on these two days. On the 24th the administration of the preservative is recommenced, one-half gram per day being given from the 24th until the 26th, inclusive; one-fourth of a gram on the 27th and 28th, and one-half gram per day from March 29 to April 4, inclusive. During this time, up to about the 3d of April, the normal conditions of the body prevail. On the 5th the malaise and ill feeling, apparently due to the action of the small quantity of preservative, are established and no preservative is given on the 5th and 6th. normal conditions being reestablished on the 7th, the administration of the preservative is recommenced and continues in half-gram quantities daily to the 10th, inclusive. On the 11th there appears to be a

recurrence of the ill feelings above referred to, and the quantity of the preservative is diminished to one-fourth of a gram. On the 12th of April decided symptoms of illness are continued, and by reason of these symptoms, which persist for several days, the administration of the preservative is omitted from the 12th to the 23d, inclusive, although during this period No. 14 is able to appear each day, but is feeling very badly. On April 24 the symptoms of malaise and depression have mostly passed away, and the administration of the preservative is again commenced, the quantity being one-fourth of a gram. This is increased on the 25th of April to one-half a gram and continues without change to May 1, inclusive. No noted disturbances are produced in the system during this last period of the administration of the preservative. The temperature on the 30th, the day preceding the last of the administration of the preservative, is almost normal, the pulsations likewise normal, and the weight of the body 50.8 kilograms. From May 2 to June 20, inclusive, one-half gram is given daily, except on May 4, May 13, and June 9, when none is given. During this period the body conditions continue about in statu quo. There is one instance where the temperature rises a trifle above the normal during this period, but only for a short time. The weight of the body on the 27th of June is 50.6 kilograms. There is a slight febrile attack during the remaining three days, which reaches quite a degree of intensity on the last day of observation, namely, June 29, when the temperature rises to 100.4° F. and the pulsations to 104 per minute. result of these three days of illness, supervening upon almost a month of good health, is to reduce the final weight to 48.7 kilograms.

A general summary of the data of No. 14 would seem to indicate a slight tendency on the part of the preservative, though used in small quantities, to induce a feeling of depression, lack of appetite, and general malaise. This is indicated on several occasions, as before described, where it is not quite possible to connect these feelings with abnormal conditions due to other sources. In general, however, the data obtained on this subject are also unsatisfactory, owing to a rather low degree of vitality, a tendency to febrile excitement, and other conditions evidently not connected in any way with the preservative employed. While the data which have been collected in the case of both No. 13 and No. 14 are not at all conclusive, and, as has been already stated, are in many respects indecisive, two general conclusions may be drawn therefrom: First, that the effects of small doses of the preservative over an extended period are not manifest by any disturbance of a notable character; second, in so far as the disturbances noted can be attributed to the preservative they are of an unfavorable nature.

### BODY WEIGHTS.

#### VARIATIONS IN BODY WEIGHTS.

It is evident that any serious interference with the digestive functions would eventually have an effect in either increasing or decreasing the weight of the body. If under the administration of the preservative the digestive functions were more active and larger quantities of the nutritive elements of the food were absorbed and assimilated, the body weight would increase. In like manner, if the preservative, upon entering the circulation, exerted a restraining force on the breaking down of tissues already formed while not seriously interfering with the formation of new tissues, an increase in body weight would take place. On the other hand, if the preservative should interfere with the processes of digestion in the way of restricting or limiting the action of the digestive enzymes, or should hasten the breaking down of old tissues without materially increasing the rate of formation of new, there would be a loss in body weight. In order to determine the changes in weight, as has already been intimated, the daily weight of the body, naked, was ascertained before dinner. These daily weights have been combined into one expression for each individual, representing the whole of the time covered by the fore period, the preservative period, and the after period, respectively. These combined weights are given in Tables XI and XII (pp. 95, 96), and they are also used in connection with the daily weights in the construction of a graphic representation of changes in weight.

#### Series I.

In Series I it is seen in the case of No. 1 that the average weight for the fore period is 71.62 kilograms, for the preservative period 71.37 kilograms, and for the after period 71.64 kilograms. The mean weight for the three periods is 71.54 kilograms. In this case the change in weight is not marked, but there is an apparent tendency on the part of the preservative to diminish the body weight.

The average weight of No. 2 for the fore period is 71.89 kilograms, for the preservative period 71, and for the after period 70.87, the average weight for the whole series being 71.25 kilograms. In this case there is again a tendency manifest on the part of the preservative to diminish the body weight, but in a more marked degree than in the case of No. 1, and there is no tendency to recuperate this loss of weight after the preservative has been withdrawn. On the other hand, during the after period there is a still further (although slight) decrease in weight.

The data for No. 3 show his average weight in the fore period to be 55.22 kilograms, in the preservative period 54.61, and in the after period 54.73, the mean for the whole series being 54.85. In this

instance there is again a marked tendency on the part of the preservative to diminish the body weight and a slight tendency after the withdrawal of the preservative toward its restoration to the original weight.

The average weight of No. 4 in the fore period is 65.62 kilograms, in the preservative period 64.71, and in the after period 64.04, while the mean for the series is 64.79 kilograms. In this case there is an apparent tendency shown on the part of the preservative to decrease the body weight, and this decrease continues during the after period. It must be borne in mind that the personality of Nos. 4 and 5 is not the same in Series I as in Series III and V, and the weights as given are those of the later members based upon the variations shown by the original Nos. 4 and 5.

The average weight of No. 5 in the fore period is 73.71 kilograms, in the preservative period 74.20, and in the after period 75.39, the mean for the whole series being 74.43 kilograms. We find in this case a tendency on the part of the preservative to increase the body weight, and this tendency is still manifest after the withdrawal of the preservative, the weight continuing to rise during the after period. This increase, however, may possibly be due to the fact that the original No. 5 started in on the fore period with a larger ration than was normal with him, and it required an effort on his part to eat the selected quantity throughout the series.

The average weight of No. 6 in the fore period is 61.60 kilograms, in the preservative period 60.40, and in the after period 60.10, the mean for the whole series being 60.70. There is a marked loss in weight in this instance during the preservative period—in fact, the largest loss that is shown in the case of any of the six subjects. There is a still further loss, though not so marked, during the after period.

In all the cases in Series I except No. 5 the administration of the preservative is attended with a loss of weight. This loss is not very marked except in the case of No. 6, but its uniform occurrence, with the exception above noted, is significant. That the administration of a preservative of this kind tends to diminish the body weight appears to be reasonable from the data at hand. It is evident, however, that it is not of universal applicability and that there may be instances, as indicated in the case of No. 5, where the administration of such a preservative would tend to increase the body weight. In only three instances out of the six did the body weight show an increase after the withdrawal of the preservative, and one of these is in the case of No. 5, where the data are anomalous. In three instances, namely, Nos. 2, 4, and 6, the body weight continues to decrease after the withdrawal of the preservative. This fact might justify the conclusion that the loss in weight in these cases is not due to the preservative, because the decrease continues after the preservative is withdrawn. That this is

not a wholly justifiable conclusion, however, appears readily from the fact that by reason of the accumulative deportment of the preservative on its administration, tending to reach a maximum degree of toleration in the body, several days elapse after the withdrawal of the preservative before its entire elimination. The word "entire" is used to indicate that practically all of the preservative has been eliminated, although in point of fact traces of it may persist for a longer period.

The obvious conclusion from the above statement is that the after period is not of long enough duration to determine definitely the point in question, and this it is admitted is a just criticism of the method of investigation employed. It appears that it would have been more logical to have continued the after period for at least ten days after the practical elimination of the preservative from the body. Taking all these facts into view, it seems reasonable to suppose that the continued decrease in weight in the instances mentioned may have been to some extent due, if not entirely, to the preservative used. In this case it is justifiable to conclude that when the healthy body is in a state of equilibrium—i. e., neither gaining nor losing weight on a certain diet—the administration of the boric acid in the quantities and under the conditions described for Series I of the experiment tends to produce a slight loss in the weight of the body.

## Series II.

In the case of No. 7 in Series II the average body weight in the fore period is 56.41 kilograms, in the preservative period 56.10, in the after period 55.72, and the mean for the whole series is 56.04 kilograms. In the supplementary preservative period, extending from February 16 to February 21, inclusive, No. 7 did not participate. We see in this case a slight tendency on the part of the preservative to diminish the body weight.

The average weight of No. 8 in the fore period is 66.77 kilograms, in the preservative period 65.36, in the after period 65.32, and the mean for the series is 65.82, the mean for the supplemental series being 64.65 kilograms. In this case there is a marked tendency to diminish the body weight, and this tendency continues during the supplementary preservative period. This loss in weight was doubtless due to a large extent to illness resembling the grippe, very prevalent in Washington at that time.

No. 9 of Series II was replaced in Series IV by a larger man. The weights given are therefore those of the new member, calculated on the basis of the variations of the original No. 9. The data for No. 9 show a loss in weight during the preservative period of more than 1 kilogram. The tendency to diminution in weight continues during the after period, as shown by the loss of 0.08 of a kilogram in weight. No. 9 only received the preservative during the period extending from

January 28 to January 31, inclusive. There is still a diminishing weight noticed during the supplementary preservative period, amounting to 0.98 of a kilogram. The general health of No. 9 is not of the best, as has already been noted, and therefore it is not altogether right to ascribe this progressive loss in weight entirely to the effect of the preservative. A part of it, or even all, may have been due to the general state of the health of the subject.

With No. 10 there is scarcely any change in weight between the fore period and the preservative period. There is, however, a considerable loss in weight in the after period (during which, however, No. 10 was ill and absent most of the time) and a gain during the supplementary preservative period. This was probably due to the natural gain after illness. The data do not warrant the assumption that the loss of weight during the after period is in any way due to the action of the preservative. The other data in this case seem to show that the preservative practically had no influence upon the body weight.

A slight loss of weight is shown in the data of No. 11 in the preservative period (during a part of which, however, he received no preservative) and this decrease still continues during the after period, and, to a less extent, during the supplementary preservative period. These data seem to indicate a tendency on the part of the preservative to diminish the body weight, but this effect may also be ascribed in part or in whole to ill health.

A marked decrease in the weight of No. 12 is shown as the result of the preservative period (but the preservative was given only two-thirds of the time) and another very marked decrease during the after period. During the supplementary period there is a slight increase in the body weight. These data seem to show a marked influence on the part of the preservative to diminish the weight, continuing also during the after period when the preservative is withdrawn. On the other hand, under the continued administration of the boric acid in the supplementary period there is a slight gain, showing either that this continued administration is neutral in its effects or that it tended to produce an increase in weight. The data in this case are not consistent, and equal consideration should be given to all the indications.

In every instance in Series II there is a loss of weight during the administration of the preservative as compared with the fore period. In every instance, also, there is a loss of weight during the after period as compared with the preservative period. In three cases during this series there is a loss of weight during the supplementary preservative period as compared with the after period. In two instances there is a gain of weight in the supplementary period. The data, therefore, of this series are contradictory, and too much consideration must not be given to data of this character. We can only apply here the rule of evidence maintained in courts of justice, namely, that where con-

tradictory evidence is given the verdict should be in harmony with the preponderance of evidence. Judged by this rule, therefore, it is concluded from the data of Series II that the administration of the preservative tends in a slight degree to diminish the body weight.

## SERIES III.

In the case of No. 1 in Series III there is a slight diminution in weight during the preservative period and a marked increase during

the after period.

The data of No. 2 exhibit an element of uncertainty, by reason of the occurrence of illness, which caused irregularity in the administration of the preservative. There is a marked loss of weight in the preservative period and a slight gain during the after period in this case.

The data for No. 3 show that there is a very slight loss of weight in the preservative period and a more marked loss during the after period.

With No. 4 there is a slight gain of weight noted during the preservative period and a marked loss during the after period.

No. 5 shows a slight gain in weight during the preservative period

and a slight loss during the after period.

In No. 6 we find an irregularity introduced into the data by reason of the illness of the subject and the irregularity in the administration of the preservative. There is a very marked loss of weight in the preservative period in this case and a slight gain in the after period.

Taken as a whole, it is seen that in Series III there is a loss of weight in four cases out of six during the preservative period. There is a gain in weight in three cases during the after period. Considered collectively, therefore, it is noticed that, although in a less marked degree than in Series I, there is a tendency manifest on the part of the preservative to diminish the body weight.

### SERIES IV.

In the case of No. 7 there is an interruption in the data by reason of the fact that at the beginning of the second preservative subperiod the subject resigned his position in the Department of Agriculture and removed from the city. The data in this case, therefore, are given only to cover from March 28 to April 1, inclusive. It is noted that during this period there is a slight increase in the weight of the body.

In the case of No. 8 there is a marked decrease in weight during the administration of the preservative, and the rate of decrease continues in the same marked manner through the after period, the change being almost 1 kilogram in the first instance and a little more than 1 kilogram in the second.

With No. 9 there is also a progressive decrease in weight, amounting to 0.72 of a kilogram during the preservative period and to 0.70 of a kilogram in the after period.

No. 10 shows a decrease of about three-fourths of a kilogram in weight in the preservative period and over eight-tenths of a kilogram during the after period.

No. 11 shows a very notable decrease in weight, amounting to 1.51 kilograms in the preservative period and a slight decrease during the after period. This was doubtless due to illness, which also occasioned the withdrawal of the preservative during five days of the preservative period.

The data for No. 12 show a loss of weight amounting to almost 0.8 of a kilogram during the preservative period, due chiefly, if not entirely, to illness, and a slight increase in weight during the after period.

In every instance in this series, excepting the incomplete data for No. 7, there is a loss of weight attending the administration of the preservative. In four cases out of five there is a continued loss of weight during the after period, and in only one case is there an increase in weight at the end of the after period.

The conclusions which can be drawn from these data are subject to the same restrictions as attach to those based upon the data of Series II. A marked variation from what might be expected is seen in the continued decrease of weight during the after period.

In a strictly logical discussion of the data in this series the progressive decrease in weight could not be attributed solely, if at all, to the action of the preservative, by reason of the fact that it is continued in all but one case after the preservative is withdrawn. When, however, the data are viewed in the light already alluded to in the previous discussion, it is seen that there is reasonable ground for belief in this series also that the administration of the preservative tends, although in only a slight degree, to decrease body weight.

#### SERIES V.

In the case of No. 1 in Series V there is a loss of nearly one-half a kilogram in the preservative period, which is nearly all regained during the after period.

The data for No. 2 show that there is a loss of about three-fourths of a kilogram in the preservative period and a much more marked loss, amounting to over  $1\frac{1}{3}$  kilograms, in the after period. By reason of illness No. 2 did not receive any preservative after June 11.

No. 3 shows a distinct gain in the preservative period and a return during the after period to almost exactly the weight of the fore period. The data in the case of No. 3, as will be seen, are of a contrary nature to those of No. 1.

On account of removal from the city the data in the case of No. 4 are fragmentary, being only partial for the preservative period and

none at all for the after period. The data obtained, however, show a distinct loss in weight during the administration of the preservative.

The data for No. 5 show a progressive loss of weight throughout the series, amounting to about  $1\frac{1}{3}$  kilograms in the preservative period and almost  $1\frac{3}{4}$  kilograms in the after period.

No. 6 shows a very great loss of weight in the preservative period, which continues during the after period.

Although to some extent contradictory, the data, as a whole, of the fifth series, when interpreted by the rule of evidence already set forth, show a distinct tendency on the part of the preservative to diminish the body weight. The fact that this tendency, in most cases, continues throughout the after period has already been elucidated. Full weight must be given to any valid objections to interpretation of data of this kind in relation to the effect of the preservative upon weight. It seems, however, that after due consideration of all these valid objections the conclusion can be established with a preponderating weight of evidence in this series that there is a marked tendency on the part of the preservative, when given in small quantities but continued over a great length of time, to diminish the body weight.

# Averages of Body Weights, by Periods.

Having now discussed the influence of the preservative upon the body weights individually, it remains to bring into one expression the data of all the members, not only of each series, but for the entire time of the observation.

This summary includes the weights given in the tables, although some of them were made at times when the subjects were slightly ill and when the administration of the preservative had been suspended. Such data, however, were eliminated in the graphic representations of body weights which follow.

Beginning with Series I we find that by combining the body weights of the individuals we have the general average for the fore period of 66.61 kilograms, for the preservative period 66.05 kilograms, and for the after period 66.13 kilograms. The mean loss of weight of the subjects during the administration of the preservative is 560 grams, and the mean gain of weight during the after period is 80 grams. This summary shows that the tendency of the preservative is to decrease weight, and that this tendency is checked and a slight upward movement started during the after period.

In Series II the mean weight of the subjects during the fore period is 65.04 kilograms, during the preservative period 64.31, and during the after period 63.85. In this case the average loss for the subjects in body weight during the preservative period is 730 grams and the additional loss during the after period 460 grams. There is thus an apparent tendency during the after period to a continued loss of

weight. As has already been noted in the general discussion, this tendency is evidently due to the impairment of the health of the subjects during Series II, partly perhaps as a result of the administration of the preservative but largely due to influenza and grippe. There was a gain of weight of 750 grams during the supplementary preservative period of this experiment, during which the preservative was administered in increasing doses for a period of six days. This contradictory evidence is to be expected from the condition of the subjects during Series II.

In Series III the average weight of the body of the subjects during the fore period is 67.03 kilograms, during the preservative period 66.53, and during the after period 66.47. In this series there is a marked tendency to lose weight during the preservative period, the average loss being exactly 500 grams. During the after period there is a slight additional loss of weight, amounting to an average of 60 grams, but it is evident that the tendency to lose weight is checked by the withdrawal of the preservative.

In Series IV the average body weight of the subjects during the fore period is 64.39 kilograms, during the preservative period 63.66, and during the after period 63.16. It is seen that there is an average loss of weight during the preservative period of 730 grams, and an additional loss of 500 grams during the after period. This tendency to continued loss in weight is doubtless partly due, during the after period, to a general impairment of the health, due largely to the influence of influenza and grippe.

The average weight of the men during the fore period of Series V is 67.64 kilograms, during the preservative period 66.77, and during the after period 65.93. The mean loss of weight during the preservative period is 870 grams. This loss is continued in a marked degree also during the after period, as has already been fully noted, the mean loss during the after period amounting to 840 grams. This large mean decrease is particularly due to the condition of No. 6 and No. 5, neither of whom responded promptly to any effort toward recovery of the normal state after the withdrawal of the preservative, but continued in a poor physical state during the entire after period.

Combining the data for all the series, by periods, the following average daily weights are shown:

	KIIOS.
Fore periods	66.14
Preservative periods.	
After periods	

A general inspection of these data shows a strong tendency to a loss of weight during the administration of the preservative in each of the series. In Series I and III this tendency is checked by the withdrawal of the preservative, as indicated by the data for the after period, a

gain in weight occurring in Series I. In Series II, IV, and V there appears to be practically no tendency to check the loss of weight by reason of the withdrawal of the preservative. The general conclusion, which is based upon these data, is that the administration of borax and boric acid, in the quantities and under the conditions stated, tends to produce a slight loss of body weight. On the withdrawal of the preservative during the short after period there is, in some cases, a tendency toward recovery of normal weight, but in the majority of cases the tendency toward the loss of weight continues. These data, therefore, are capable of interpretation in different ways, in so far as respects the influence of the preservative. The most reasonable interpretation is that which has already been given in connection with a study of the individuals in the series. In this discussion the weights of the after period of Series II have been included, although, as has already been intimated, by reason of illness and irregularity, the other data for this after period are not sufficiently reliable to justify their inclusion in the general average of results.

Table XI.—Average weights of subjects for Series I, III, and V.

Period.	No.1— J. N.	No. 2— F. C. W.	No. 3— W. S. O.	No. 4— E. C. S.	No. 5— H. C. G.	No 6— E. M. S.	Aver- age.
Series I: Fore period (Dec. 8 to Dec. 21, 1902).	Kilos. 71. 62	Kilos. 71. 89	Kilos. 55, 22	Kilos. 65, 62	Kilos. 73.71	Kilos. 61, 60	Kilos. 66.61
Preservative period (Dec. 22, 1902, to Jan. 3, 1903)	71.37 71.64	71.00 70.87	54.61 54.73	64.71 α64.04	74, 20 a 75, 39	60.40 60.10	66, 05 66, 13
Average for series	71.54	71.25	54.85	64.79	74, 43	60.70	
Series 111: Fore period (Feb. 19 to 27, 1903) Preservative period (Feb. 28 to Mar. 11, 1903)		71.74 70.40 70.72	57, 03 56, 97 56, 34	65, 62 65, 68 64, 88	73. 71 73. 78 73. 35	61, 21 59, 72 60, 29	67. 03 66. 53 66. 47
Average for series	72.92	70.95	56.78	65, 39	73.61	60. 41	
Series V: Foreperiod (Apr. 24to May 1, 1903). Preservative period (May 2 to	73.81	72, 23	55, 66	66, 15	75, 87	62, 13	67. 64
June 20, 1903)	73.38	71.50	56, 18	b 64, 50	71.53	60, 33	66, 77
After period (June 21 to June 29, 1903)	73.74	70.18	55, 63		72, 85	58, 68	65. 93
Average for series	73.64	71.30	55, 82	65, 33	74, 12	60.38	
Average for entire experiment	72.70	71.17	55, 82	65, 30	73. 96	60, 50	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> Beginning with the third series Nos. 4 and 5 were replaced with other men. Data are calculated back on variations of original Nos. 4 and 5.
<sup>b</sup> No weights for this man after May 27.

Table XII.—Average weights of subjects for Series II and IV.

Period.	No. 7— E. R. M.	No. 8— J. H. E.	No. 9— A. G.	No. 10— W. J. J.	No. 11— J. S. C.	No. 12— B. J. T.	Average.
Series II: Fore period (Jan. 19 to Jan. 27, 1903)	Kilos. 56. 41	Kilos. 66. 77	Kilos. 70. 40	Kilos. 67. 94	Kilos. 66.40	Kilos. 62, 33	Kilos 65. 04
Preservative period (Jan. 28 to Feb. 10, 1903)	56.10	65.36	68.77	67.85	66.05	61.73	64. 31
1903)	55.72	65.32	68, 69	a 67. 30	65.64	60. 40	63.85
Average for series	56.04	65.82	69, 29	67.70	66.02	61.49	
Supplementary preservative period (Feb. 16 to Feb. 21, 1903)b		64. 65	c 67. 71	d 67.66	65.44	60.59	64.60
Series IV: Fore period (Mar. 20 to Mar. 27,							
1903)	55.18	64.71	70.40	67.56	67.08	61.43	64.39
Preservative period (Mar. 28 to Apr. 14, 1903)	e 55.36	63.88	69.68	66.80	65.57	60.64	63. 66
1903)		62.74	68.98	65. 96	65.18	60.76	63.16
Average for series	55, 27	63.78	69.69	66.77	65. 94	60.94	
Average for entire experiment	55.68	64.75	70.00	67.38	65.80	61.01	

a Weighed only on two days. b No weights taken for No. 7. c Beginning with the fourth series, No. 9 was replaced with another man. Data calculated back on variations of original No. 9. d No. 10 received no preservative in the supplementary series, and his weight should not enter into

the average.

e No. 7 dropped out of experiment on April 1.

#### GRAPHIC REPRESENTATION.

It seems that a better illustration of the actual changes in weight produced during the continuation of the experimental work can be secured graphically. To this end the daily variations have been platted in the accompanying charts (figs. 2-7), and the mean weights for each of the periods of each series have been determined. This has been done for each individual under observation and also for each series of observations as a whole. Finally, the means of all the series have been combined into a general expression representing the means of the entire experiment. The data which have been used in calculating these graphic lines are not exactly the same as those which have just been discussed in connection with the variation in weights. There have been excluded from the graphic illustration all the data which in themselves were not reasonably complete. In each series only those members of the table have been compared whose weights were taken throughout the entire series, including the fore, preservative, and after For this reason the data as a whole for Series II are excluded because in no instance in these cases was there any individual who completed entirely the whole series. In the case of Series I the data are complete for all members. In the case of Series III the data are complete for four members only. In the case of Series II the data are not complete for any one person, but the graphic representation of the variations in weight is given for the fore period and the preservative period. These data are, however, not used in any of the

summaries. In the case of Series IV the data for weights are complete only in three instances. In Series V there are only three complete sets of data extending over the whole period. In each case the summary for each series includes only those individual data which are complete for the whole series. The daily variations in each case are represented by the broken line. The figures given on the left-hand side of the chart are the weights in kilograms, while those across the top are the days of the month. The weight for each day is marked

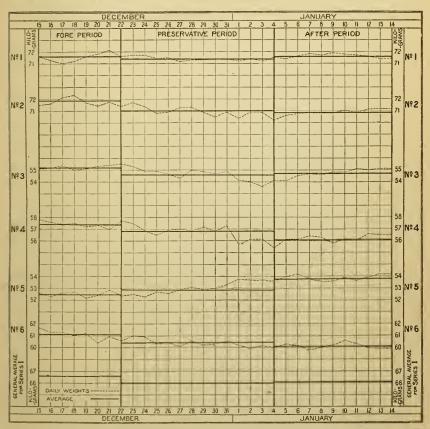


Fig. 2.—Daily and average body weights for Series I.

on the vertical line for that day. The number of days, therefore, in each period of the series is represented by the number of spaces included between the vertical lines. Each horizontal line represents 1 kilogram of weight.

In order that a more definite representation of the total variation between the different periods of the series might be brought out, a heavy dark line representing the mean of the variations shown by the broken line has been inserted. Studying now the individual data of Series I (fig. 2) it is seen at once that there is a slight decrease in the weight of No. 1 during the preservative period, while during the after period the increase in weight is almost exactly equivalent to the loss during the preservative period, so that the mean weight for the after period is the same as that for the fore period.

In the case of No. 2 there is a loss of almost a kilogram in weight during the preservative period, and an additional loss of about 200

grams during the after period.

In the case of No. 3 a marked loss is shown during the preservative period, which is partly regained during the after period.

In the case of No. 4 there is a progressive loss from the fore period

to the after period, inclusive.

In the case of No. 5 we have the exact reversal of the data for No. 4. There is in this case a progressive gain. A later investigation showed

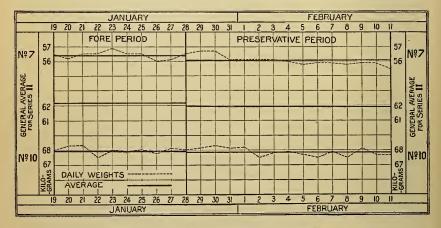


Fig. 3.—Daily and average body weights for Series II.

that No. 5 was probably not receiving full and nutritious rations at the beginning of the experimental work. He lived in somewhat restricted surroundings and apparently without the abundant supplies of food which are usually found at the disposal of young men. This fact in the invironment is an important one in the consideration of this progressive increase in weight in his case.

In the case of No. 6 there is a progressive loss of weight extending through the whole series.

Collecting all the expressions of Series I into a common graphic representation it is seen that there is a considerable loss of weight attending the administration of the preservative, and that this loss is partly restored during the after period. If we should exclude, however, the data of No. 5 it is evident that there would still have been a loss of weight during the after period.

In Series III (fig. 4) we find in the case of No. 1 a slight loss of weight during the administration of the preservative, which is, however, more than regained during the after period.

In the case of No. 3 there is a very slight decrease of weight during the preservative period, amounting only to a few grams. There is, however, a very marked loss of weight manifested during the after period.

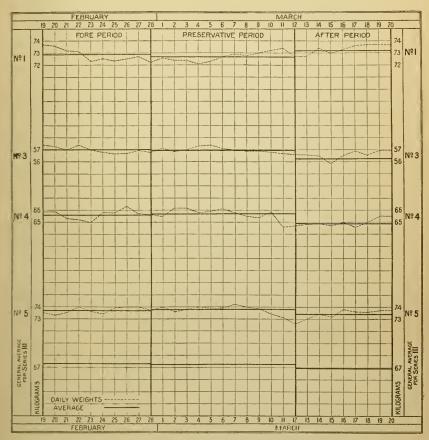


Fig. 4.—Daily and average body weights for Series III.

The case of No. 4 is somewhat anomalous. There is a very slight increase of weight shown in this instance during the preservative period, while a quite distinct loss takes place in the after period.

No. 5 also shows a very slight increase in weight during the preservative period, but during the after period this is more than offset by a decrease of about 400 grams.

Combining the four expressions of Series III we note a very slight loss of weight during the preservative period—a loss, in fact, almost

inappreciable—and a slightly increased loss during the after period. The weights, however, in all four instances when brought together in a general expression show but little change during the progress of the experiment.

In the case of Series IV, No. 8, there is a marked loss of weight during the preservative period and a somewhat greater loss during the after period. (See fig. 5.)

In the case of No. 9 the same observation may be made, though the losses are not so great as in the case above mentioned. No. 10 also shows a regularly graded loss, it being almost the same in the after period as in the preservative period.

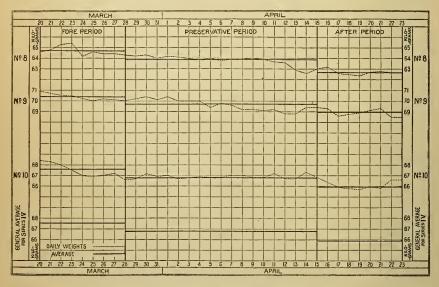


Fig. 5.—Daily and average body weights for Series IV.

Combining the three expressions into one we find a progressive loss of weight, being almost exactly the same in the after period as in the preservative period.

In the case of Series V (fig. 6) the preservative period extended over a space of fifty days. The vertical lines, therefore, in this chart represent two days instead of one through all the periods of the series.

In the case of No. 1, Series V, there is a slight loss of weight shown during the preservative period, which is almost exactly regained during the after period.

In the case of No. 3 contrary data are shown. There is a slight increase of weight during the preservative period, which disappears entirely during the after period.

In the case of No. 5 there is a very marked loss of weight during the preservative period and an equally marked additional loss during the after period. Combining the three expressions of Series V into one, we find a slight loss of weight during the preservative period and an additional slightly greater loss of weight during the after period.

It now remains to combine into a single expression the average weights, by periods, for all the series. The length of the line for each period merely approximates the usual length of that period.

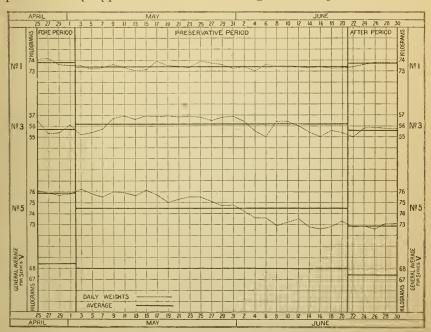


Fig. 6.—Daily and average body weights for Series V.

Studying now the expressions as a whole for Series I, III, IV, and V (fig. 7) it is seen that there is a loss of weight amounting to about 500 grams during the preservative periods and an additional loss of weight amounting to about 400 grams for the after periods. The evidence, therefore, which is thus accumulated throughout the whole series of

,   -	FORE PERIOD	PRESERVATIVE PERIOD	AFTER PERIOD	-
68				68
67				67
66				66

Fig. 7.—General average of body weights for entire experiment, including Series I, III, IV, and V.

observations appears reasonably convincing and shows that the use of borax and boric acid in the quantities and in the manner described tends to produce a slight decrease in the weight of the body. This tendency to decrease is also a continuing one, in so far as the period of about ten days immediately following the cessation of the administration of the preservative is concerned. This is not a matter of surprise when it is remembered that it requires from three to five days or longer after the administration ceases to eliminate the boric acid which has been accumulated in the system. Further than this, the conditions produced by the administration of the preservative which have caused the loss of weight are not at once removed. For these reasons the failure to regain the lost weight during the after period can not be cited as satisfactory evidence to show that the loss of weight during the preservative period was not due to the administration of the preservative in question. On the other hand, the continued loss of weight during this brief after period appears to be strong corroborative testimony showing the tendency of the preservative to reduce the weight of the body. Nor should the fact that there are many contradictory data established in the course of the observations be cited as a reason for diminished confidence in the general results. The character of the environment which almost necessarily produces these discordant data has been sufficiently set forth. It therefore appears to be justifiable to accept these general expressions of the average data as reasonably correct and sufficiently established to warrant the conclusion derived therefrom. The further fact that the losses in weight which are noted are much less than those which have been pointed out by some other observers should not be allowed to throw discredit upon the general The conditions of experiment vary so in different value of the work. countries and with different experimenters that the reaching of results of different magnitude or even of results of opposite character should not cast discredit upon the investigation.

### RATIO OF FOOD WEIGHT TO BODY WEIGHT.

The weight of food consumed during each day and its ratio to the weight of the body form one factor in determining the effect of any added preservative upon the digestion. This index alone would be of little value, but taken in connection with the others which have been obtained it is useful. This ratio is also of interest in connection with the general subject of nutrition, as determining the quantity of food consumed in proportion to the weight of the body, apart from the effect of the preservative.

Table XIII gives the quantities of food consumed by Nos. 1 to 6, inclusive, the subjects under examination during the fore period of Series I, from December 8 to December 22, 1902. The daily weight of each food is given in detail, the average of each kind of food for the period, and the ratio for each kind of food for the period under observation. The total weight of food consumed for the period is also given in each case, as well as the ratio of that weight to the average weight of the body for the time covered. The ratio in each

case is determined by dividing the weight of the food eaten by the weight of the body; for convenience in comparison this ratio is multiplied by 100 (thus becoming a percentage). The table gives in sufficient detail the ratios of the different kinds of food used, while for the purposes of comparison the ratio of the total weight of food to the weight of the body, as indicated above, is determined. It will not be necessary to go extensively into detail, inasmuch as Table XIII itself will give all the particulars that are necessary. For illustration, however, it may be well enough to call attention to the summary in the case of No. 1 for the fore period of the first series.

The average weight of No. 1 for the entire fore period is 71.62 kilos. He ate an average of 285 grams of soup per day. The total weight of soup consumed during the fourteen days was 3,984 grams, which is 5.56 per cent of his average weight. Of fish, eaten only on five days, the average quantity consumed is 110 grams, the total weight consumed 547 grams, which is 0.763 per cent of the total weight of the body. The average quantity of meat consumed each day is 148 grams, the total amount consumed 1,879 grams, equivalent to 2.63 per cent of the weight of the body. The average daily consumption of vegetables is 310.2 grams, the total quantity consumed 4,342.5 grams, equivalent to 6.07 per cent of the weight of the body. The average quantity of breakfast cereals consumed is 217 grams, the total quantity consumed 3,049 grams, equivalent to 4.26 per cent of the weight of the body. The average quantity of bread consumed is 280 grams, total quantity consumed 3,922 grams, equivalent to 5.47 per cent of the weight of the body. The average quantity of butter consumed is 48 grams, total quantity 669 grams, equivalent to 0.933 per cent of the weight of the body. The average quantity of sugar consumed is 52.6 grams, total quantity 736 grams, equivalent to 1.028 per cent of the weight of the body. The average quantity of water consumed is 245 grams, total 1.470 grains, equivalent to 2.052 per cent of the weight of the body. The average quantity of milk consumed is 1,324 grams, total quantity consumed 18.542 grams, equivalent to 25.89 per cent of the weight of the body. The average quantity of dessert consumed is 184 grams, total quantity 2,571 grams, equivalent to 3.59 per cent of the weight of the body. The total weight of food consumed during the fourteen days is 41,766.5 grams, equivalent to 58.31 per cent of the weight of the body, or per day 4.17 per cent of the weight of the body.

The other data of the table will not be described in detail, except to call attention to the general daily averages. In the case of No. 2 the food daily consumed is 3.98 per cent of the weight of the body; in the case of No. 3, 5.33 per cent; in the case of No. 4, 5.29 per cent; in the case of No. 5, 4.73 per cent, and in the case of No. 6, 3.41 per cent.

In Tables XIV, XV, and XVI will be found similar details for the preservative subperiods and in Table XVII the figures for the after

period. From the data given in these tables are obtained the average ratios for each of these periods and for the whole of Series I, as follows:

·	Per cent.
Fore period	4. 20
Preservative period.	
After period	4.21
*	
Average for series	4.21

It would be interesting to give the data of this nature for the other series, but it is thought that those which are here submitted are sufficient for illustration and that it is not necessary to take further space to record these daily observations.

The general average given above shows a consumption of food each day on the part of the individuals under observation during the periods covered by the first series, including thirty-six days, equivalent to 4.21 per cent of the daily weight of their bodies. The greater part of the food weight consists in the coffee, milk, and water consumed and in the water present in the solid foods. It is interesting to know, however, about what weight of food is taken into the stomach daily, and these data fully illustrate that point. If we assume that the average healthy young man eats an amount of food equivalent to 4.21 per cent of his own weight each day, it is seen that it would require nearly twenty-four days for him to eat a weight of food equivalent to the weight of his body.

TABLE XIII.-Ratio of food weight to body weight in the fore period of Series I.

No. 1-1. N.

								1		147.00	Thus	Coffee	MHK	Dessert.
Pate.	Weight, stripped.	Soup.	Fish.	Meat,	vege- tables.	Cerents.	Bread.	Butter.	Sugar.	water.	lear.	Configuration of the configura		
Dec. 8. 1992. 110. 9. 112. 113. 113. 114. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115. 115	88888888888888888888888888888888888888	17.00 % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % %	Grants. 81 99 99 152 137	282 302 302 252 252 253 251 252 253 253 253 253 253 253 253 253 253	Grams. 319. 5. 319. 5. 319. 0. 319. 0.	2.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8	62888888888888888888888888888888888888	67 cm 32 cm	66.0 5 7.0 5	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	eparas.	Grams.	1, 25. 1, 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25.	670 ms. 100 ms
Average	71.62	285	110	1,879	310.2	3,019	3, 922	48	52. 6 736. 0	245 1,470			1,324	2,571
Ratio (percentage)		5.56	0.763	2.63	6.07	4.26	5.47	0,933	1.028	2.052			25, 89	3, 59

Total weight of food eight to body weight 58.31

Daily average ratio of food weight to body weight 4.17

Table XIII.—Ratio of food weight to body weight in the fore period of Series I—Continued.

No. 2-F. C. W.

Dessert.	Grams. 198 198 150 186 198 108 9 108 149 149 170 170 170 170 170 170 170 170 170 170	2,159	3.01
Milk.	Grams. 1, 032 1, 033 1, 238	995 13, 932	19.38
Coffee.	Grams.		
Tea.	Grams.		
Water,	600 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 600 600	446 5,900	8,21
Sugar.	Grams. 53 53 53 64 44 44 47 77 77 77 77 78 88 88 88 88 110	$^{82}_{1,068}$	1.486
Butter.	Grams 4 11 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	47 651	0.906
Bread.	67-4008. 27-22-22-22-22-22-22-22-22-22-22-22-22-2	3,842	5.34
Cereals.	Grams. 188 188 189 150 150 150 150 150 150 150 150	2,512	3, 49
Vege- tables.	Grans 128. 128. 179. 179. 179. 179. 179. 179. 179. 189. 189. 189. 189. 189. 189. 189. 18	282 3, 952	5, 50
Meat.	6740018. 231 197 197 198 198 198 198 198 198 198 198 198 198	145	2.61
Fish.	Grams. 83 83 92 71 71 183	110 548	0.763
Soup.	67 ams. 820 820 820 820 820 820 820 820 820 820	256 3, 583	4.98
Weight, stripped.	X36 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	71.89	
Date.	Dec. 8. 1902. 10. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 18. 18. 19. 20. 20. 21. 21. 21. 21. 21. 21. 21. 21. 21. 21	Average Total	Ratio (pereentage).
	a P		

Total weight of food Total ratio of food weight to body weight to

No. 3-W. S. O.

Dessert.	Grams. 217 217 344 148 189 90 269 179 204 1118
Milk.	Grams. 6 619 260 280 589 698 698 698 619 764 529
Coffee.	Grams. 150 300 495 320 320 320 320 320 320 320 320
Tea.	Grams. 150 165 150
Water.	Grams. 200 200 300 600 400
Sugar.	Grays. 53.0 110.0 110.0 121.0 88.0 99.0
Butter.	Grams. 668339 4714566 454544714566
Bread.	Grams, 255 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25
Cereals.	Grams, 188 141 195 195 150 150 150 150
Vege- tables.	Grams. 6 182 346 346 346 320 320 320 320 320 320 320 320
Meat.	Grams. 285 285 285 285 285 285 285 285 285 285
Fish.	Grams. 80 80 95
Soup.	Grams. 400 400 300 378 378 380 268 288 283 262 262
Weight, stripped.	Killos. 54-94 55-16 55-16 55-16 55-16 55-16 55-16 55-16 55-16 56-16
Date.	Dec. 8 9 10 10 11 12 13 14 14 16

Total weight of food

Total ratio of food weight to body weight

Daily average ratio of food weight to body weight

5. 29

154 80 170 298 310	198 2,770	5, 01
688 818 826 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60	8, 273	14.98
22 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	316	8.00
88888	1,395	2.522
000	3, 900	2.06
88.0 77.0 121.0 90.0	1,309.0	2.37
84888	50	1.255
877878 7787878	398 5, 578	10, 12
33333	2,330	27.
**************************************	20%	20.7
<b>報題   終</b> 名	1,851	 
150	125 610	1.104
######################################	3,156	6,80
=5852 48888	55, 22	
	Werage Total	Ratio (percentage)

Total weight of food

Total ratio of food weight to body weight

No. 4-W. L. D.

	Dessert.	Grands 219 219 219 219 219 219 219 219 219 219
	Milk.	67698. 1, 838. 1, 838. 1, 838. 1, 838. 1, 838. 1, 838. 1, 838. 1, 128. 1, 128.
	Coffee.	Grams.
	Tea.	Grams.
	Water,	600 600 600 600 600 600 600 600 600 600
	Sugar.	(Premiss.) 28,5 5 28,5 5 27,0 13,0 13,0 13,0 13,0 13,0 13,0 13,0 13
	Butter.	(iranis. 89 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
,	Bread.	6740018. 8240 8250 8250 8250 8250 8250 8250 8250 825
	Gereals.	(iranis, 128) 128 128 128 128 128 128 128 128 129 129 129 129 129 129 129 129 129 129
	Vege- tables.	6/70008. 135. 135. 137. 137. 137. 137. 137. 137. 137. 137
	Meat.	268. 268. 268. 268. 269. 269. 269. 269. 269. 269. 269. 269
	Fish.	Grams, 95 99 99 132 137 137 685 685 1.178
	Soup.	6.000 8.00 8.00 8.00 8.00 8.00 8.00 8.00
	Weight, stripped.	2
	Date.	Dec

Table XIII.—Ratio of food weight to body weight in the fore period of Series I—Continued.

No. 5-R. V. F.

Dessert.	Gyrams. 145 214 2214 287 1198 1198 119 201 111 118 149 80 80 80 170	2,507	4.76
Milk.	Grams. 1, 238 1, 238	1,067 14,931	28.38
Coffee.	Grams.		
Tea.	Grams.		
Water.	Ghams. 690 800	390 5,075	9.64
Sugar.	674ms. 888888888888888888888888888888888888	30.0 416.0	0.791
Butter.	Grams. 26. 26. 26. 26. 26. 26. 26. 26. 26. 26	46 649	1.234
Bread.	Grams. 214.0 214.0 221.1 221.1 281.0 283.0	3, 784. 4	7.19
Cereals.	Grams. 189 149 476 150 150 150 150 150 250 250 250 250 250 250 250	239 3,347	6.36
Vege- tables.	Grams. 198 220 220 220 281 291 348 372 330 259 199 259 199 259	3,852	7.32
Meat.	Grams. Gr 234, 234, 230, 105, 113, 88, 81, 157, 84, 84, 84, 84, 84, 84, 84, 84, 84, 84	1,496	2, 836
Fish.	Grams. 83 95 125 90 68	92 461	0.876
Soup.	Grams. 6 275 275 20 20 20 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30	3,802	7.22
Weight, stripped.	Ailos. 91.73 71.73 71.73 72.73 72.73 72.73 73.73 73.73 73.73 73.73 74.73 75.73	52. 63	
Date.	Dec. 8 1902. 10 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 16 17 18 19	Average Total	Ratio (percentage).

Total weight of food

Total ratio of food weight to body weight

Daily average ratio of food weight to body weight

4.73

No. 6—L. M. S.a

essert.	3rams. 1219 1219 207 207 219 199 138 117
Des	200000000000000000000000000000000000000
Milk.	Grams. 222 222 119 119 87 87 87 70 70 70 114
Coffee.	Grams. 450 450 450 450 819 460 450 800 450 800 450
Tea.	Grams. 150 150 160 160 150 150 150
Water.	Grams. 200 200 250 250 150 150 150 150
Sugar.	Grams. 533 889 888 877 777 741 941
Butter.	Grams. 56.0 38.5 64.0 45.0 45.0 30.0 45.0 45.0
Bread.	Grams. 265 240 274 264 274 274 274 274 274 274 274 274 274 27
Cereals.	Grams. 188 149 209 150 150 150 150 150
Vege- tables.	Grams. 185 295 300 91 258 369 181 181
Meat.	Grams. G 179 109 109 156 131 193 103
Fish.	Grams. 71
Soup.	Grams. 200 200 200 179 179 179 129 200 210 210
Weight, stripped.	62.30 62.20 61.60 61.73 61.73 61.73 61.73
Date.	Dec. 8. 1902. 10. 11. 13. 13. 14. 16. 16. 16. 16. 16. 16. 16. 16. 16. 16

888 1185 120 170	181 2, 638	4.11
혈종단품물	158 2,216	3,60
2000000	4,999	8.09
150	2,120	1.72
175 400 100	2,050	es. 88.
88488	688	1,549
5.0 50.0 50.0 52.0	41.5	1,012
2022 2022 2022 2022 2022 2022 2022 202	3,714	6.03
150 150 150 150	2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	3,54
25.5.1.5.0.5.1.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.	238 3, 108	5.05
921 161 08 08	1,526	5 17
115	108 131	. 0. 707
포함들등됨	2, 910 802 910	4.73
2.12.28 8.13.28 8.13.88 8.13.88	61.60	
1.1 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3	Average	Ratio (percentage).

Total weight of food, grams, 29, 418, 5

Total ratio of food weight to body weight 47, 75

Paily average ratio of food weight to body weight 3, 41

a No. 6 was absent from one meal (breakfast, Dec. 20); therefore the results are not, strictly speaking, comparable,

Table XIV.—Ratio of food weight to body weight in the first preservative subperiod of Series I.

Z
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Ç
3

Pes-	Grams 20 16 19 17 7	28	1.1
Condi- ments.	Grams.	65	.056
Milk.	Grams. 1,238. 1,238. 1,238. 1,238. 1,238.	1,238 6,190	8.65
Coffee.	Grams, Grams,		
Tea.			
Water.	Grams.		
Sugar.	Grans. 48.55 48.55 87.5 64.0	19.4	.345
Buffer.	Grams. 45 45 45 45 45 45 45	125	.314
Bread.	(irams. 300 300 300 300 300 300 300 300 300 30	296 1,480	2.07
Cereals.	Chrams. 250 250 250 250 250	1,000	1. 10
Vege- tables.	Grams, 270 210 210 250 250 850	266 1,330	1.86
Meat.	Grams. G 120 120 120 120	120	.671
Fish.	(irans. (	130	185
Koup.	Grams. 209 213 205 220 220 201	1,048	1.46
Weight, stripped.	71.64 71.69 71.69 71.67 71.63	71.59	
Date.	Dec. 22.	Total	Ratio (percentage).

Total weight of food Total weight 10 body weight 18.12 Daily average ratio of food weight 10 body weight 18.12 Daily average ratio of food weight to body weight 3.62

Table XIV.—Ratio of food weight to body weight in the first preservative subperiod of Series I—Continued.

No. 2—F. C.

Des- sert.	Grams. 200 165 92 170 175	160	1.12
Condi- ments.	Grams.	40	990.
Milk.	Grams. 1, 238 1, 032 1, 032 1, 032	991 4, 953	6, 95
Coffee.	Grams.		
Tea.	Grams.		
Water.	Grams. 900 400 350 650 500	2,800	3.93
Sugar.	Grams. 88.5 81.5 55.0 53.0 77.0	67.0 335.0	4.70
Butter.	Grams. 45 45 45 45 45 45 45	45 225	.315
Bread.	Grams. 263 258 300 250 263	1,334	1.87
Cereals.	Grams. 6 150 150 150 150 100	140	. 982
Vege- tables.	Grams. 230 230 320 300 350	318 1,590	2.23
Meat.	Grams. 160 160 150 160	158 630	. 884
Fish.	Grams.	166 166	. 233
Soup.	Grams. 209. 213 205 220 220 201	1,048	1.47
Weight, stripped.	Kilos. 71. 41 71. 66 71. 66 71. 40 70. 80	71.23	
Date.	1902. Dec. 22 23 24 25 25 25 26	AverageTotal	Ratio (percentage).

Total veight of food Total veight to body weight to

No. 3-W. S. O.

Des- sert.	Grams. 200 65 290 170 170	179	1.62
Condi- ments.	Grams.	0F 0F	. 073
Milk.	Grams. 929 619 413 206 319	497 2, 486	4.51
Coffee.	Grams. 320 320 160 325 160	1,285	2.33
Tea.	Grams. 160 160 160	159 635	1.15
Water.	Grams. 400 500	450 900	1.63
Sugar.	Grams. 105 105 55 99	385	669.
Butter.	Grams. 30 30 30 30 15	30 150	. 272
Bread.	Grams. · 340 · 375 365 365 360 316	351 1,756	3.19
Cereals.	Grams. 150 150 150 150 150	150 750	1.36
Vege- tables.	Grams. 270 265 295 295 300	1,380	2.51
Meat.	Grams. 160 160 150 160	158 630	1.14
Fish.	Grams.	170 170	. 309
Soup.	Grams. 209 213 205 220 220	$\frac{210}{1,048}$	1.94
Weight, stripped.	Kilos. 55. 45 55. 25 54. 90 54. 85 54. 68	55.03	
Date.	Dec. 22 23 24 26 26	Average Total	Ratio (percentage).

12, 510 17, 56 3, 51 Total weight of food.

Total ratio of food weight to body weight.

Daily average ratio of food weight to body weight. No. 1-W. L. D.

Des- sert.	Grams. 200 165 195 170 170	166 830	1.45
Condi- ments.	Grams.	110	761.
Milk.	67cm8. 1,238. 1,238. 1,238. 1,238.	1,156 5,778	10, 10
Coffee.	Grams.		
Teat.	Grams.		
Water.	Grams. 700 100 800 100 300	520 2, 600	4.55
Sugar.	Grams. 13 26 26 13 13 30	ละ	.143
Butter	Grams. 60 76 60 30 76	302	. 529
Bread.	Grams. 183 185 175 86 210	061 646	1.66
Cerents,	Grams. 150 150 150 150 150	150 750	1.31
Vege- tables.	Grams. 241 185 270 200 200 250	1,150	2.01
Meat.	Grams. 160 160 150 160	158	1.10
Fish.	Grams.	170	867
somb.	Special Specia	200 1,048	1.83
Weight, stripped.	Kilos. 97. 65 96. 85 86. 90	57.08	
Date.	Pec. 1902.	Average	

Total weight of food. grams. 14,399

Total ratio of food weight to body weight. 25,23

Daily average ratio of food weight to body weight. 5.05

No. 5-R. V. F.

Des- sert.	67):ams. 200 165 1192 170 176	180	1.71
Condi- ments.	Grams.	0 <del>1</del>	920.
Milk.	Grams. 826 1, 238 1, 238 1, 032 1, 238	1,114 5,572	10.60
Coffee.	Ġrams.		
Tea.	Grams.		
Water.	Grams. 200 75	138 275	. 524
Sugar.	Grans. 44. 33. 33. 33. 33. 33. 33.	33 165	.314
Butter.	Grams. 45 45 45 45 45	45	. 429
Bread.	Grams. 300 300 254 254	1,444	2.75
Cereals.	Grays. 250 250 250 250 250	1,250	2.38
Vege- tables.	Grams. 270 240 270 200 200 250	246	2.34
Ment.	Grams. 80 120 80 120 120	100	. 762
Fish.	Grams.	88	151.
Soup.	6742118. 209 205 201 201 201	1,048	1.99
Weight, stripped.	7208. 52.55 52.55 52.65 52.65	52. 49	
Date.	1902. Dec. 23. 24. 25. 26.	Average	Ratio (percentage).

Total weight of food groups weight to body weight t

Table XIV.—Ratio of food weight to body weight in the first preservative subperiod of Series I—Continued.

No. 6-L. M. S.

Des- sert.	Grams. 200 165 192 180 175	182 912	1.50
Condi- ments.	Grams.	40	990.
Milk.	Grams. 72 111 60 8 8 45	59 296	.487
Coffee.	Grams. 300 300 450 150 450	330 1,650	2.71
Tea.	Grams. 150 150 150 150 150	150 750	1.23
Water.	Grams. 225 375 300 200	$\frac{275}{1,100}$	1.81
Sugar.	Grams. Gr 65 78 73 55 86	71 357	. 587
Butter.	Grams. 6 60 52 45 45 45	49 247	. 406
Bread.	Grams. 340 300 300 300 300	308	2.53
Cereals.	Grams. 150 150	150	. 493
Vege- tables.	Grams. 200 240 200 200 200 200 200	1,040	1.71
Meat.	Grams. 160 160 160 80 160	140	. 922
Fish.	Grams.	170	.279
Soup.	Grams. 209 213 205 220 220 220	1,048	1.72
Weight, stripped.	Kilos. 60. 60 61. 00 60. 90 60. 82 60. 82	60.75	
Date.	Dec. 22 23 24 26 26	AverageTotal	Ratio (percentage)

Total weight of food grow weight Total Influence mit to of lood weight to body weight part ent. 16.48 Daily average ratio of food weight, to body weight, 3.30

Table XV.—Ratio of food weight to body weight in the second preservative subperiod of Series I.

No. 1—J. N.

l- Des-	s. <i>Grams</i> . 175 204 200 194	193	1.08
Condi- ments.	Grams.		
Milk.	Grams. 1, 238 1, 238 1, 238 1, 238	1,238 4,952	6.95
Coffee.	Grams.		
Tea.	Grams.		
Water.	Grams.		
Sugar.	Grams. 59.5 48.5 48.5 37.5	48.5 194.0	.272
Butter.	Grams. 45 45 45 45 45	. 45 180	. 252
Bread.	Grams. 300 300 300 300	300	1.68
Cereals.	Grams. 250 250 250 250 250	1,000	1.40
Vege- tables.	Grams. 325 395 300 320	348	1.95
Meat.	Grams. 120 80 120 120 120	110	.617
Fish.	Grams. 57	57	.080
Soup.	Grams. 205 205 201 201 209	205 820	1.15
Weight, stripped.	Kilos. 71.15 71.25 71.25 71.25	71.26	
Date.	Dec. 27 1902.	AverageTotal	Ratio (percentage).

Total weight of food grams, 11,006
Total ratio of food weight to body weight to b

-/	

Pec. 27         1902.         Avidos.         Grams.         Grams.	Stillifical.	Fish, Ment.	it. Vege tables,	Cerents.	Brend.	Butter.	Sugar.	Water,	Ten.	Coffee,	Milk.	Condi- ments.	Des.
70.38 295 80 110 80 1 566 0 1,565 600 1,668 180 209 2,250 845 1.46 258 291 8.17	67708. 71.38 70.38	rams. Gra	L .				Grams, 66 44 55 11	Grams. 600 400 600 650	Grams.	Grams.	Grams. 826 1, 032 1, 032 825	Grams,	Grams, 175 204 200 191
1.15 112 .789 2, 20 .815 1.46 .253 .291 8.17	70.98	55.5% 25.0%			1,038	180	52 209	563			921 - 3, 685		13.53
					1.46	.253	167	3, 17			5, 19		1.09

No. 3-W. S. O.

bes- sert.	Grams. 175 201 200 194	193	1,41
Condi- ments.	Grams.		
Milk.	Grams, 367 619 619 421	507 2,026	3.70
Coffee.	Grams, 320 320 160 160	230 960	1.75
Tea.	Grams. 160 160 160 160	160	1.17
Water.	Grams. 600 200 200	333 1,000	1.83
Sugar.	67.42 88.85.85.85.85.85.85.85.85.85.85.85.85.8	61 264	.482
Butter.	Grams. 30 45 45 45	31	.302
Bread.	Grams, 318 326 360 317	330	2,41
Cereals.	Grams, 150 150 150	150	.822
Vege- tables.	Grams. 325 390 275 295	321 1,285	2.35
Meat.	Grams. 160 80 160 160 160	110	1.02
Fish.	Grams.	22	.146
Sonp.	905 905 909 909	202 820	1.41
Weight, stripped.	Ailos. 54.33 54.33 54.35 54.30	54.72	
Date.	1802. 19.89 80.89	Average	Ratio (percentage).

Total weight of food.

Total into of food weight to body weight 15.8 90 Dully average ratio of food weight to body weight 4.73 1.40 4.73

TABLE XV.—Ratio of food weight to body weight in the second preservative subperiod of Series I—Continued.

No. 4—W. L. D.

Des- sert.	Grams. 175 204 200 194	198 773	1.36
Condi- ments.	Grams.		
Milk.	Grams. 1,238 1,238 1,238 1,238 1,238	1,238 4,952	8.69
Coffee.	Grams.		
Tea.	Grams.		
Water.	Grams. 700 400 400 500	2,000	3,51
Sugar.	Grams. 13 13 26 13	16 65	.114
Butter.	Grams. 53 60 60 60 60	58 233	604.
Bread.	Grams. 181 150 200 157	172 688	1.21
Cereals.	Grams. 150 150 150 150	150	1.05
Vege- tables.	Grams. 300 345 250 200	$\frac{274}{1,095}$	1.90
Meat.	Grams, 160 80 160 160 160	140 560	. 984
Fish.	Grams.	88	.140
Soup.	Grams. 205 205 201 201 209	205 820	1.44
Weight, stripped.	Kilos. 56, 95 56, 75 57, 20 56, 80	56.93	
Date,	Dec. 27 29 29 30	AverageTotal.	Ratio (percentage).

Total weight of food
Total ratio of food weight to body weight
Daily average ratio of food weight to body weight

No. 5-R. V. F.

Des- sert.	Grams. 175 201 200 194	193 770	1.45
Condi- ments.	Grams.		
Milk.	Grams. 1,238 1,238 1,238 1,238	1,238 4,952	9,35
Coffee.	Grams.		
Tea.	Grams.		
Water.	Grams. 200 100 175	119 475	.897
Sugar.	Grams. 22 44 44 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22	34	. 257
Butter.	Grams, G 45 45 45 45	45 180	. 339
Bread.	Grams. 300 268 300 300	$\frac{292}{1,168}$	2.20
Cereals.	Grams. 250 250 250 250	1,000	1.88
Vege- tables.	Grams. 300 345 250 270	1, 165	2.19
Meat.	Grans. 6 80 80 120 120	100	. 755
Fish.	Grams.	45	. 085
Soup.	Grams, 205 205 201 201 209	205 820	1.55
Weight, stripped.	Kilos. 52. 87 53. 05 52. 90 53. 03	52.96	
Date.	Dec 27 1902.	AverageTotal	Ratio (percentage).

Total weight of food

Total ratio of food weight to body weight.

Daily average ratio of food weight to body weight.

50.98

Daily average ratio of food weight to body weight.

1	

			BC
Des- sert.	Grams. 175 204 200 194	193	1.28
Condi- ments.	Grams.		
Milk.	Grams. 69 62 70 72	973 273	. 153
Coffee.	Grams. 300 450 150 300	375	2, 19
Tea.	Grams, 150 150 150 150	150 600	. 995
Water.	Grams. 400 400	400 800 800	1.32
Sugar.	Grams. 69 60 82 82 60	68. 271	. 119
Butter.	Grams. 15 67 60 45	51	.360
Bread.	Grams. 330 330 331 336 336 330	325	2.15
Cerents.	Grams. 150 150 150	150	.746
Vege- tables,	Grams. 225 200 300 250	241 975	1.62
Meat.	Grams, 160 80 160 160	140	. 921
Fish.	Grams.	25	.132
Soup.	Grams. 205 205 201 201 209	205 820	1.36
Weight, stripped.	6.68.98 8.68.98 8.855 8.855	60.27	
Date.	Dec. 48 1997. 89 89 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80	Average	=

Total weight of food Troid weight Total tails of food weight to bally arenge ratio of food weight to bally arenge ratio of food weight to body weight.

Table XVI.—Ratio of food weight to body weight in the third preservative subperiod of Series I.

No. 1-J. N.

Des- sert,	Trans. 200 200 180 200	195	1.09
Condi- I se	Grams. 67	40	.056
Milk. Com	Grams. G. 1, 238 1, 238 1, 238 1, 238 1, 238	1, 238 4, 952	6.94
offee.	Grams. Gr		
Tea. Co	Grams. Gr		
Water.	Grams. 6		
Sugar.	Grams. 37.5 48.5 41.0	174.0	- 244
Butter.	Grams. 45 45 45 45	45 180	. 252
Bread.	Grams. 300 300 300 300	300	1.68
Cereals.	Grams. 250 250 250 250 230	245 980	1.37
Vege- tables.	Grams. 300 195 300 300	1,095	1.53
Meat.	Grams. 120 125 125	122 365	.512
Fish.	Grams.	117	. 164
Soup.	Grams. 206 210 212 212 201	207	1.16
Weight, stripped.	Kilos. 71.35 71.17 71.40 71.20	71.28	
Date.	Dec. 31. 1902-3. Jan. 1. 3. 3.	Average Total	Ratio (percentage).

Table XVI.—Ratio of food weight to body weight in the third preservative subperiod of Series I—Continued.

No. 2—F. C. W.

Des- sert.	Grams. 200 200 180 200	195	1.10
se D			
Condi- ments.	Grams.	40	. 056
Milk.	Grams. 825 1,032 619	825 3,301	4.66
Coffee.	Grams.		
Tea.	Grams.		
Water.	Grams. 650 600 700 600	638 2,550	3.60
Sugar.	Grams. 41 33 66 66 33	44 176	.249
Butter.	Grams. 45 45 45 45	45 180	. 254
Bread.	Grams. 248 217 288 288 219	243 972	1.37
Cereals.	Grams. 150 150 150 150 130	145 580	618.
Vege- tables.	Grams. 350 370 350 350	380	2.00
Meat.	Grams. 160 170 160	163	. 692
Fish.	Grams. 160	160 160	. 226
Soup.	Grams. 210 210 212 212 201	208 833	1,17
Weight, stripped.	Kilos. 70.94 70.35 70.90 70.93	70.78	
Date.	Dec. 31 Jan. 1 3	AverageTotal	Ratio (percentage).

Total weight of food

Total ratio of food weight to lody weight | 11, 482

Total ratio of food weight to lody weight | 16, 22

Daily average ratio of food weight to body weight | 1, 60

Total ratio of food weight to body weight | 1, 60

No. 3-W. S. O.

Butter, Sugar, Water, Tea. Coffee, Milk, Condi-Bes-	Grams         Grams <th< th=""><th>36         63         467         155         155         345         40         195           143         253°         1,400         620         620         67         40         780</th><th>264 ,468 2.59 1,14 1,14 2.55 .074 1,44</th></th<>	36         63         467         155         155         345         40         195           143         253°         1,400         620         620         67         40         780	264 ,468 2.59 1,14 1,14 2.55 .074 1,44
Bread.	Grams. 302 213 87 173	194 775	1.43
Cereals.	Grams. 150 120 150 150	143 570	1.05
Vege- tables.	Grams. G 325 270 275 275	286 1,145	2.12
Meat.	Grams. 160 170 160	163 490	906
Fish.	Grams. 160	160	. 296
Soup.	Grams. 193 210 212 212 201	204 816	1.51
Weight, stripped.	Kilos. 54. 85 54. 05 54. 00 53. 58	54.07	
Date.	Dec. 31 1902-3. Jan. 1 3	AverageTotal	Ratio (percentage).

Total weight of food

Total ratio of food weight to body weight

Daily average ratio of food weight to body weight

4.25

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/

Des- sert.	67:ams. 200 100 80 200	580	1.03
Condi- ments.	Grams.		
Milk.	Grams. 1, 238 826 1, 238 1, 032	1,081	69.7
Coffee.	Grams.		
Ten.	Grams.		
Waster.	Grams. 700 450 300	483 1, 450	2.57
Sugar.	Grams. 18 13	13 26	194.
Butter.	Grams. 53 15 60 64.5	43,1	.306
Brend.	Grams. 175 100 235 157	167 667	1.18
Cereals.	Grams. 150 150 150	150 450	.799
Vege- tables.	Grams. 250 100 170 250	193	1.37
Meat.	Grams, 160 90 80	110	.586
Fish.	Grams.	137	.243
Soup.	Grams. 175 212	194	. 687
Weight, stripped.	677688. 677.30 656.70 566.08	56.30	
Pate.	Dec. 31 1942-3. Jan. 1 3	Average	Ratio (percentage).

Total action of food weight to body weight to body

No. 5-R. V. F.

Des- sert.	Greats. 200 100 201	14. S.C.	1.0
Condi- ments.	Grams.	07	070.
Milk.	Grams. 1, 238 1, 238 1, 238 1, 238	1,238 4,952	9.13
Coffee.	Grams.		
Tea.	Grams.		
Water.	Grams. 2000 75	138 275	.513
Sugar.	Grams. 22 22 22 22	26	.143
Butter.	Grams. 45 45 45 45	45 180	, 335
Bread.	Grams. 300 222 242 242 250	254	1.89
Cereals.	Grams. 250 250 230	183 730	1.36
Vege- tables.	Grams. 250 270 250 250 250	1,020	1.88
Meat.	Grams. 80 125 80	71 285	.531
Fish.	Grams.	88	.149
Soup.	Grams, 200 210 212 212 201	206 823	1.53
Weight, stripped.	53.30 53.75 53.70 53.70	53.61	
Date.	Dec. 31 1902-3. Jan. 1	AverageTotal	Ratio (percentage).

Total weight of food. Good weight to body weight to body weight. Saily average ratio of food weight to body weight. Saily average ratio of food weight to body weight.

Table XVI.—Ratio of food weight to body weight in the third preservative subperiod of Series I—Continued.

No. 6-L. M

- 1.12	TLUENU	E 0.	נ ט
Des- sert.	Grams. 100 200 180 200	170 680	1.13
Condi- ments.	Grams.	40	990.
Milk.	Grams. 77 74 88 88 88	79	. 522
Coffee.	Grams. 300 300 450 300	338 1,350	2,24
Tea.	Grams. 150 150 150 150	150	966.
Water.	Grams. 450 250 250 400	363 1,350	2.24
Sugar.	Grams. 65 55 55 66 66 55	58 231	. 383
Butter.	Grams. 45 45 45	47	.316
Bread.	Grams. 300 325 298 253	1,176	1.95
Cereals.	Grams. 150 150 150 130	145	. 963
Vege- tables.	Grams. 300 250 300 250 250	1,100	1.82
Meat.	Grams. 160 170 160	163	.814
Fish.	Grams.	160	. 266
Soup.	Grams. (198 . 210 . 211 . 201	205 821	1,36
Weight, stripped.		60.19	
Date.	Dec. 31 Jan. 1 3	Average	Ratio (percentage).

9,079 15.08 3.77 Total weight of food

Total ratio of food weight to body weight

Table XVII.—Ratio of food weight to body weight in the after period of Series I.

No. 1-J. N.

Dess <b>e</b> rt.	Grams. 200 200 200 180 170 200 200 180 180	1,730	2.41
Milk.	67 1, 238 1, 238 1, 115 1, 238 1, 238 1, 238 1, 238 1, 238 1, 238	11,224	15.38
Coffee.	Grams.		
Tea.	Grams.		
Water.	Grams. 150	175 350	. 489
Sugar.	Grams. 26.5 20.5 22.0 22.0 22.0	26. 9 134. 5	.188
Butter.	Grams. 4555545555555555555555555555555555555	45 405	. 565
Bread.	Grams, 800 800 800 800 800 800 800 800 880	296 2,660	3.71
Cereals.	Grams. 250 250 250 250 250 250 40 40 40 40	1,410	1.97
Vege- tables.	Grams. 6 300 175 800 800 850 850 850 850 850	2,675	3.73
Meat.	Grams. 120 120 120 120 120 80 120 120	115 920	1.28
Fish.	Grams. 120 38	79 158	.221
Sonp.	Grams. 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	1,863	2.60
Weight, stripped.	Küos. 71.54 71.55 71.70 71.70 71.80 71.60 71.61 71.61	71.64	
Date.	Jan. 5 1908. 7 7 9 9 10 11 12 12 13	Average Total	Ratio (percentage) .

Total reight of food graph to body weight 23,324,5

Total ratio of food weight to body weight 22,24,5

Bally average ratio of food weight to body weight of the body

No. 2 -F. C. V

	BURI	· .
Dessert.	6794038. 2000 2010 1180 2010 2010 2010 2010 181 2010 173 2010 173 2010 173 2010 173 2010 173 2010 2010 2010 2010 2010 2010 2010 201	Ξ ci
Milk.	670008.713 7122 7122 826 619 826 1,032 1,032 1,032 7,874	11.10
Coffee.	(Натв.	
Ten.	Grams,	
Water.	670 850 650 650 800 800 600 600 600 600 600 600 600 60	8.04
Sugar.	67.000.5 833.0 833	. 860
Buffer.	94 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	. 571
Bread.	670078. 201 220 221 271 271 272 300 278 278 278 278 278 278 278 278 278 278	3, 25
Cerenls.	670008. 150 150 150 150 150 150 88 88 88 88 89 89 89 89 89 89 89 89 89	1.23
Vege- tubles,	250 250 250 250 250 250 250 250 250 250	4.37
Ment.	Grams. 160 160 160 160 160 160 160 160 160 160	1.67
Fish.	2 12 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1	.350
Soup.	2008 2008 2008 2009 2009 2009 2009 2009	2.63
Weight, stripped.	HH2H2H2H2H2	
Pate.	Jan. 5 6 6 1 6 1 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Ratio (percentage)

Total weight of food grams. 25,971.5

Total ratio of food weight to body weight 36,65

Daily average ratio of food weight to body weight 4,07

No. 3-W. S. O.

Dessert.	6. Prants. 2000 2000 2000 1000 1000 1000 1000 100	9. SO
Milk.	619 619 619 619 619 619 929 929 619 619 619	10.18
Coffee.	Grauss. 310 310 310 310 310 310 150 150 310 310 310 310 310 310 310 310 310 31	4.49
Ten.	Grams. 150 150 150 150 150 150 160 160 155 152 173 173 173 173 173 173 173 173 173 173	2. 23
Water.	(frams. 400 400 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	3, 47
Sugar.	#####################################	1.25
Butter.	, % & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & &	.740
Bread.	17 cmm x 300 253 319 320 320 320 320 320 320 320 320 320 320	5.27
Cereals.	Grays. 150 150 150 150 150 150 150 150 150 150	1.61
Vege- tables.	7. c.	4.52
Meat.	(irans) 160 160 160 160 160 160 160 160	2.16
Fish.	Grams. 156 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86	.412
Soup.	(7rams, 209 209 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	3.40
Weight, stripped.	A7308. 94.10 94.54 94.54 95.58 95.78 95.78 95.78	
Date.	Jan. 5 1903. 5 5 6 6 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 10 10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	Ratio (percentage) .

Table XVII.—Ratio of food weight to body weight in the after period of Series I—Continued.

No. 4-W. L. D.

Dessert,	Grams. 100 200 180 170 200 200 200 180	1,630	2.90
Milk.	Grams. 1, 032 1, 032 1, 238 1, 238 1, 238 1, 238 1, 238 1, 238 1, 238	1,069 9,617	17.12
Coffee.	Grams.		
Tea.	Grams.		
Water.	Grams. 600 600 400 300 400 500 500 500 500 650 650	439 3, 950	7.03
Sugar.	Grams. 26 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13	115	.208
Butter,	Grams. 45 87 60 75 87 87 89 90 90	645	1.15
Bread.	Grams. 143 143 1143 210 240 240 240 240 240 240	1,889	3.36
Cereals.	Grums, G 150 150 150 150 150 150 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80	97 870	1.55
Vege- tables.	Grams. 182 150 174 250 250 300 300 250 250	2,081	3.70
Meat.	Grams. 80 45 40 50 50 80 80 80 80	495	.881
Fish.	Grams. 80 40	120	.214
Soup.	Grams. 209 203 209 200 200 204	1,240	2.21
Weight, stripped.	Kilos. 56.10 56.10 56.10 55.12 56.05 56.05 56.05 56.00	56.18	
Date.	Jan. 5 1903.  5 6 6 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 1	Average	Ratio (percentage)

Total weight of food
Total ratio of food weight to body weight
Daily average ratio of food weight to body weight
1. 4. 48

No. 5-R. V. F.

Dessert.	Grams. 200 300 180 200 170 200 200 180 180	203 1, 830	3.40
Milk.	Grans. 1, 238. 1, 238. 1, 238. 1, 238. 1, 238. 1, 238. 1, 238.	1,288 11,142	20.68
Coffee.	Grams.		
Tea.	Grams.		
Water.	Grams. 2000	150 300	. 557
Sugar.	Grams. 41 41 42 42 42 42 42 42 42 42 42 42 42 42 42	24 213	. 395
Butter.	Grams. 37.5 37.5 45.0 45.0 45.0 45.0 45.0	43.3 390.0	. 724
Bread.	Grams. 241 258 300 285 300 300 286 286 286 286 286 286	270 $2,430$	4.51
Cereals.	Grams. 250 250 250 250 40 40 40 40	130 910	1.69
Vege- tables.	Grams. G 250 150 250 150 250 250 250 250	2,150	3.99
Meat.	Grams. 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80	80 640	1.19
Fish.	Grams. 80 43	123	. 228
Soup.	Grams. 6 209 209 209 209 200 200 200 204 204	1,863	3,46
Weight, stripped.	73.00 - 15.00	53.87	
Date.	Jan. 5 1903. 7 7 8 8 9 9 9 11 11 12 12 13	Average Total	Ratio (percentage) .

Total weight of food grams 21,991

Total ratio of food weight to body weight part of food weight to body weight to body weight to body weight 4.54

	Weight, stripped.		Soup.	Fish.	Meat.	Vege tables,	Cereals,	Bread.	= \	Sugar.	Wader,	Teat.	Coffee.	Milk,	Dessert.
60, 30 209 60, 15 203	60.30 Grams, Grams, 60.15 209	Grams.		Č.	Grams. 160 120	Grams. 550 150	Grams. 150	67rams. 312 288	Greens. 45,0 52,5	55.	50 45 452	150 150 150	300 300 300	103	
506	39, 75 60, 02 200				2.99	88		S 5		888	988	223	984	25	
9 (0, 15 2)4 136 (10 10 0) 10 (10 0)	60, 15 60, 60 80 %	:	921		166	2 9 9 8 8 8	388	3888 300 300		887	988	5 <u>5 5</u>	200	188	2008
10000	59.85				53	2008		330		25.5	400	150	150	88	
Average 60.10 207 119 70tal.	60.10 207		119 888		112	2, 550	91 730	307	52.8 (75.5	539	3, 325	1,350	3, 150	218 1,959	1,630
Ratio (percentage)	3.10		.396		1.50	4.21	1.2	4.60	167.	708.	5, 53	2,25	5,71	3,26	2.71

Total weight of food

Total ratio of food weight to body weight

Daily average ratio of food weight to body weight

1.07

Passing to the consideration of the effect of the preservative upon the ratio of food weight to body weight, Tables XIII–XVII disclose the following facts:

The highest ratio in the fore period was found in the case of No. 3, namely, 5.33, and the lowest in the case of No. 6, namely, 3.41. Inasmuch as No. 6, however, was absent from one meal, this number is not to be considered as normal. By combining the total quantity of food consumed by all six members and dividing by the number of persons, it is found that 36,311 grams is the average per man for the fourteenday period. Dividing again by 61.76 kilograms, the average weight of the subjects for the period, the ratio of 58.80 appears for the fourteen days. This gives 4.20 as the mean daily ratio of food to body weight per man for the fore period.

For the preservative subperiod during which 1 gram of boric acid was given the highest ratio is found for No. 4, namely, 5.05, and the lowest for No. 6, namely, 3.30. The mean ratio for the period is 4.19, and the mean weight of the body is 61.36.

For the subperiod during which 2 grams of boric acid were given the highest ratio is found for No. 5, namely, 5.25, and the lowest for No. 6, namely, 3.58. The mean ratio for this period is 4.41, and the mean body weight is 61.19.

For the subperiod during which 3 grams of boric acid were administered the highest ratio is found in the case of No. 5, namely, 4.69, and the lowest in the case of No. 1, namely, 3.76. The mean ratio is 4.08, and the mean body weight is 61.04.

For the after period, extending over nine days, the highest ratio is found in the case of No. 3, namely, 4.73, and the lowest in the case of No. 1, namely, 3.62. The mean ratio for the period is 4.21, and the mean weight of the body is 61.23.

A comparative view of these mean ratios for the periods mentioned is shown in the following tabular statement:

Table XVIII.—Average daily ratio of weight of food to weight of body in Series I, by periods.

Period.	Average daily ra- tio of food con- sumed.	Average daily weight of body.
Fore period	Per cent. 4. 20 4. 22 4. 21	Kilos. 61. 76 61. 20 61. 23

It will be noted from the above that the total weight of food consumed in proportion to the weight of the body changes very little from one period to another. There was, as is noticed, a tendency to

decrease in the body weight during the preservative period, the average weight having fallen from 61.76 kilograms to 61.20. During the after period there was a tendency again for the body weight to rise, it having reached an average of 61.23 at the end of the after period.

Too much importance must not be attached to the above data, by reason of the fact that the total water consumed, both that existing in the food and that taken separately, has been considered as food itself. It is true that water is, in one sense, the most important food for the sustenance of the human body, without which all the physiological functions of the body would cease. It is, however, also true that water is one of the important products of metabolic activity, being, in conjunction with carbon dioxid, the principal product of that combustion which produces and sustains the animal heat. From this point of view the water may be regarded as a waste product of food as well as a food itself.

A more valuable comparison of the average weight of food consumed to the average weight of the body may be secured by reducing the food to a dry basis. In Table XIX is given a comparative statement showing the relation of the weight of dry food to body weight, as compared with the moist food, during the first series of experiments. These data are interesting, but it does not seem advisable to increase the bulk of the bulletin by computing them for each series. It is a matter of considerable interest, however, to note that the average weight of dry food consumed is almost exactly 1 per cent of the weight of the body. In the fore period it is seen that the smallest percentage of food consumed in relation to the weight of the body is by No. 6, namely, 0.79, and the largest by No. 3, namely, 1.21, while the average percentage for the whole fore period of the six men under observation is 0.96. Taken as a whole, the average quantity of food consumed in relation to body weight during the preservative period is 0.99 per cent of the average body weight. The smallest quantity consumed in any instance is by No. 1, in the third subperiod, namely, 0.83 per cent, and the largest quantity is by No. 5, in the second subperiod, namely, 1.25 per cent. In the after period the mean quantity of dry food consumed in relation to body weight is 1.01 per cent. The smallest quantity is consumed by Nos. 1 and 2, namely, 0.92 per cent, and the largest quantity by No. 3, namely, 1.20 per cent.

It is seen that but little change is shown in the total weight of dry food consumed in relation to body weight in the three periods. The data show the interesting fact in nutrition that healthy young men in one hundred days will eat an amount of dry food almost exactly equal to the weight of their bodies. It is also interesting to note that the daily ratio of moist food consumed, including the water drunk, is a

little more than four times as great as that of the dry food.

Table XIX.—Comparison of average daily ratios of food weight (moist and dry) to body weight for Series I.

Subject.	Body weight.	Average daily weight of	Average daily ratio of food weight to body weight.		
		dry food.	Dry.	Moist.	
Fore period.  No. 1	Kilos. 71. 62 71. 89 55. 22 57. 57 52. 63 61. 60	Grams. 619. 2 602. 3 670. 0 568. 9 591. 6 488. 8	Per cent. 0. 87 . 84 1. 21 . 99 1. 12 . 79	Per cent. 4, 17 3, 98 5, 33 5, 29 4, 73 3, 41	
Average	61.76	590.0	. 96	4. 20	
Preservative period.  First subperiod: No. 1 2 3 4 5 6	71. 59 71. 23 55. 03 57. 08 52. 49 60. 75	664.5 628.6 629.2 553.2 615.2 530.7	. 93 . 88 1. 14 . 97 1. 17 . 87	3. 62 4. 10 3. 51 5. 05 4. 82 3. 30	
Average	61.36	601.0	. 98	4.19	
Second subperiod:  No. 1  2  3  4  5  6	71. 26 70. 98 54. 72 56. 93 52. 96 60. 27	701.5 645.0 638.4 576.8 663.0 598.5	. 98 . 91 1.17 1.01 1.25 . 99	3. 86 4. 14 4. 73 5. 21 5. 25 3. 58	
Average	61.19	637.0	1.04	4.41	
Third subperiod: No.1 2 3 4 5 6	71. 28 70. 78 54. 07 56. 30 53. 61 60. 19	593. 2 627. 5 523. 8 482. 9 617. 0 566. 8	. 83 . 89 . 97 . 86 1. 15 . 94	3.76 4.06 4.25 4.13 4.69 3.77	
Average	61.04	569.0	. 93	4.08	
Entire preservative period:  Average	61, 20	603.1	. 99	4.22	
Apter period.  No. 1 2 3 4 5 6 Average.	71. 64 70. 87 54. 73 56. 18 53. 87 60. 10	660. 8 651. 0 654. 6 525. 8 614. 1 589. 4	. 92 . 92 1. 20 . 94 1. 14 . 98	3. 62 4. 07 4. 73 4. 48 4. 54 4. 07	

# THE NUMBER OF CORPUSCLES AND THE QUANTITY OF HEMO-GLOBIN IN THE BLOOD.

The determination of the corpuscles and hemoglobin in the blood was made by the methods usually employed. For determining the number of corpuscles in the blood the method employed was the ordinary one in which the Thoma-Zeiss apparatus is used. The details of this method are such as are given by Cabot.<sup>a</sup> The apparatus used for making the hemoglobin test in the first series was the Dare apparatus.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> Clinical Examination of the Blood, by R. C. Cabot, fourth revised edition, pp. 12–19. Wm. Wood & Co., New York, 1901.

In all subsequent examinations, however, the Fleischl apparatus was used. These methods are also given in the publication above mentioned.<sup>a</sup>

The number of corpuscles was counted independently by two observers, Messrs. C. P. Knight and B. J. Howard, and the mean of the two counts was taken as the correct number of corpuscles in each cubic millimeter. The hemoglobin was measured in the same way. The independent data obtained by the two observers agreed well. The first observations were made for the purpose of trying the methods and obtaining the necessary skill on the part of the observers.

Instruction in making these observations was given by Dr. William B. French and Dr. John H. McCormick, who kindly supervised the first tests and directed the detail of the observations. The number of corpuscles per cubic millimeter and the reading for hemoglobin for each of the members of Series I, III. and V are given in Table XXI, shown on page 128. The first examinations were made a few days after completing the after period of the first series. The second observation was made upon the same subjects on the 28th of February, at the beginning of the preservative period of Series III.

The data for Series III show a fair agreement between the two observers, the only notable difference in regard to the number of corpuscles being in the case of No. 6, the counts differing by over 1,000,000. In the measurement of the hemoglobin the two sets of data agree satisfactorily. It will be noticed in this case that No. 4 of the first observation differs remarkably from No. 4 in the second. This is because of a change in the individual, No. 4 of the first series having dropped out of the observation and his place being taken by another. Both the red corpuscles and the hemoglobin are extremely low in the case of the new subject.

It is noticed that the amount of hemoglobin does not always coincide with the number of corpuscles; for instance, No. 2, with over 6,500,000 corpuscles, shows a hemoglobin reading of only 71.6 per cent of the amount normally present in human blood, while No. 3, with 5,500,000 corpuscles, shows 107.6 per cent.

The next series of observations is the only complete one which was secured, covering all three periods of Series V. The first observation was made about the middle of the fore period, namely, April 28. The second observation was made near the beginning of the last half of the preservative period, namely, on the 29th of May. The last observation was made at the end of the after period, namely, on June 30. (See Table XXI.)

A comparison of these data by individuals shows, in the case of No. 1, a progressive increase in the number of corpuseles, which rises from

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> Clinical Examination of the Blood, by R. C. Cabot, fourth revised edition, pp. 33, 34, 37-39.

4,380,000 in the fore period, to 5,330,000 in the preservative period, and to 5,695,000 in the after period. The hemoglobin reading at the same time falls from 102.6 to 99.2 in the preservative period, and rises again to 108.1 in the after period.

In the case of No. 2 there is a decided decrease in the blood corpuscles during the preservative period, falling from 6,352,000 to 5,352,000, and rising again to 6,248,000 at the end of the after period. The hemoglobin also shows the same remarkable variations, falling from 96.8 in the fore period to 71 in the preservative period, and rising to 89.8 in the after period. In this instance it appears that under the administration of the preservative both the number of corpuscles and the hemoglobin were diminished.

In the case of No. 3, we have again the same series of phenomena as were exhibited in No. 1, as to the number of corpuscles, which rose from 5,450,000 in the fore period to 6,040,000 in the preservative period, and again to 6,724,000 in the after period. There is also a progressive increase in the amount of hemoglobin, which rises from 98 per cent in the fore period to 102 in the preservative period, and to 105.9 in the after period. Both No. 1 and No. 3 show a continuous improvement in the character of the blood from the beginning of the fore period to the end of the after period, and the administration of the preservative does not appear to have affected one way or the other this progressive improvement.

In the case of No. 4 the data are not complete, the subject having withdrawn from the class and left the city at the end of the preservative period. The number of corpuscles in the blood in his case slightly decreases during the administration of the borax, but the percentage of hemoglobin rises. This percentage, however, is so low, namely, 57.2, for the fore period that it should be accepted with some degree of doubt, although the two observers agreed closely in their estimate of it, the one having estimated the hemoglobin at 56.4 and the other at 58.1.

In the case of No. 5 it should be noted that there is also a change in the personnel, No. 5 of the first series having been by reason of illness withdrawn from observation and placed on a special table, his place having been taken by a much larger man. This subject, however, was markedly anemic as respects the number of red corpuscles in the fore and after periods. The administration of the preservative appeared to increase very markedly the number of red corpuscles, which rise from 4,886,000 in the fore period to 6,344,000 in the preservative period, falling again to 5,764,000 in the after period. The percentage of hemoglobin, however, is not changed from the fore period to the preservative period, remaining 97.5 in each case. There is, however, a very decided increase in hemoglobin during the after

period, the percentage rising to 106.4. These data are directly opposed to those obtained in the case of No. 2 for the same series of observations.

In the case of No. 6 we have the same series of phenomena exhibited as respects the number of blood corpuscles as are shown in the case of Nos. 1 and 3, namely, a gradual rise in the number of red corpuscles during the series. Beginning with 5,000,000 in the fore period the number rises to 5,668,000 in the preservative period, and to 5,780,000 in the after period. The hemoglobin, which is 91.6 per cent in the fore period, falls to 82.4 per cent in the preservative period and rises again to 102 per cent in the after period.

Collecting all the data of Series V into one expression, we find that the average number of corpuscles in the blood of all the subjects during the fore period is 5,128,166, during the preservative period 5,571,000, and during the after period 6,042,200. These data seem to indicate a tendency on the part of the preservative to increase the number of corpuscles in the blood. The hemoglobin numbers show an average of 90.6 during the fore period, 87.6 during the preservative period, and 102.4 during the after period. From these figures it would appear that there is a tendency on the part of the preservative to diminish the percentage of hemoglobin.

Nos. 1, 3, and 5 are the only members of Series V who finished the entire series. Considering these members only, the averages are as given in Table XX.

Table XX.—Averages of corpuscle and hemoglobin determinations for Series V, considering only Nos. 1, 3, and 5.

	Date.	Corpuscle per cubic millimete	Hemo- globin.
April 2s	1903.	Number. 4,905,33	Per cent.
May 29 June 30		4,905,33; 5,904,666 6,061,000	99.1 99.5 106.8

The data concerning the blood must not be too literally construed, because of their contradictory nature in regard to individuals. The final deduction can only be drawn that if this preservative affects the number of corpuscles and the quantity of hemoglobin at all it does so in a very irregular manner, differing in different individuals, and in a way which can not be used as a basis of any definite conclusion.

Table XXI.—Corpuscles and hemoglobin in the blood of subjects Nos. 1-6, as determined at various dates.

[Hemoglobin expressed in percentage of amount normally present in human blood.]

Series I, Janu-			Series III, Feb-		Series V.					
	ary 19, 1		ruary 28,		April 28,	1903.	May 29,	1903.	June 30,	1903.
Subject.	Corpus- cles per cubic milli- meter.	Hem- oglo- bin.	Corpuscles per cubic millimeter.	Hem- oglo- bin,	Corpus- cles per cubic milli- meter.	Hem- oglo- bin.	Corpus- cles per cubic milli- meter.	Hem- oglo- bin.	Corpus- cles per cubic milli- meter.	Hem- oglo- bin.
No. 1: Estimate A Estimate B	Number. 5, 904, 000	P. ct. 97. 0 94. 5			4,384,000				Number. 5, 720, 000 5, 670, 000	
Mean	5, 904, 000	95.8	5, 276, 000	104.5	4, 380, 000	102.6	5, 330, 000	99.2	5,695,000	108.1
No. 2: Estimate A Estimate B	5, 832, 000	96. 6 95. 0				97. 2 96. 4	5, 312, 000 5, 392, 000	70.3 71.7	6, 296, 000 6, 200, 000	91.3 88.3
Mean	5, 832, 000	95.8	6,564,000	71.6	6, 352, 000	96.8	5, 352, 000	71.0	6,248,000	89.8
No. 3: Estimate A Estimate B	6, 464, 000	96.7	5, 584, 000 5, 568, 000	108. 6 106. 5						
Mean	6, 464, 000	96.7	5, 576, 000	107.6	5, 450, 000	98.0	6,040,000	102.0	6,724,000	105.9
No. 4: Estimate A Estimate B	5, 624, 000	96.0	b4, 640, 000 4, 648, 000		4,786,000 4,616,000			74. 7 72. 1		
Mean	5, 624, 000	96.0	4,644,000	64.2	4,701,000	57.2	4, 692, 000	73.4		
No. 5: Estimate A Estimate B	6, 600, 000 6, 404, 000		<i>b</i> 5, 568, 000 5, 544, 000	98.0 101.0						
Mean	6,502,000		5, 556, 000	99.5	4,886,000	97.5	6, 344, 000	97.5	5, 764, 000	106.4
No. 6: Estimate A Estimate B			5, 328, 000 6, 456, 000						5, 800, 000 5, 760, 000	
Mean	5, 104, 000	100.0	5, 892, 000	87.2	5,000,000	91.6	5,668,000	82.4	5, 780, 000	102.0
Average mean estimate	5, 905, 000	96.9	5, 584, 666	89.1	5, 128, 166	90. 6	5, 571, 000	87.6	6,042,200	102. 4

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> Dates given are for No. 1. There are a few variations for other members, as follows: In Series I, No. 2, January 17; No. 3, January 13; No. 4, January 16; Nos. 5 and 6, January 12. In Series V, preservative period, Nos. 2, 4, and 6, May 28.
<sup>b</sup> Change of personnel.

# COMPOSITION OF THE FECES.

The data for the discussion of the composition of the feces are taken from several sets of tables. Table XXII, given herewith (p. 151), is a summary showing by periods, for each individual, the average daily weight of the wet feces, the percentage of water therein, and the weight of the dry feces. Tables XLV-LV, prepared to show the nitrogen balance in the body, give the total weight of nitrogen in the food, the weight of nitrogen eliminated, and the percentage of nitrogen eliminated. In the tables these facts are given in full for each individual, and are also summarized by periods and series; but in the present discussion the percentages used are the averages for the various periods only. Similar facts for phosphoric acid are to be found in Tables LVI-LXVI; for fat in Tables LXVII-LXXV, and for calories in Tables LXXVI-LXXXIV (see appendix).

### Series I.

In Series I the summary includes all the members of the table, since they all went through the entire series.

## No. 1-J. N.

Compared by periods, the average daily weight of the wet feces is 142.1 grams for the fore period, 134.9 for the preservative period, and 148 for the after period. The percentage of water in the feces is almost constant throughout, being 80.86 for the fore period, 79.69 for the preservative period, and 78.11 for the after period. The average daily weight of dry feces is 27.2 grams for the fore period, 27.4 for the preservative period, and 32.4 for the after period. The percentage of nitrogen eliminated in the feces is 7.7 for the fore period, 7.1 for the preservative period, and 8.2 for the after period. The percentage of phosphoric acid eliminated in the feces is 47.1 for the fore period, 39.3 for the preservative period, and 49.4 for the after period.

The above data show that the preservative has no notable influence upon the percentage of water in the feces, and but little on the total weight of the dry feces, although there is a considerable increase in this respect in the after period. They show, also, a slight tendency on the part of the preservative to decrease the percentage of nitrogen eliminated in the feces, and a marked tendency to decrease the percentage of phosphoric acid eliminated in the feces. In other words, there is a slight tendency on the part of the preservative to increase the absorption of the nitrogenous and phosphatic elements of the food in passing through the digestive tract.

#### No. 2-F. C. W.

The data relating to subject No. 2 are given in a similar manner, and it is not necessary to discuss them in detail, but only as to general results. In the case of No. 2 there appears to be a tendency on the part of the preservative to increase the amount of water in the feces. In other words, the feces, according to their chemical composition, are softer than in the fore and after periods, the average percentage of water in the fore period in the feces of No. 2 being 79.65, and in the after period 77.88, while the average amount for the preservative period is 83.91. There is a slight increase also in the total weight of dry feces during the preservative period. The average daily weight of the dry feces in the fore period is 23.2, for the preservative period 30.7, and for the after period 29. The percentage of nitrogen eliminated in the feces for the fore period is 7.7, for the preservative period 9.9, and for the after period 8.8. The percentage of phosphoric acid eliminated during the fore period is 37.1, for the preservative period 35.1, and for the after period 36.6.

These data, in respect of the elimination of nitrogen, tend to show a diminished absorption of the nitrogenous foods during the passage of the food through the alimentary canal, which is opposite to the conclusion derived from a study of the data of the first subject, and a slightly increased absorption of the phosphatic elements of the food, which is in harmony with the data obtained on subject No. 1.

These data also will be considered only en bloc. Again there is seen in the case of No. 3 a tendency on the part of the preservative to increase slightly the percentage of water in the feces, that of the fore period being 79, of the preservative period 80.72, and of the after period 77.39. In respect of nitrogen eliminated, we see an agreement with No. 2, the data showing a less complete absorption of the nitrogenous elements of the food during its passage through the alimentary canal, the percentage of nitrogen excreted in the feces during the fore period being 7.6, for the preservative period 9.3, and for the after period 7.6. The percentage of phosphoric acid excreted in the fore period is 25.4, in the preservative period 30.1, and in the after period 24.7.

These data show a very much larger absorption of the phosphatic elements of the food in passing through the alimentary canal than in the cases of Nos. 1 and 2. The preservative in this case, however, does tend to decrease the amount of the phosphatic elements absorbed.

## No. 4-W. L. D.

We find in the case of No. 4 again a slight tendency on the part of the preservative to increase the amount of water in the feces, the percentage for the fore period being 78, for the preservative period 81.89, and for the after period 81.04. The percentage of nitrogen eliminated in the feces in the case of No. 4 is 8.4 for the fore period, 7.9 for the preservative period, and 10.6 for the after period. Here there seems to be a tendency on the part of the preservative to increase the absorption of the nitrogenous elements of the food from the alimentary canal. The percentage of phosphoric acid eliminated in the fore period is 30.7, for the preservative period 27.2, and for the after period 34.5. In this instance the preservative has an apparent tendency to increase the absorption of the phosphatic elements of the foods during their passage through the alimentary canal.

### No. 5-R. V. F.

Again in this case we see a slight tendency manifest on the part of the preservative to increase the percentage of water in the feces, the quantity in the fore period being 77.55, in the preservative period 80.04, and in the after period 79.56. The percentage of nitrogen eliminated in the feces in the fore period is 10, in the preservative period 11, and in the after period 10.6. There is an apparent tendency of the preservative in this case to diminish the percentage of the nitrogenous elements of the food absorbed from the alimentary canal. The percentage of phosphoric acid eliminated in the feces during the fore period is 35.7, during the preservative period 37.2, and during the after period 30.9. In this case there is an apparent tendency of the preservative to diminish the amount of the phosphatic elements of the food absorbed from the alimentary canal.

### No. 6-L. M. S.

In this instance there seems to be no tendency on the part of the preservative to increase the amount of water in the feces, the percentage for the fore period being 82.97, for the preservative period 81.66, and for the after period 79.86. The percentage of nitrogen eliminated in the feces in the fore period is 12.9, in the preservative period 13.9, and in the after period 11.6. In this subject there is an apparent tendency on the part of the preservative to diminish the absorption of the nitrogenous elements of the food from the alimentary canal. The percentage of phosphoric acid eliminated in the feces in the fore period is 27.2, in the preservative period 35.4, and in the after period 32.7. There is in this case a manifest tendency on the part of the preservative to diminish the absorption of the phosphatic elements of the foods during their passage through the alimentary canal.

#### SUMMARY.

In general there is a marked difference manifest in the six subjects in regard to the degree of absorption. The balances of Series I may be summarized in round numbers as follows: In the case of No. 1 almost half of the phosphoric acid entering the food is eliminated in the feces, and from 6 to 8 per cent of the total nitrogen exhibited in the food is recovered in the feces. In the case of No. 2 about 35 per cent of the phosphoric acid is recovered in the feces, and about 9 per cent of the nitrogen. In No. 3 about 28 per cent of the total phosphoric acid in the food is recovered in the feces, and about 8 per cent of the nitrogen. In the case of No. 4 about 30 per cent of the phosphoric acid exhibited in the food is recovered in the feces, and about 8 per cent of the nitrogen. In the case of No. 5 about 36 per cent of the phosphoric acid exhibited in the food is recovered in the feces and about 11 per cent of the nitrogen. In No. 6 about 33 per cent of the phosphoric acid exhibited in the food is recovered in the feces and 13 per cent of the nitrogen.

Combining all of the average data obtained from the six subjects into one expression, the following general data are obtained: The average daily weight of the moist feces per man in the fore period is 125.6

grams, during the preservative period 148.2, and during the after period 135.4. The average percentage of water in the feces of the fore period is 79.86, of the preservative period 81.44, and of the after period 79.10. The average weight of dry feces during the fore period is 25.3, during the preservative period 27.5, and during the after period 28.3. The average percentage of nitrogen eliminated in the feces during the fore period is 8.9, during the preservative period 9.6, and during the after period 9.5. The average percentage of phosphoric acid eliminated in the feces during the fore period is 35.1, during the preservative period 34.1, and during the after period 35.3.

The combined data show that the first effect of the preservative upon the composition of the feces is to increase slightly the percentage of water therein. There is also a tendency equally well manifested in this series to increase slightly the total weight of the dry matter occurring in the feces, and this tendency is continued during the after period, as might be expected. There is also a slight tendency to decrease the quantity of the nitrogenous elements of the food absorbed from the alimentary canal, and this tendency is also manifest during the after period. There is a slight tendency, on the other hand, to increase the amount of phosphoric acid absorbed from the alimentary canal.

A general review of the data shows that while there is a distinct effect produced by the preservative upon the composition of the feces it is not uniform among all the subjects. The effects are contradictory in some instances in the case of different subjects. The general tendency, however, to increase the quantity of water in the feces, to decrease the amount of nitrogenous elements absorbed from the alimentary canal, and to increase the amount of the phosphatic elements absorbed from the alimentary canal appears fairly well established for Series I.

## SERIES II.

The data in this series are incomplete in many cases and imperfect in others, due to the illness (from other causes than that traceable to the administration of the preservative) of some members of the class during the progress of the observations. In so far as they were observed, the data are recorded in the balance sheets.

# No. 7-E. R. M.

The percentage of nitrogen excreted in the feces in the fore period for No. 7 is 12.2, and for the preservative period 13.8. There are, however, marked variations in the preservative subperiods, the percentage of nitrogen excreted during the first subperiod rising to 18.4. Of the phosphoric acid 44.2 per cent is excreted in the feces during the fore period, and 44 per cent as a mean of the preservative period. Of

the fat consumed in the food 4.4 per cent is voided in the feces during the fore period and 6.5 per cent during the preservative period. Of the total calories in the food 4.6 per cent is voided in the feces during the fore period and 5.5 per cent during the preservative period. The percentage of water in the feces in the fore period is 74.65 and during the preservative period 78.75. No data have been collected on the feces for the after period by reason of the general illness and indisposition of all the members of the table.

These data, in the case of No. 7, show a tendency on the part of the preservative to decrease the amount of nitrogen absorbed from the alimentary canal and to increase very slightly the amount of phosphoric acid absorbed. There is also a marked tendency shown to interfere with the digestion and absorption of the fat and, in a like manner, with the general digestion and absorption of those elements which when oxidized furnish heat. In other words, in this case there was a marked tendency, in every one of the factors compared, on the part of the preservative to interfere slightly with the processes of digestion and absorption, with the exception of phosphoric acid.

In regard to the constitution of the feces as concerns their moisture content, there is a notable increase in the quantity of water during the preservative period, but this increase is in no case large enough to induce symptoms of diarrhea.

The data on Nos. 8 and 9, because of continued illness, are so incomplete that they are not regarded as profitable for further study. The next member of the class therefore to be considered is No. 10.

In this case the average percentage of nitrogen eliminated in the feees in the fore period is 9.1 and in the preservative period 9.2. In regard to the phosphoric acid, 41 per cent appears in the feees during the fore period and 36.4 in the preservative period. Of the fat ingested in the food, 4.7 per cent appears in the feees in the fore period and 5.4 in the preservative period. Of the calories consumed in the food, 4.1 per cent appears in the feees in the fore period and 4.3 in the preservative period. In regard to the percentage of moist-are in the feees, it is found to be 75.74 per cent in the fore period and 74.75 in the preservative period.

These data indicate that the preservative is almost without influence in respect of the absorption of nitrogen from the food in passing through the alimentary canal. The quantity of phosphoric acid absorbed is increased, while the amount of fat absorbed from the alimentary canal is slightly diminished. More of the heat-producing elements of the food are excreted from the body during the preserv-

ative period than during the fore period. In regard to moisture, there is scarcely any change noted, but what little there is indicates a slightly drier consistence of the feces during the preservative period.

The data for No. 11 are likewise incomplete and are of little value for comparative purposes.

In the case of No. 12 the tables show that 8.3 per cent of the nitrogen exhibited in the food is eliminated in the feces during the fore period, while for the preservative period the per cent eliminated is 9.8. Of the phosphoric acid, 35.5 per cent of that exhibited in the food appears in the feces in the fore period, and 37.2 during the preservative period. Of the fat administered in the food, 3.4 per cent appears in the feces in the fore period, and 4.8 in the preservative period. Of the total calories consumed in the food, 3.8 per cent appears in the feces in the fore period and 4.2 in the preservative period. respects the moisture in the feces, it is seen that it amounts to 76.95 per cent in the fore period and 76.18 in the preservative period. data in this case also indicate a slight depressing effect of the preservative upon the absorption of the nitrogen in the alimentary canal. The effect upon the absorption of the phosphorus is also slight. the digestion and assimilation of the fat, it appears to have been considerably interferred with by the administration of the preservative. The total number of calories in the feces, it is seen, is slightly increased in the preservative period over the quantity in the fore period. regard to the moisture in the feces, it is remarkably constant during the whole of the observation, and no effect which can be justly noted is produced by the administration of the preservative. No. 12 was ill during the after part of the preservative period and the data must be considered in connection with the fact that although the quantity of food eaten was greatly diminished the débris of tissue broken down was quite abundant.

## SUMMARY.

Summarizing the practically complete data of Nos. 7 and 10 we find the following results: The average total moist feces per day per man for the fore period is 127 grams and of dry feces 31.5. During the preservative period the average total moist feces is 152.9 grams and the dry matter 35.3. There seems to be here a slight tendency on the part of the preservative to increase the total weight of dry matter voided in the feces. In regard to water, the average content of the feces in the fore period is 75.20 per cent and in the preservative period 76.91.

The mean percentage of nitrogen eliminated in the fore period for

the two individuals is 10.5 and during the preservative period 11.5. In the case of phosphoric acid it is seen that 42.4 per cent is eliminated daily for the fore period and 40.1 per cent for the preservative period. The average percentage of fat found in the food voided in the feces during the fore period is 4.6 and in the preservative period 6. The average percentage of calories in the feces for the fore period is 4.4 and in the preservative period 4.9.

These data seem to show a slight inhibition on the part of the preservative to the absorption of the nitrogenous elements of the food during their passage through the alimentary canal. There appears to be on the whole a slight increase in the quantity of phosphoric acid absorbed during the preservative period over the fore period. The absorption of fat is slightly diminished by the operation of the preservative. There is also a slight decrease in the absorption of the heat-forming elements of the food during the administration of the preservative. As regards the water in the feces, it is somewhat greater in the preservative period than during the fore period.

Series III.

No. 1—J. N.

The percentage of nitrogen eliminated in the feces during the fore period is 8.2; during the preservative period, 7.2, and during the after period, 6.6. In this series there is a progressive diminution of the percentage of nitrogen climinated in the feces. There is, moreover, a marked decrease in the quantity of feces during the preservative period, the weight of dry feces falling from 31.4 grams daily in the fore period to 28.5 grams daily in the preservative period and rising only to 29.1 grams daily in the after period. By reason of the interference with the digestion and consequent diminution of appetite, the quantity of nitrogen in the food diminishes during the preservative period, falling from 18.19 grams daily in the fore period to 17.69 grams daily in the preservative period, rising again, however, after the cessation of the administration of the boric acid to 19.5 grams in the after period. These important facts must not be lost sight of in judging of the effects of boric acid upon the absorption of the nitrogenous elements of the food. While it is evident that a larger percentage of nitrogen in the food is absorbed during the preservative periods, the total quantity of nitrogen in the food is less.

In the case of phosphoric acid, 50 per cent of the total amount in the food is eliminated in the feces during the fore period, 37.4 per cent during the preservative period, and 45.8 per cent during the after period.

In this case the administration of the boric acid appears to have increased to a marked degree the absorption of the phosphoric acid from the alimentary canal.

In the case of the fat, 7.2 per cent is excreted in the feces during the fore period, 4.7 per cent during the preservative period, and 3.7 per cent during the after period. In this case there seems to have been a very marked increase in the percentage of fat absorbed during the administration of the boric acid. This increased absorption of the fat also continues during the after period.

In regard to calories, it is seen in the case of No. 1 that 5.3 per cent of the total heat value of the food is excreted in the feces during the fore period, 3.2 per cent during the preservative period, and 4.5 per cent during the after period. Here, also, the administration of the boric acid appears to have increased to a slight extent the absorption of the heat-forming elements of the food during its passage through the alimentary canal.

In regard to the weight of feces, in the case of No. 1, it is found that the total weight is slightly increased during the preservative period due to the increase in the quantity of water therein. There is, however, no evidence of any tendency to diarrhea during the administration of the preservative.

### No. 2-F. C. W.

In the case of No. 2 the percentage of nitrogen excreted in the feces during the fore period is 8.2. There is a slight diminution in the percentage excreted during the first preservative subperiod, and a very marked diminution in the percentage excreted during the second subperiod, the percentage falling to 3.2. It rises again above the normal of the fore period during the third preservative subperiod, reaching 9 per cent, the mean for the three preservative subperiods being 6.7 per cent. During the after period it rises to 7.8. Here, again, we see a tendency on the part of the preservative to increase slightly the quant tity of nitrogen absorbed from the alimentary canal. In the case of the phosphoric acid, the percentage eliminated during the fore period is 34.7. There is a slight diminution during the first preservative subperiod and a very marked diminution during the second subperiod, due doubtless to the illness of the subject and diminution of the food supply. During this period the administration of the preservative was discontinued. This is followed by a great increase during the last preservative subperiod. The mean for the three preservative subperiods is 31.4 and for the after period 38. The percentage of fat in the food excreted in the feces during the fore period is 4.2, for the preservative period 2.4, and for the after period 2.1. The percentage of calories in the food excreted in the feces during the fore period is 3.9, during the preservative period 3.2, and during the after period 3.5. In all these cases it is noted that a marked difference exists between the second preservative subperiod and the other periods of this series. This is due to a profound disturbance of the digestive functions during this period, diminishing the appetite and cutting down almost one-third the quantity of all the food administered. The higher percentage absorbed, therefore, must be construed in connection with this diminution in the supply. In regard to the character of the feces, there was a diminution in the weight of the moist feces during the preservative period due to illness and consequent diminished quantity of food. The quantity of water in the feces remains reasonably constant during the whole series. There is no tendency to diarrhea.

It might be advisable in the above case to eliminate entirely the second preservative subperiod from consideration. The disturbing factors, in any case, are so evident as to render necessary the interpretation of the data in such a way as to show their dependence upon the disturbed conditions which obtain.

# No. 3-W. S. O.

The percentage of nitrogen in the food eliminated in the feces during the fore period in the case of No. 3 is 10, during the preservative period 8.5, and during the after period 8.6. The administration of the preservative, therefore, appears to have increased the percentage of nitrogen absorbed. The percentage of phosphoric acid in the food which is voided in the feces is 26.6 for the fore period, 24 for the preservative period, and 25.5 for the after period. There appears, therefore, a tendency in this case on the part of the preservative to increase the quantity of phosphoric acid absorbed. In the case of the fat, the percentage in the food excreted in the feces is 4.9 for the fore period, 4.2 for the preservative period, and 5.6 for the after period. Again, there appears in this case a tendency on the part of the preservative to increase the absorption of the fat, which, however, is not continued through the after period. In respect of the calories, it is found that 4 per cent of the total calories in the food is excreted in the feces during the fore period, 3.6 per cent during the preservative period, and 4.7 per cent during the after period. Here, again, we see a tendency on the part of the preservative to increase the absorption of the calories in the food. The weight of the moist feces varies somewhat, falling in the preservative period and slightly falling in the after period, but rising above the preservative period. The quantity of water in the feces remains practically constant during the series, being slightly greater in the preservative period. The variations in the quantity of dry feces follow closely the variations in the weight of the moist feces. No tendency to diarrhea is manifest at any time during this series.

The percentage of nitrogen in the food eliminated in the feces in the case of No. 4 is 7.9 during the fore period, 10.8 during the preserva-

tive period, and 7.5 during the after period. This figure is calculated upon the results of observation excluding numbers for March 12. and 13. There appears a tendency in this case for the preservative to diminish the absorption of the nitrogen. In the case of the phosphoric acid it is seen that 23.9 per cent of the total amount in the food is eliminated in the feces during the fore period, 30.8 per cent during the preservative period, and 23.6 per cent during the after period. this case also there is an apparent tendency on the part of the preservative to diminish the absorption of the phosphoric acid. In respect of the fat, it is seen that 3 per cent of the total in the food is eliminated in the feces of the fore period, 4.1 per cent in the preservative period. and 3.1 per cent in the after period. Here, also, there seems to be a marked tendency on the part of the preservative to diminish the absorption of the fat. In regard to the calories, it is seen that 3.6 per cent of the total calories in the food is eliminated in the fore period, 4.9 per cent in the preservative period, and 3.4 per cent in the after period. again, we find an apparent tendency on the part of the preservative to diminish the absorption of the calories of the food. In regard to the weight of the wet feces, there is seen a marked increase during the preservative period and a marked diminution during the after period. The water content remains quite constant, being, however, slightly less in the fore period and a trifle greater in the after period. weight of the dry feces eliminated is increased in the preservative period and diminished very markedly in the after period.

### No. 5-H. C. G.

In the case of No. 5 the percentage of nitrogen in the food eliminated in the feces during the fore period is 7.3, during the preservative period 7.6, and during the after period 6.9. The data for the third preservative subperiod are included in the averages, although there is such a marked diminution of digestive activity in this period as to cause a loss of appetite and a failure to eat the regular amount of rations. In regard to the phosphoric acid, 31.1 per cent of the amount in the food is eliminated in the feces in the fore period, 33.1 per cent in the preservative period, and 30.2 per cent in the after period. Of the fat, 4.7 per cent of the fat in the food is eliminated in the feces in the fore period, 3.8 per cent in the after period. In the case of the calories, 3.8 per cent of the amount in the food is eliminated in the feces in the fore period, 3.7 per cent in the preservative period, and 3.6 per cent in the after period.

These data show but little effect of the preservative in disturbing the relations of the percentages of the various elements eliminated in the feces during the three periods of the series. If, however, we should eliminate the data for the third preservative subperiod, obtained during a time of profound disturbance of the digestive functions, it would appear that the administration of the preservatives tended to decrease the absorption of nitrogen, phosphoric acid, fat, and ealories.

## No. 6-L. M. S.

No. 6 was ill during the first part of the preservative period and received no boric acid. The data in his case are therefore of no comparative value. They are inserted, however, as a record of value in respect of the principles of nutrition.

#### SUMMARY.

For comparative purposes the summary includes the data of only four of the six members of the table, as the data in the case of the other two are so imperfect as to be unsuitable for comparative purposes.

Comparing the data for the four members of the table for the whole series (viz, Nos. 1, 3, 4, and 5), we find that the average weight of the moist feces per day in the fore period is 121.8 grams, and of the dry feces 26 grams, for the preservative period 124.8 and 24.7, and for the after period 116.3 and 23.7. It is seen from these data that there is a progressive diminution in the quantity of dry feces voided during the series. There is also a slight increase in the percentage of water in the feces during the administration of the boric acid. This indicates a tendency on the part of the borie acid to increase the exudations from the membranes of the intestines. The diminished quantity of the food, due doubtless to an interference with the appetite by reason of the administration of the boric acid, apparently is the cause of the diminished quantity of dry feces. In respect of the percentage of the nitrogen eliminated it is found that in the fore period 8.3 per cent of the total nitrogen in the food appears in the feees, during the preservative period 8.4 per cent, and during the after period 7.3 per cent. The general influence of the preservative, therefore, is to diminish slightly the percentage of nitrogen absorbed. There is an apparent recoil from this depression during the after period, when the percentage of nitrogen absorbed is considerably greater than in the fore period, and this in spite of the fact that a larger quantity of nitrogen is consumed in the food than in the fore period. The general tendency in regard to the nitrogenous food is first to diminish the quantity taken in the food and also to diminish the percentage eliminated. This effect is not very marked, but is still evident when all the data are considered as a whole. In regard to the phosphoric acid it is seen that 34 per cent of the total amount in the food appears in the feces in the fore period, 32.1 per cent in the preservative period, and 33.2 per cent in the after period. In this instance the effect of the preservative appears to be to increase the percentage of phosphoric acid absorbed. There is a tendency also in the after period to return to the conditions prevailing during the

fore period, as seen in the fact that the percentage of phosphoric acid absorbed is a little less during the after period than it is during the preservative period, but still somewhat greater than during the fore The effect of the preservative on the fat is seen in the summary of the data, showing that 5.1 per cent of all the fat in the food appears in the feces during the fore period, 4.2 per cent during the preservative period, and 3.7 per cent during the after period. tendency in this case is the same as regards the phosphoric acid, namely, to increase slightly the absorption of the fat during the preservative period. In regard to the calories it is seen that there is little difference between the fore period and the preservative period in the percentage of calories in the food eliminated in the feces. During the after period, however, there is a tendency to increase the absorption of calories, only 4.1 per cent of the total amount in the food appearing in the feces in the after period, as against 4.2 per cent during the preservative period and 4.2 per cent during the fore period.

The summary shows a slightly deranging effect upon the appetite during the preservative period, as indicated by the smaller quantities of food consumed. Of course an effort has been made to have practically the same quantities of food consumed during all periods, but it is found impracticable to control absolutely the influence of the appetite, and occasionally when the appetite fails a portion of the food is weighed back and deducted from the portion issued. It is deemed better to introduce this disturbance into the data than to risk the more pronounced effect of deranging the digestion still further by insisting upon the consumption of the full ration of food when the appetite rebels. In so far as the calories are concerned, it is seen that a considerably less quantity of food is used per day during the preservative period, the average calories for this period being 2,851 as against 3,075 in the fore period. The appetite does not recover its full vigor during the after period, the quantity of food consumed being practically the same, in so far as calories are concerned, as that eaten during the preservative period.

Considering as a whole the summary of Series III, it appears that the administration of the preservative slightly affects the appetite of the class, decreases the percentage of nitrogen absorbed, increases the percentages of phosphoric acid and fat absorbed, and diminishes the percentage of the calories absorbed. In this series the individual data are often contradictory, and the interpretation of the data must be influenced to a greater or less extent by peculiarities in the individuals themselves. It seems difficult, however, to avoid the conclusion in this case that the administration of the preservative in the manner described and in the quantities indicated produces a slightly depressing or injurious effect upon the processes of digéstion.

#### Series IV.

#### No. 7-E. R. M.

In the case of No. 7 in Series IV, the observations are made only during the fore period and the first preservative subperiod. After the completion of the first subperiod the condition of the subject was such as to render the collection of further data impracticable. A comparison therefore in the case of No. 7 is confined, necessarily, to the fore period and the first preservative subperiod of four days. It will be noted that the feces are remarkably dry during both the fore period and the preservative period, although there is an increase in water in the preservative period. During the fore period there is a marked tendency to irregularity in the movement of the bowels. This irregularity is the cause of the great discrepancy between the average daily quantity of feces eliminated in the fore period and that in the preservative period, the average difference being a little less than 10 grams per day in the dry feces. During the fore period 13.6 per cent of the nitrogen in the food is eliminated in the feces, and during the preservative period 17.7 per cent. Of the phosphoric acid, 47.4 per cent in the food is eliminated in the feces in the fore period and 57.3 per cent in the preservative period. Of the fat, 4.6 per cent is eliminated in the feces in the fore period and 5.6 per cent in the first preservative subperiod. Of the calories, 5.2 per cent is eliminated in the feces in the fore period and 6.5 per cent in the preservative period.

These data seem to indicate a tendency on the part of the preservative to restrict absorption of the elements of the food during its passage through the alimentary canal.

## No. 8-J. H. E.

The data for No. 8 show that there is a disturbance in the regular action of the intestines, resulting, in several instances, in a failure to eliminate any feces during the twenty-four hours. This fact explains the great difference between the average daily amount of feces eliminated in the fore period and in the first preservative subperiod. In the other periods the equilibrium in the elimination of the feces is fairly well established. During the whole course of the observation the feces of No. 8 are dry, with no apparent tendency on the part of the preservative to increase the amount of water. The percentage of nitrogen eliminated in the feces is markedly increased during the preservative period, the average for the three subperiods being 8.5 per cent as against 5.8 per cent for the fore period. This increase continues also during the after period, in which the average percentage of nitrogen in the food eliminated in the feces is 9.2. There is also a decided increase in the percentage of phosphoric acid eliminated in the feces during the preserva-

tive period, the amount being 34.5 per cent as against 22.4 per cent in the fore period, and 31.5 per cent in the after period. In the case of No. 8 there is almost a complete digestion and absorption of the fat, only 1.7 per cent of the fat in the food appearing in the feces in the fore period, 3.1 per cent as the average of the preservative period, and 3 per cent in the after period. The calorific elements of the food are also very completely absorbed in the case of No. 8, 2.1 per cent of the total calories of the food appearing in the feces in the fore period, 3.7 per cent as a mean of the preservative period, and 3.8 per cent in the after period. In this case also, as in the preceding one, there appears to be a tendency on the part of the preservative to interfere with the absorption of the valuable elements of the food during its passage through the alimentary canal.

## No. 9-A. G.

With this subject we see a decided tendency to constipation, which causes a large variation in the amount of feces eliminated, which decreases through the preservative and after periods. There is little change in the percentage of nitrogen eliminated in the feces, in the fore period it being 7.6, the mean percentage for the preservative period 7.1, and for the after period 6.9. The percentage of phosphoric acid in the food eliminated in the feces during the fore period is 35.7, the mean of the preservative period 36.2, and of the after period 32.2. In the case of the fat it is seen that 4.3 per cent of the total amount in the food is eliminated in the feces during the fore period, 4.1 per cent as a mean of the preservative period, and 4.7 per cent in the after period. Of the calories in the food, 4.1 per cent are eliminated in the feces during the fore period, 3.6 per cent as a mean of the preservative period, and 3.7 per cent in the after period.

These data seem to indicate a tendency on the part of the preservative to increase the absorption of the elements of the food, with the exception of the phosphoric acid, during its transit through the alimentary canal.

## No. 10-W. J. J.

In the case of this man the marked increase in the quantity of feces voided in the preservative period is due to two very large quantities discharged on the 29th and 31st of March. In the after period there is a marked decrease in the quantity voided. There is also noted a dry condition of the feces, and no tendency is noticed on the part of the preservative to increase the quantity of water therein. The percentage of nitrogen in the food eliminated in the feces in the fore period in this case is 8.8, the mean of the three preservative subperiods 9.6, and in the after period 7.8. The percentage of phosphoric acid in the food which is eliminated in the feces during the fore period is

35, the mean percentage eliminated in the preservative period 40.4, and in the after period 37.7. Of the fat in the food, 4 per cent is eliminated in the fore period, the mean of the preservative period being 4.4 and during the after period 3.2. Of the total calories in the food, 3.5 per cent are eliminated in the feces in the fore period, 4.1 per cent in the preservative period, and 3.6 per cent in the after period.

These data seem to indicate, as a result of the administration of the preservative, a diminution of the absorption of nitrogen, phosphoric acid, fat, and the calorific elements of the food during its passage through the alimentary canal.

#### No. 11-J. S. C.

By reason of illness the regular administration of the preservative is not practiced in the case of No. 11, and the data for the fore period as given in the summary cover only four days, beginning March 31. This insufficient time of observation is the reason of the marked discrepancy between the average quantity of feces voided during this short period (on two days of which a marked degree of constipation existed) and that voided during the long preservative period which follows. There is no marked tendency to any increase of the water content of the feces during the administration of the preservative. The percentage of nitrogen in the food which is eliminated in the feces during the fore period is 6.7, during the preservative period 9.4, and during the after period 7. A remarkably small percentage of the phosphoric acid in the food is found in the feces during the fore period, namely, 19.5 per cent, while during the preservative period it rises to 37.7, and in the after period falls to 32.3. Of the fat in the food, 2.7 per cent appears in the feces in the fore period, 3.9 in the preservative period, and 3.2 in the after period. Of the calories in the food, 3.2 per cent are found in the feces in the fore period, 4.1 in the preservative period, and 3.1 in the after period.

These data indicate that the administration of the preservative tends to diminish the absorption of the elements of the food while passing through the digestive organs.

No. 12 is irregular, as is No. 11. The fore period considered in the summary is very short, covering only three days, April 3-5. The percentage of water in the feces in this case indicates that the preservative exerts no great influence one way or the other upon the water content of the feces. Of the nitrogen in the food, 9.6 per cent appears in the feces in the fore period, 8 in the preservative period, and 11.4 in the after period. In regard to phosphoric acid, 29.6 per cent of the quantity present in the food appears in the feces in the fore

period, 32.1 per cent in the preservative period, and 39.7 per cent in the after period. Of the fat in the food, 4.2 per cent appears in the feces in the fore period, 3.7 per cent in the preservative period, and 6.8 per cent in the after period. Of the calories in the food, 3.8 per cent are found in the feces in the fore period, 3.3 in the preservative period, and 4.9 in the after period.

These data, though incomplete, are not to be wholly excluded from consideration. They indicate a slightly increased absorption of the food elements during the administration of the preservative, with the exception of phosphoric acid. On account of their fragmentary and imperfect nature, however, too great weight must not be given to the interpretation placed upon them.

#### SUMMARY.

By reason of the disturbance produced at various times among the different members of the table during Series IV, it is not possible to bring together in a summary a comparison of the data relating to the whole number. Only partial comparisons can be made. A comparison can be made between Nos. 11 and 12 for a brief fore period, one complete preservative period, and one complete after period. These data show that the water in the feces remains practically the same during the fore period and the preservative period, but is considerably diminished during the after period, falling to 74.73 per cent. The quantity of wet and dry feces throughout the period of comparison is small. The percentage of nitrogen in the food which is eliminated in the feces by the two members during the fore period is 8.2, during the preservative period 8.7, and during the after period 9. There is in this case an apparent progressive interference with the absorption of the nitrogenous elements of the food. In phosphoric acid the quantity appearing in the feces in the fore period is 24.4 per cent, in the preservative period 35.5, and during the after period 35.6. The use of the preservative seems to diminish the quantity of phosphoric acid absorbed. In the case of the fat we find in the feces during the fore period 3.3 per cent of the total quantity in the food, in the preservative period 3.8 per cent, and in the after period 4.6 per cent. As in the case of the nitrogen, there appears to be a manifestation here toward a progressive interference with the absorption of the fat. In regard to the calories, it is seen that of the total amount in the food 3.5 per cent appear in the feces in the fore period, 3.7 in the preservative period, and 3.9 in the after period. Here again it is also noticed that the preservative seems to interfere with the absorption of the heat-producing elements.

A summary may also be made of the data relating to Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, and 12 of Series IV for the fore period and for the first preservative subperiod, but no complete comparison can be made of these members

to any further extent. An inspection of the data obtained in this summary shows an increase in the amount of feces voided during the preservative period, and a very slight increase in the content of water therein, but nothing of a notable character. Of the nitrogen in the food, 9.4 per cent appears in the feces during the fore period and 12.1 per cent in the preservative period. Of the phosphoric acid in the food, 37.8 per cent appears in the feces in the fore period and 48.2 in the preservative period. Of the fat in the food, 4.3 per cent appears in the feces in the fore period and 5.2 in the preservative period. Of the calories in the food, 4 per cent appears in the feces in the fore period and 5.1 per cent in the preservative period. These data show a marked tendency on the part of the preservative to decrease the absorption of the nitrogen, the phosphoric acid, the fat, and the calories.

Although the data are not complete in every instance, it is possible to make a comparison during the whole period of Series IV on Nos. 8, 9, and 10, as indicated in the summary of the data for these three subjects. In respect of the quantity of the feces voided, a considerable increase is seen during the preservative period, the fore period and the after period having an almost identical quantity. There is little change noted in the percentage of water in the feces, there being a little less, however, during the preservative period and the after period than in the fore period. The quantity of nitrogen administered daily in the food is slightly smaller in the preservative period than in the fore period, and considerably smaller in the after period than in either. The quantity of phosphoric acid administered in the food is almost exactly the same in the fore period and preservative period and a little less in the after period. The quantity of fat in the food consumed in the fore period is somewhat greater than that consumed in the preservative period, and the latter greater than that in the after period. The calories in the food during the fore period are slightly greater than in the preservative period and very decidedly greater than in the after period.

These data seem to indicate a progressive tendency on the part of the preservative to lessen the appetite, and this tendency is continued during the after period, which is not surprising when it is considered that the whole of the after period is required to eliminate the traces of the preservative from the body. In respect of the relative absorption of the elements of the food it is seen that, in the case of nitrogen, of the total quantity in the food 7.5 per cent appears in the feces in the fore period, 8.4 per cent in the preservative period, and 8 per cent in the after period. Of the phosphoric acid in the food, 31.4 per cent appears in the feces in the fore period, 37 per cent in the preservative period, and 33.3 per cent in the after period. Of the total quantity of fat in the food, 3.3 per cent appears in the feces in the fore period,

3.8 per cent in the preservative period, and 3.6 per cent in the after period. Of the total calories in the food, 3.2 per cent appears in the feces in the fore period, 3.8 per cent in the preservative period, and 3.7 per cent in the after period. These rather incomplete data indicate a tendency on the part of the preservative to diminish the absorption of the nitrogen, the phosphoric acid, the fat, and the calories.

#### SERIES V.

In some respects this is the most important of the series by reason of its long duration and for the further reason that the quantity of preservative administered during this period is approximately that which might be taken in the regular consumption of foods preserved with borax or boric acid. The data of this series also are little affected by reason of illness or extraneous causes during the progress of the work and are, therefore, reasonably full and continuous.

The fore period of this series begins on April 24 and continues until May 1, inclusive. The preservative period begins on May 2 and continues until June 20, inclusive. The after period begins June 21 and continues until June 29, inclusive. The quantity of boric acid given during this period to each subject is one-half gram per day, with a few exceptions. This is given in capsules and with the precautions which have already been noted.

#### No. 1—J. N.

In the case of No. 1, of Series V, it is seen that the moisture in the feces during the fore period is 79.68 per cent, during the preservative period 80.33 per cent, and during the after period 78.08 per cent. There is evidently a slight tendency in this case for the preservative to increase the quantity of water in the feces. The dry matter in the feces is 28 grams per day for the fore period, 33.6 grams per day for the preservative period, and 43.2 grams per day for the after period. There is a progressive increase noticed in this case which is very marked during the after period. The percentage of nitrogen in the food appearing in the feces during the fore period is 7.1, during the preservative period 7.9, and in the after period 10. The increase in the percentage of nitrogen in the feces appears to be of the same magnitude as the increase in the total quantity of dry substance and seems to have little, if any, relation to the administration of the preservative. Of the phosphoric acid in the food, 51.2 per cent appears in the feces during the fore period, 52.9 during the preservative period, and 60.4 during the after period. The same rate of increase in the percentage eliminated is found as in the case of nitrogen and of the solid matter in the feces. Of the total fat in the food, 3.1 per cent appears in the feces in the fore period, 3.8 per cent in the preservative period, and 5.7 per cent in the after period. Of the total calories in the food, 3.4 per cent

appear in the feces in the fore period, 4.3 per cent in the preservative period, and 6 per cent in the after period.

The data in this case are of little value in judging of the effect of the preservative upon the percentage of the food elements eliminated during the preservative period as compared with the fore period, since the rate of increase is found in each case to be larger in the after period, and this increase is not explicable on any ground in connection with the administration of the preservative itself. So far as the quantity of food is concerned, as measured by its elements, we find that during the fore period the average daily quantity of nitrogen consumed is 17.43 grams, during the preservative period 18.69 grams, and during the after period 18.58 grams. Of phosphoric acid, 4.74 grams was consumed in the fore period, 4.82 grams in the preservative period, and 5.04 grams in the after period. Of fat, we find the daily amount consumed in the fore period is 121.43 grams, in the preservative period 124.7 grams, and in the after period 128.56 grams. The calorific value of the food during the fore period, daily, is 3,472 units, during the preservative period 3,438 units, and during the after period 3,378 units. Thus it does not appear that the increased elimination of the food elements, so marked during the after period, could have been due to any corresponding increase in the quantity of food consumed. consumed.

No. 2-F. C. W.

The percentage of moisture in the feces of No. 2 during the fore period is 79.18, during the preservative period 78.75, and during the after period 76.39. There appears to be no tendency in this case on the part of the preservative to increase the quantity of moisture in the feces. although they become much dryer when the preservative is withdrawn. The total quantity of dry substance in the feces during the fore period is 22.4 grams, during the preservative period 25.1 grams, and during the after period 31.4 grams. The percentage of nitrogen in the food eliminated during the fore period is 6.1, during the preservative period 8.3, and during the after period 8.4. There seems in this case to be a tendency on the part of the preservative to diminish the percentage of the nitrogenous elements of the food absorbed. Of the phosphoric acid in the food, 33.8 per cent is eliminated in the feces during the fore period, 40.3 per cent in the preabsorbed. Of the phosphoric acid in the food, 33.8 per cent is eliminated in the feces during the fore period, 40.3 per cent in the preservative period, and 46.4 per cent in the after period. There is an apparent tendency in this case on the part of the preservative to diminish the absorption of phosphoric acid, and this tendency continues, and even increases, during the after period. Of the fat in the food, 2.1 per cent is eliminated in the feces in the fore period, 2.8 per cent in the preservative period, and 4.1 per cent in the after period. In this case, also, there seems to be a tendency on the part of the preservative to diminish the preservative of fat absorbed, and this tendency servative to diminish the percentage of fat absorbed, and this tendency

increases in a very marked degree during the after period. Of the calories in the food, 2.7 per cent appear in the feces in the fore period, 3.8 per cent in the preservative period, and 4.8 per cent in the after period. In this instance we again see a tendency on the part of the preservative to diminish the absorption of the calorific elements of the food, and this tendency increases during the after period. In this case we have practically the same effect as is noted in the case of No. 1, namely, a progressive decrease in the amount of nutrients absorbed during the preservative period, and a notable accentuation of this condition during the after period.

## No. 3-W. S. O.

The percentage of water in the feces of No. 3 during the fore period is 79.07, during the preservative period 78.09, and during the after period 75.13. There is a slight tendency manifest in this case to decrease the quantity of water in the feces during the preservative period, and this tendency becomes very marked during the after period. The total solids in the feces during the fore period are 24.7 grams, during the preservative period 26.3, and during the after period 35.6. Here is seen a progressive increase in the quantity of solids in the feces under the administration of the preservative, and this increase is greatly accentuated during the after period. Of the nitrogen in the food, 10.5 per cent appears in the feces in the fore period, 9.4 per cent in the preservative period, and 10.1 per cent in the after period. In this instance there is an apparent tendency on the part of the preservative to increase the quantity of nitrogen absorbed. Of the phosphoric acid in the food, 38.6 per cent appears in the feces in the fore period, 35.2 per cent in the preservative period, and 38.7 per cent in the after period. These data show an apparent tendency on the part of the preservative to increase the quantity of phosphoric acid absorbed. Of the total fat in the food, 6.6 per cent appear in the feces in the fore period, 5.7 in the preservative period, and 7.2 in the after period. In this case, also, there is an apparent tendency on the part of the preservative to increase the absorption of the fat. the total calories in the food, 4.3 per cent appear in the feces in the fore period, 4.2 in the preservative period, and 5.1 in the after period. We have again in this case a tendency on the part of the preservative to increase the absorption of the calorific elements of the food. data in the case of No. 3, as will be seen, do not coincide in their general tendency with those of Nos. 1 and 2.

## No. 4-E. C. S.

This subject withdrew from the table May 25, before the completion of the preservative period. The data in his case are therefore not given here, but may be found in the detailed tables.

## No. 5-H. C. G.

The percentage of water in the feces of No. 5 in the fore period is 72.01, in the preservative period, 70.64, and in the after period, 69.01. The composition of the feces in this case is quite unique, the percentage of water being so far below that of any other subject connected with the experiment. There is evidently a slight tendency under the administration of the preservative to diminish the quantity of water in the feces. The total solid matter in the feces in the fore period, daily, is 26.9 grams, during the preservative period, 30.3 grams, and during the after period, 31.7 grams. The percentage of nitrogen in the food eliminated in the feces in the fore period is 7.5, in the preservative period, 7.5, and in the after period, 8.4. Of the phosphoric acid in the food, 34.8 per cent appear in the feces in the fore period, 41.2 in the preservative period, and 42.9 in the after period. There appears to be a tendency on the part of the preservative in this case to diminish the absorption of the phosphoric acid. Of the fat in the food, 2.4 per cent appears in the feces in the fore period, 3.4 per cent in the preservative period, and 4.1 per cent in the after period. There is here an apparent tendency on the part of the preservative to diminish the quantity of fat absorbed, and this tendency continues during the after period. Of the total calories in the food, 3.2 per cent appear in the feces in the fore period, 3.8 per cent in the preservative period, and 4.5 per cent in the after period. In this case, also, there is a tendency during the preservative period to diminish the quantity of the calorific elements of the food absorbed, and this tendency is considerably increased during the after period. Of the total heat value of the food, we find that it amounted to 3,861 calories per day in the fore period, 3,500 in the preservative period, and 3,393 in the after period. There appears to be a tendency here to a diminution in the amount of calories required under the administration of the preservative, and this tendency is increased in the after period.

#### No. 6-B. J. T.

No. 6 did not finish the preservative period. The data referring to him are therefore not discussed here.

# SUMMARY.

For the three subjects who completed the observations in Series V, the following summary may be made: The average content of water in the feces in the fore period is 77.41, for the preservative period 77.08, and for the after period 75.05. The total quantity of solid matter in the feces in the fore period is 26.5, in the preservative period 30.1, in the after period 36.8. The total percentage of nitrogen in the food eliminated in the feces in the fore period is 8.2, in the preservative period 8.2, and in the after period 9.5. Of the phosphoric acid in the food the average quantity eliminated daily in the fore period is

41.5 per cent, in the preservative period 43.8, and in the after period 47.4. Of the total fat in the food there appears in the feces in the fore period 3.4, in the preservative period 4, and in the after period 5.4. Of the total calories in the food there appears in the feces in the fore period 3.6 per cent, in the preservative period 4.1, and in the after period 5.2.

In this comparison of the three members of the table who completed the entire course, the most striking point which is brought out is the increase in the nutritive elements of the food unabsorbed during the after period. While there is a marked tendency during the preservative period, as compared with the fore period, to diminish the absorption of these nutrient elements, it is not nearly so marked as the decrease in the absorptive power manifest during the after period. It is not possible to say that these disturbances are related directly to the administration of the preservative. It seems, however, only fair to assume that the decreased percentage of absorption is directly related to the increase of the solid matter in the feces. For instance, more food, measured by its calorific power, is administered in the fore period than in the preservative period, namely, 3,365 calories in the fore period, 3,308 calories in the preservative period, and in after period 3,356. With the same degree of absorption there would have been less dry matter in the feces in the preservative period than in the fore period. In point of fact, however, there is more dry matteran average of 3.6 grams more—corresponding to the decrease in the absorption of the nitrogenous foods and the decrease in the absorption of the calorific elements of the foods. It is of course easily understood that during a part of the after period the influence of the preservative per se continues, because it requires practically the whole of the after period to eliminate the traces of the preservative from the system. There appears in this case to be a still more profound disturbance than can be traced to this source. There is one explanation of these phenomena which is offered tentatively, but without any assertion of its accuracy. It is this: In the administration of this preservative the foreign body which it represents has a double effect. first place it may excite the digestive functions to renewed activity in order to eliminate the foreign element, while at the same time it may preserve a portion of the food from the operations of digestion. the degree of excitation is less than the degree of preservation the total effect would be to decrease slightly the amount of the food elements absorbed, as indicated by the summary of the data. In the case under consideration, this ingestion of the foreign substance continues for a long while, namely, from May 2 to June 20, inclusive, a period of fifty days. The withdrawal of this artificial excitation would naturally cause, if the above assumption be true, a depression in the excitation of the glands furnishing the digestive elements. This would also

cause a profound disturbance in digestion, with a marked tendency to decrease the amount of food digested and absorbed. Thus we find that while the total calories administered during the after period are almost exactly the same as the total calories of the preservative and fore periods, the amount of solid matter left in the feces is enormously increased, with a necessarily corresponding decrease in the percentage of absorption. To be more exact, the calories in the food in the fore period are 3,365, in the preservative period 3,308, and the mean calories for the two periods are 3,336, while the value of the calories in the food in the after period is 3,356.

It is evident that when a preservative of this kind is administered over a long period of time its effect at first is not very marked. There are no profound disturbances of digestion which could be noted from any observable symptoms. There is no marked production either of nausea, a feeling of discomfort in the region of the stomach, or continued headache, as are sometimes produced when the same preservatives are administered in large quantities. There is a tendency, on the other hand, in the system to accommodate itself to the condition of affairs which obtains. There is evident an increased excitation of the glands supplying the digestive ferments, but in the case cited this increased excitation is not quite commensurate with the restricting influences upon the digestive processes. When, however, the stimulus of the preservative is withdrawn there appears a decided tendency to diminish the activity of the digestive processes and thus to increase the amount of dry substances in the feces as a result of diminished amounts of the nutrients absorbed. This theory at least is worth consideration, as it agrees with the general principle of the tendency to collapse on the withdrawal of long-continued stimulation, and also with the recorded data obtained during this long period of experiment.

Table XXII.—Summary of weight and water content of feces, by series.

Series I—SIX MEN.

[Figures given are averages per day.]

Date.	Feces.	Water.	Feces, dry.
Fore period:	Grams.	Per ct.	Grams.
No. 1	142.1	80.86	27.2
No. 2	114.0	79, 65	23. 2
No. 3		79.00	21.5
No. 4.	125.9	78,00	27.7
No. 5	121.6	77, 55	27.3
No. 6	147.4	82, 97	25.1
Total (6 men 1 day)	753.4		152.0
Average (I man 1 day)	125, 6	79.86	25.3
Preservative period:			
No. 1	134.9	79, 69	27.4
No. 2	190.8	83, 91	30.7
No. 3	114.1	80, 72	22.0
No. 4	135.8	81, 89	21.6
No. 5	167.8	80.04	33, 5
So. 6	145.6	81,66	26.7
Total (6 men 1 day)	889.0		161.9
A turners (1 von 1 don)	140 0	01 66	101.5

Table XXII.—Summary of weight and water content of feces, by series—Continued.

SERIES I—SIX MEN—Continued.			
Date.	Feces.	Water.	Feces, dry.
After period: No. 1 No. 2 No. 3 No. 4 No. 5 No. 6	Grams. 148.0 131.1 95.1 157.7 155.6 125.1	Per ct. 78. 11 77. 88 77. 39 81. 04 79. 56 79. 86	Grams. 32.4 29.0 21.5 29.9 31.8 25.2
Total (6 men 1 day) Average (1 man 1 day)	812.6 135.4	79.10	169.8 28.3
SERIES II—TWO MEN.			
Total (2 men 1 day) Average (1 man 1 day) Preservative period:	253, 9 127, 0	75. 20	62. 9 31. 5
Total (2 men 1 day) Average (1 man 1 day)	305.7 152.9	76. 91	70.5 35.3
After period dropped. SERIES II—THREE MEN.			
Fore period:	119.1 134.8 115.4	74.65 75.74 76.95	30. 2 32. 7 26. 6
Total (3 men 1 day)	369.3 123.1	75.80	89.5 29.9
Preservative period: No. 7. No. 10. No. 12.	167. 5 138. 2 104. 5	78. 75 74. 75 76. 18	35. 6 34. 9 24. 9
Total (3 men 1 day) Average (1 man 1 day)	410. 2 136. 7	76.74	95.4 31.8
After period dropped.  SERIES III—FOUR MEN.		1	
Fore period:  No. 1.  No. 3.  No. 4.  No. 5.	163. 2 106. 2 101. 4 116. 4	80.76 78.15 77.81 76.80	31. 4 23. 2 22. 5 27. 0
Total (4 men 1 day) Average (1 man 1 day)	487. 2 121. 8	78.65	104.1 26.0
Preservative period: No. 1 No. 3 No. 4 No. 5	165.8 95.3 120.3 117.8	82.81 79.75 79.14 78.18	28. 5 19. 3 25. 1 25. 7
Total (4 men 1 day)	499.2 124.8	80. 20	98.6 24.7
After period: No. 1. No. 3. No. 4. No. 5.	151.6 96.6 93.2 123.9	80.80 77.85 81.33 78.29	29. 1 21. 4 17. 4 26. 9
Total (4 men 1 day)	465.3 116.3	79.62	94.8

Table XXII.—Summary of weight and water content of feces, by series—Continued.

# · SERIES IV—THREE MEN.

CARCOLLY OF A SECULAR MESSAGE			
Date.	Feces.	Water.	Feces, dry.
Fore period:	Grams. 81.9 130.9 108.2	Per et. 75, 58 77, 69 76, 34	Grams. 20.0 29.2 25.6
Total (3 men 1 day)	321.0 107.0	76.73	74.8 24.9
Preservative period:	124. 4 118. 8 132. 0	75.56 77.10 75.38	30. 4 27. 2 32. 5
Total (3 men 1 day)	375, 2 125, 1	76.02	90. 1 30. 0
After period: No. 8 No. 9. No. 10	126. 7 115. 7 81. 8	77.90 77.61 70.42	28. 0 25. 9 24. 2
Total (3 men 1 day)	324. 2 108. 1	75.95	78. 1 26. 0
SERIES IV-TWO MEN.			
Fore period: No. 11 No. 12	60. 0 110. 3	77.67 78.42	13.4 23.8
Total (2 men 1 day) Average (1 man 1 day).	170.3 85.2	78.17	37. 2 18. 6
Preservative period: No. 11. No. 12.	134. 9 96. 7	78.35 77.87	29.2 21.4
Total (2 men 1 day)	231.6 115.8	78.15	50.6 25.3
After period: No. 11. No. 12. Total (2 mon 1 day)	87. 9 97. 3	76.45 73.28	20.7 26.0
Total (2 men 1 day)	185. 2 92. 6	74.73	46.7 23.4
SERIES IV—FIVE MEN.			
Fore period: No. 7. No. 8. No. 9. No. 10. No. 12.	110.7 81.9 130.9 108.2 117.2	73.44 75.58 77.69 76.34 71.50	29. 4 20. 0 29. 2 25. 6 33. 4
Total (5 men 1 day)	548.9 109.8	74.95	137.6 27.5
Preservative period:	158. 4 151. 6 149. 8 161. 1 92. 2	75. 38 73. 88 79. 24 75. 29 72. 89	39. 0 39. 6 31. 1 39. 8 25. 0
Total (5 men 1 day)	713. 1 142. 6	75, 53	174.5 34.9

 ${\tt Table~XXII.--} Summary~of~weight~and~water~content~of~feces,~by~series--- Continued.$ 

## SERIES V-THREE MEN.

Date.	Feces.	Water.	Feces, dry.
Fore period:	394. 0 131. 3 442. 6	77. 08	Grams. 79.6 26.5 90.2 30.1 110.5 36.8

#### SERIES V-FOUR MEN.

Fore period; No. 1 No. 2 No. 3.	137.8 107.6 118.0	79. 68 79. 18 79. 07	28. 0 22. 4 24. 7
No. 5.	96.1	72.01	26.9
Total (4 men 1 day)	459.5 114.9	77.81	102.0 25.5
Preservative period:	170. 8 118. 1 120. 0 103. 2	80. 33 78. 75 78. 09 70. 64	33. 6 25. 1 26. 3 30. 3
Total (4 men 1 day) Average (1 man 1 day)	512.1 128.0	77. 50	115.3 28.8
After period: No. 1. No. 2. No. 3. No. 5.	197. 1 133. 0 143. 2 102. 3	78. 08 76. 39 75. 13 69. 01	43. 2 31. 4 35. 6 31. 7
Total (4 men 1 day)		75, 33	141. 9 35. 5

#### THE URINE.

#### NITROGEN AND PHOSPHORIC ACID ELIMINATED.

The quantities and percentages of nitrogen and phosphoric acid eliminated in the urine are important data in the study of the influence of an added preservative upon metabolism. The quantities of each of these substances in the food, the quantities eliminated, and the percentages eliminated are given in Tables XLV-LXVI. (See appendix.)

#### Series I.

#### NITROGEN.

The total quantity of nitrogen found in the urine during the fore period of Series I is 459.991 grams, an average daily quantity of 13.53 grams for each man. The total quantity of nitrogen in the food corresponding to this amount in the urine is 583.941 grams, or 17.17 grams a day for each man. The average percentage of the total nitrogen eliminated in the urine varies greatly in different individuals. It

is the highest in No. 6, reaching 88.3 per cent, and lowest in No. 3, falling to 68.7 per cent. The mean percentage eliminated for the six subjects is 78.8 per cent.

During the preservative period the total quantity of nitrogen appearing in the urine is 1,068.77 grams, a daily average of 14.06 grams per man. The nitrogen in the corresponding food is 1,299.56 grams, an average of 17.10 grams per man. The percentage eliminated, as in the first instance, varies with the different subjects, the highest being in the case of No. 6, namely, 93.6 per cent, and the lowest in the case of No. 5, namely, 76.4 per cent. The mean percentage eliminated is 82.2 per cent.

In the after period the total quantity of nitrogen found in the urine is 808.35 grams, an average of 13.7 grams per day for each individual. The percentage of nitrogen eliminated in the urine varies widely with the different individuals. The highest percentage was in the case of No. 4, namely, 82.8 per cent, and the lowest in No. 3, namely, 75.1 per cent. The mean percentage is 80.3.

The above data indicate that the administration of the preservative slightly increased the quantity of nitrogen excreted by the urine.

## PHOSPHORIC ACID.

The quantity of phosphoric acid which appears in the urine during the fore period is 92.579 grams, amounting to 2.572 grams a day for each individual. The phosphoric acid in the corresponding food is 147.158 grams, a daily average of 4.088 grams for each man. The highest percentage eliminated is found in the case of No. 6, namely, 78.1, and the lowest in the case of No. 1, namely, 52.3. The mean percentage of phosphoric acid eliminated in the urine is 62.9.

In the preservative period 194.378 grams of phosphoric acid appear in the urine, equivalent to 2.49 grams a day for each man. The phosphoric acid in the corresponding food is 299.393 grams, or 3.838 grams a day for each man. The largest percentage of phosphoric acid was excreted in the case of No. 4, namely, 73.9, and the smallest in the case of No. 5, namely, 57.5. The mean percentage of phosphoric acid excreted in the urine for the preservative period is 64.9.

The quantity of phosphoric acid appearing in the urine during the after period is 145.751 grams, equivalent to 2.429 grams per day for each individual. Corresponding to this quantity there are 229.25 grams in the food, equivalent to 3.82 grams per day for each person. The largest percentage of phosphoric acid excreted was in the case of No. 6, namely, 76.2 per cent, and the smallest percentage is found in the case of No. 1, namely, 51.9 per cent. The mean percentage excreted is 63.6. The above data show a very slight influence on the part of the preservative to increase the excretion of phosphoric acid.

#### SERIES II.

The data in the second series, as has already been intimated, were rendered very incomplete by reason of illness of the members of the table. The only completed data which are comparable throughout the whole period are those of Nos. 7 and 10 for the preliminary and preservative periods. The preservative period extended from January 28 to February 10, but the data obtained for February 9 and 10 were so abnormal as to make it extremely likely that there was some unrecorded loss of excrement. The data for these two days are therefore excluded from the summary, and the preservative period is considered as ending with February 8. By reason of the illness of all the members of this class, there was no after period.

#### NITROGEN.

In the case of No. 7, without going into detail, attention is called to the fact that the percentage of nitrogen eliminated in the fore period is 85.2, while the total percentage eliminated in the three preservative subperiods, extending from January 28 to February 8, is 76.2. this case the preservative appears to have had the effect of diminishing the percentage of nitrogen excreted. In the case of No. 8 the percentage of nitrogen eliminated in the fore period is 77.1; in the three preservative subperiods, 79.7. In this case the preservative appears to have had the effect of increasing the excretion of nitrogen. case of No. 9 the percentage excreted during the fore period is 80.3. During the three preservative subperiods (during the third one of which, however, the subject was very ill) the percentage excreted was 88.2. These data are of little value for comparative purposes because of the serious illness of No. 9 during a large part of the experimental period. In the case of No. 10 the percentage excreted during the fore period is 75.6, and for the three preservative subperiods 79.9. These data indicate a stimulating effect of the preservative upon the excretion of nitrogen. They are, however, by reason of the facts already set forth, of little value for comparative purposes. In the case of No. 11 the percentage of nitrogen excreted during the fore period is 75.5, and during the three preservative subperiods 82.6. In this case the administration of the preservative appears to have considerably increased the excretion of nitrogen. In the case of No. 12 the percentage of nitrogen excreted during the fore period is 60.6, and during the three preservative subperiods 86.6. These data are very irregular, and, by reason of the illness of the subject, are of little value for comparative purposes.

The summary for Nos. 7 and 10, who completed the preservative period, shows 80.1 per cent of nitrogen excreted in the fore period, and 78.2 in the preservative period. These data indicate a slight

tendency of the boric acid to diminish the elimination of nitrogen in the urine. In the summary for Nos. 7, 10, and 12, however, the opposite tendency is shown.

## PHOSPHORIC ACID.

The percentage of phosphoric acid eliminated in the case of No. 1 in the fore period is 58.4, in the preservative period, 58.8. In the case of No. 2 the percentage eliminated in the fore period is 58.4, and in the preservative period 61, a decided increase. For No. 3 the figures are as follows: Fore period, 57.4; for the first and third subperiods, 57.8 (subject not in the second subperiod). No. 4 shows in the fore period an elimination of 53.7 per cent, and in the preservative period 61.6 per cent, a very marked increase. In the case of No. 5 the percentage in the fore period is 57.1, in the preservative period 59.2, again showing an increase. For No. 6 the fore period shows 50 per cent of elimination, while the preservative period shows 65.5 per cent, the largest increase noted. The summary for phosphoric acid shows the following figures, considering only Nos. 7 and 10: During the fore period the per cent eliminated in the urine is 55.8, while in the preservative period it is 60.4 per cent. This marked increase is undoubtedly due in part to the fact that all the members of this series were ill with the grippe.

SERIES III.

## NITROGEN.

The highest percentage of nitrogen eliminated in the urine in the fore period is 94.2, the lowest is 78.3, and the mean for the 4 men who finished the series is 86.6. In the preservative period the highest percentage is 104.6, while the lowest is 81.1, and the mean for the 4 men is 87.3. In the after period the highest percentage is 85, the lowest is 69.9, and the mean is 76.2. These figures indicate a slight increase in the preservative period and a marked decrease in the after period.

## PHOSPHORIC ACID.

The highest percentage of phosphoric acid eliminated in the fore period of Series III is 64, the lowest is 52.8, while the mean for the 4 men who completed the series is 59.5. In the preservative period the highest elimination is 78.2 per cent, the lowest is 59.8, and the mean is 68.2. In the after period the highest is 55.6 per cent, the lowest 48.8, and the mean 52.6. These figures show a marked tendency toward an increased exerction of phosphoric acid in the urine during the preservative period, followed by a decided decrease during the after period.

SERIES IV.

#### NITROGEN.

The highest percentage of nitrogen eliminated in the fore period is 95.2, the lowest is 71.2, and the mean for the 3 men completing the series is 86.6. In the preservative period the highest is 89.3, the lowest is 78, and the mean is 83. In the after period the highest percentage eliminated is 91.4, the lowest is 81.7, and the mean is 87.1. These data seem to indicate a marked tendency on the part of the preservative to diminish the percentage of nitrogen eliminated, with a pronounced tendency to recover in the after period.

## PHOSPHORIC ACID.

The highest percentage of phosphoric acid eliminated in the fore period is 59.6, the lowest is 48.3, and the mean for 3 men is 57.9. In the preservative period the highest percentage eliminated is 68.5, the lowest for the full period is 59.4, and the mean is 60.8. In the after period the highest percentage is 65.3, the lowest is 60.2, and the mean is 61.3. The preservative therefore seems to have had but little effect in influencing the elimination of phosphoric acid in the urine, but what effect was produced was in the direction of increasing the elimination.

SERIES V.

#### NITROGEN.

The highest percentage of nitrogen eliminated in the fore period is 101.4, the lowest is 85.4, and the mean for 3 men is 95.3. In the preservative period the highest percentage eliminated is 91.4, the lowest is 82.4, and the mean is 87.6. In the after period the highest percentage is 91.7, the lowest is 78.1, and the mean is 85.1. These figures show a progressive decrease in the percentage of nitrogen eliminated.

## PHOSPHORIC ACID.

The highest percentage of phosphoric acid eliminated in the fore period is 88.1, the lowest is 59.8, and the mean for 3 men is 70.2. In the preservative period the highest percentage eliminated is 77.2, the lowest is 57.7, and the mean is 63.9. In the after period the highest percentage is 61.7, the lowest is 54.7, and the mean is 59. These figures indicate that the preservative tends to diminish the percentage of phosphoric acid eliminated in the urine, and this tendency is continued in the after period.

#### GENERAL SUMMARY.

It is advisable now to bring into one summary the results of all the series. This has been done in Tables LV and LXVI. (Appendix.)

#### NITROGEN.

The mean percentage of nitrogen eliminated in all series (except Series II) for all cases where complete observations are made, is, during the fore periods, 86; during the preservative periods, 85.5, and during the after periods, 81.4. Guided by the preponderance of the testimony, and in spite of the fact that in individual cases the data are contradictory, it is seen that the general tendency of the preservative is to diminish the percentage of nitrogen eliminated in the urine and that this tendency is continued through the after period. This continuance of the effect of the preservative is only an additional evidence of the conclusion above stated. In point of fact, during at least half of the after period the preservative remains in considerable, but diminishing, quantities in the system, and the habits of excretion which are set up during the administration of the preservative continue for some time, even after notable quantities of the preservative are no longer present.

#### PHOSPHORIC ACID.

In the case of the phosphoric acid we have the following data: The percentage of the phosphoric acid eliminated in the urine of all the series (except Series II) is 62 in the fore period, 64.1 in the preservative period, and 59.6 in the after period. Here the tendency seems to be opposite to that exhibited in the case of nitrogen. There is an increase in the excretion of phosphoric acid during the preservative period; unlike the nitrogen, however, this increase does not persist during the after period.

#### REACTION.

In Tables XXIII–XXVII (p. 163) is given the reaction of the urine as determined upon the whole of the daily sample. Attention should be called to the fact that some time elapsed in each case between the collection of the first part of the daily sample and the end of the day, when all the samples were combined and the reaction taken. The samples were kept always in a cool place, except in cases where they were secured at the rooms of the members of the table. We can not be certain that instructions to keep the sample bottle in a cool place were always followed in these cases. In any case, the tendency of the nrine to change its reaction on standing must be taken into account, as in some instances parts of the sample may probably have stood for twenty hours, or even longer, before the final test for the reaction was applied. The reactions given are qualitative only and are entered as strongly acid, acid, amphoteric, and alkaline.

#### Series II.

Discussing the data as a whole, we find in the cases of Nos. 7 and 10, who are compared for the fore and preservative periods, that dur-

ing the fore period the urine is strongly acid in 22.2 per cent of the cases, and in the preservative period in 53.6 per cent. It is acid in the fore period in 61.1 per cent, and in the after period in 35.7 per cent. It is amphoteric in the fore period in 16.7 per cent of the cases, and in the preservative period in 10.7 per cent. In the case of No. 7 only, the urine is strongly acid in the after period in 20 per cent of the cases, acid in 40 per cent, and amphoteric in 40 per cent. These data show a strong tendency on the part of the boric acid, which was the preservative administered in this case, to render the reaction of the urine strongly acid, at the expense both of the acid reaction and of the amphoteric reaction.

In the case of Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 a more general comparison can be made, on which the following remarks may be based: In the fore period 15.5 per cent of the samples are strongly acid, in the preservative period 30.3 per cent, and in the after period 20 per cent. In the fore period 55.5 per cent of the samples are acid, 44.6 per cent in the preservative period, and 30 per cent in the after period. Twenty-eight and nine-tenths per cent of the samples are amphoteric in reaction in the fore period, 23.2 per cent in the preservative period, and 45 per cent in the after period. None of the samples is akaline in the fore period, 1.8 per cent in the preservative period, and 5 per cent in the after period. Attention should be called, however, to the fact that the after period here was a very unsatisfactory one and the examination of the urine was practically the only metabolic control which was secured in these cases in the after period. The condition of the subjects was such in this period that no further control was attempted.

The general inference from the above data is that the administration of the boric acid tends to increase the strong acidity of the urine.

#### SERIES III.

In Series III a better comparison of the reactions of the urine was secured, which is given in Table XXIV, both for each individual member of the table and as a whole. Taking the general averages, it is found that in the fore period 11.9 per cent of the samples are strongly acid, in the preservative period 36.9 per cent, and in the after period 56.4 per cent. Sixty-one and three-tenths per cent of the samples in the fore period are entered as acid, 33.4 per cent in the preservative period, and 26.6 per cent in the after period. Twenty-six and eighttenths per cent of the samples are found to be amphoteric in the fore period, 29.7 per cent in the preservative period, and 17 per cent in the after period.

The general data in this series seem to indicate a tendency on the part of the preservative to increase the strong acidity of the urine, and this tendency is manifested even to a greater degree during the after period, during a part of which, of course, the boric acid contin-

ued to be excreted. There is a good deal of irregularity in the case of the individual members of the class, which will be indicated sufficiently by reference to the tabular statements. It is worthy of note, however, that during the whole of this series no sample of the urine showed an alkaline reaction.

#### SERIES IV.

In Series IV boric acid was replaced by borax, and it is interesting to study the effect which this change had upon the reaction of the urine.

In the case of No. 8, 5.5 per cent of the samples during the preservative period were found to be alkaline. In the case of No. 9 the alkalinity did not appear until the after period, during which 12.5 per cent of the samples showed an alkaline reaction. The same is true of No. 10. In the case of No. 11 there was no alkaline reaction, but the number of samples that were acid fell from 50 per cent in the fore period to 9.1 per cent in the preservative period, while those marked as amphoteric rose from 25 per cent in the fore period to 90.9 per cent in the after period. Thus the tendency to diminished acidity was very strongly marked in the case of No. 11, although no actual alkaline reactions were noticed. In the case of No. 12 a remarkable change in the same direction was also manifested. The number of samples that were acid in the fore period was 50 per cent, while in the preservative period there was none, whereas the number marked amphoteric rose from 37.5 per cent to 88.8 per cent, and 11.1 per cent of the samples in the preservative period gave an alkaline reaction. In the case of No. 7, who withdrew at the end of the preservative period, we see also a marked tendency to diminish the strongly acid reaction, although in no case was there an alkaline reaction.

The best comparisons in this instance are made between Nos. 8, 9, and 10, who completed in an even manner the whole of the series. In this comparison it is seen that during the fore period the per cent of samples strongly acid was 25, during the preservative period 7.4, and none during the after period. The effect of the borax, therefore, in diminishing strong acidity was very marked and extended through the after period. The samples acid in the fore period included 54.1 per cent, in the preservative period 64.8, and in the after period 37.5. Those that gave an amphotoric reaction in the fore period included 20.8 per cent of the samples, during the preservative period 25.9 per cent, and during the after period 54.2 per cent. During the fore period there were no samples giving an alkaline reaction, during the preservative period 1.8 per cent gave an alkaline reaction, and during the after period 8.3 per cent.

These data show the very marked effects of the borax toward diminishing acidity and would indicate that all, or at least a large

quantity, of the borax appeared in the urine in an undecomposed state—that is, not as boric acid, but as biborate of soda.

It will be of interest also to include all of the data for Series IV in one average. Discussing these data, we find the same general effect produced by the borax to diminish acidity and increase the amphoteric and alkaline reactions. The per cent of samples strongly acid in the fore period is 22.9, in the preservative period 7.4, and none in the after period. The percentage of samples acid in the fore period is 54.1, in the preservative period 40.6, and in the after period 32.5. The percentage giving an amphoteric reaction in the fore period is 22.9, in the preservative period 52.9, and in the after period 60. There are no samples giving an alkaline reaction in the fore period, in the preservative period 2.8 per cent, and in the after period 7.5 per cent.

## SERIES V.

During the fifth series boric acid was given to three members of the class, namely, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, and borax to three members, namely, 4, 5, and 6. The individual data are given for the reaction of the acid during this period, which extended over fifty days, also the general averages for Nos. 1, 2, and 3, who received boric acid, and for Nos. 4, 5, and 6, who received borax. In the averages of those who received boric acid we see a marked increase in the strong acidity under the influence of the preservative. The per cent of samples strongly acid in the fore period is 12.5, in the preservative period 63.3, and in the after period 51.3. In no case is there an alkaline reaction. The increased percentage showing a strong acid reaction was recruited from the samples showing an acid and an amphoteric reaction. The averages in the case of those receiving borax show a strong acid reaction in the fore period, when the percentage is 25, in the preservative period 30.4, and in the after period 49.4. There was no alkaline reaction observed in any case. No account has been taken in the above discussion of any possible effect upon the reaction which a change of concentration of the urine due to the season of the year may have produced.

We have here an apparent contradiction to the trend of the testimony in Series IV, in which the borax shows a tendency to produce diminished acidity. It must be remembered, however, that in the fifth series the quantity of boric acid given, or of borax equivalent thereto, was only one-half gram per day. It is possible that this small amount may have suffered decomposition and appeared in the urine as boric acid in both cases. There is no positive proof of this fact, however, save the indication in regard to acidity above mentioned.

# GENERAL AVERAGE OF SERIES II, III, IV, AND V.

It will be of use now to gather into one expression the general data of all the series relating to the administration of boric acid on the one

hand and of borax on the other, in so far as the influence of these preservatives upon the action of the urine depends. These data show that the average percentage of the samples strongly acid during the fore periods of those series in which boric acid was taken was 13.9, during the preservative period 47.1, and during the after period 51.2. The percentage of samples returned as acid during the fore period is 66.1, during the preservative period 33.3, and during the after period 32.9. The number of samples returned as amphotoric in reaction during the fore period is 19.9, during the preservative period 19.5, and during the after period 15.9. In no case was an alkaline reaction reported. These data show that the increase in the strongly acid samples is generally at the expense of those marked acid. The data further show that the tendency to a strongly acid reaction is continued in these cases during the after period. (Table XXVII.)

Turning now to the data when borax was administered, we find that the average percentage marked strongly acid during the fore period is 25, during the preservative period 18.9, and during the after period 19.8. Of those marked acid, we find 54.2 per cent in the fore period, 56.9 per cent in the preservative period, and 40.5 per cent in the after period. The figures for amphoteric and alkaline reactions were respectively as follows: Fore period, 20.8 and none; preservative period, 23.2 and 0.9 per cent; and after period, 34.7 and 5 per cent. These data show a marked influence on the part of the borax to diminish the strong acidity and to increase, or rather create, the alkalinity. As has before been stated, this would indicate that at least a large part of the borax is excreted unchanged, whereas in the fifth series, where only a small quantity was given, the possibility of its decomposition and of its appearance as boric acid must be taken into consideration.

Table XXIII.—Reaction of urine in Series II.

[All members receiving boric acid.]

	Nui	mber of	samples	_	Per cent of samples			es—	
Member and period.	Strongly acid.	Acid.	Am- pho- teric.	Alka- line.	Strongly acid.	Acid.	Am- pho- teric,	Alka- line.	
No. 7:									
Fore period	2	5	2	0	22, 2	55, 5	22.2	0.0	
Preservative period	9	3	2	0	64.3	21.4	14.3	0.0	
After period	1	2	2	0	20.0	40.0	40.0	0.0	
No. 8:									
Fore period	0	5	4	0	0.0	55.5	44.4		
Preservative period	3	7	3	1	21.4	50.0	21.4	7.1	
After period	1	1	3	0	20.0	20.0	60.0	0.0	
Supplementary period	0	2	3	0	0.0	40.0	60.0	0.0	
No. 9:						}			
Fore period	2	5	2	0	22.2	55, 5	22.2	0.0	
Preservative period a									
After period	0	3	2	0	0.0	60.0	40.0	0.0	
Supplementary period	0	3	2	0	0.0	60.0	40.0	0.0	
No. 10:	1								
Fore period	2 6	6	1	0	22.2	66, 6	11.1	0.0	
Preservative period	6	7	1	0	42.9	50.0	7.1	0.0	
After period b									
Supplementary period	0	4	1	0	0.0	80.0	20.0	0.0	
						To 1	Ctl o le		

a Sick. No sample and no preservative greater part of time.

b Sick.

## Table XXIII.—Reaction of urine in Series II—Continued.

[All members receiving boric acid.]

	Number of samples— Per cent of sample					samples-	ples—	
Member and period.	Strongly acid.	Acid.	Am- pho- teric.	Alka- line.	Strongly acid.	Acid.	Am- pho- teric.	Alka- line.
No. 11:  Fore period Preservative period a After period Supplementary period No. 12: Fore period Preservative period b After period Supplementary period	$\begin{smallmatrix} 6\\2\\0\end{smallmatrix}$	4 4 1 3 5 7 1	4 4 2 2 2 5 2 2	0 0 0 0 0	11. 1 42. 8 40. 0 0. 0 22. 2 14. 2 20. 0 0. 0	44. 4 28. 5 20. 0 60. 0 55. 5 50. 0 20. 0 60. 0	44. 4 28. 5 40. 0 40. 0 22. 2 35. 7 40. 0 40. 0	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 20.0 0.0
Average for Nos. 7 and 10: Fore period Preservative period. After period Average for Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12: Fore period Preservative period After period Supplementary period					15.5 d 30.3	61.1 35.7 c 40.0 55.5 d 44.6 e 30.0 60.0	16.7 10.7 c 40.0 28.9 d 23.2 e 45.0 40.0	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 1.8 5.0 0.0

a Preservative not given throughout this period on account of sickness. Sample more strongly acid.
b Preservative not given throughout this period on account of sickness. Amphoteric occurs more frequently during this period.
c Average for No. 7 only.'
d Average for Nos. 8, 10, 11, and 12.
e Average for Nos. 8, 9, 11, and 12.

## Table XXIV.—Reaction of urine in Series III.

[All members receiving boric acid.]

	Nu	mber of	samples	_	Per cent of samples—			
Member and period.	Strongly acid.	Acid.	Am- pho- teric.	Alka- line.	Strongly acid.	Acid.	Am- pho- teric.	Alka- line.
No. 1: Fore period Preservative period After period No. 2:	1 10 8	7 2 0	1 0 0	0 0 0	11.1 83.3 100.0	77. 7 16. 7 0. 0	11. 1 0. 0 0. 0	0 0
Fore period	1 4 13	6 0 2	$\begin{array}{c}2\\1\\0\end{array}$	0 0 0	11.1 80.0 86.7	66. 7 0. 0 13. 3	22, 2 20, 0 0, 0	0 0 0
No. 3:  Fore period a.  Preservative period.  After period.	2 1 5	5 5 1	1 6 2	0 0 0	25. 0 8. 3 62. 5	62.5 41.7 12.5	12.5 50.0 25.0	0 0 0
No. 4:  Fore period	1 0 1	4 8 5	3 4 1	0 0	12.5 0.0 14.3	50.0 66.7 71.4	37. 5 33. 3 14. 3	0 0
No. 5: Fore period Preservative period After period		4 3 3	5 8 5	0 0	0.0 8.3 0.0	44. 4 25. 0 37. 5	55. 5 66. 6 62. 5	0 0
No. 6: Fore period Preservative period After period	1 5 6	6 6 2	2 1 0	0 0	11. 1 41. 6 75. 0	66. 6 50. 0 25. 0	22. 2 8. 3 0. 0	0 0 0
Average: Fore period Preservative period After period					11.9 36.9 56.4	61. 3 33. 4 26. 6	26. 8 29. 7 17. 0	0 0 0

# Table XXV.—Reaction of urine in Series IV.

[All members receiving borax.]

	Number of samples— Per cent of sampl						samples	ies—	
Member and period.	Strongly acid.	Aeid.	Am- pho- teric.	Alka- line.	Strongly acid.	Aeid.	Am- pho- teric.	Alka- line.	
No. 7: Fore period Preservative period After period a	0	5 2	1 3	0	25. 0 0. 0	62. 5 40. 0	12.5 60.0	0.0	
No. 8: Fore period	0	5 9 3	2 8 5	0 1 0	12.5 0.0 0.0	62.5 50.0 37.5	25. 0 44. 4 62. 5	0.0 5.5 0.0	
Fore period	0	3 4 3	3 13 4	0 1 1	25. 0 22. 2 0. 0	37. 5 72. 2 37. 5	37.5 5.5 50.0	0.0 0.0 12.5	
Fore period	0	5 13 3	0 5 4	0 0 1	37. 5 0. 0 0. 0	62. 5 72. 2 37. 5	0.0 27.7 50.0	0, 0 0, 0 12, 5	
Fore period	0	4 1 3	10 5	0 0 0	25.0 0.0 0.0	50. 0 9. 1 37. 5	25. 0 90. 9 62. 5	0. 0 0. 0 0. 0	
Fore period	1 0 0	4 0 1	3 8 6	0 1 1	12.5 0.0 0.0	50. 0 0. 0 12. 5	37. 5 88. 8 75. 0	0. 0 11. 1 12. 5	
Average: Fore period Preservative period After period Average for Nos. 8, 9, and 10:					22.9 7.4 0.0	54.1 40.6 32.5	22.9 52.9 60.0	0.0 2.8 7.5	
Fore period					25.0 7.4 0.0	54.1 64.8 37.5	20. 8 25. 9 54. 2	0.0 1.8 8.3	

## a Withdrawn.

# Table XXVI.—Reaction of urine in Series V.

[Nos. 1, 2, and 3 receiving boric acid and Nos. 4, 5, and 6 receiving borax.]

[Nos. 1, 2, and 3 receiving boric acid and Nos. 4, 5, and 6 receiving borax.]									
	Number of samples— Per cent of samples—						_		
Member and period,	Strongly acid.	Acid,	Am- pho- terie.	Alka- line.	Strongly neid,	Acid,	Am- pho- terie.	Alka- line.	
No. 1: Fore period Preservative period After period No. 2:		7 10 2	0 0 0	0 0 0	12.5 80.0 81.8	87. 5 20. 0 18. 2	0. 0 0. 0 0. 0	0 0 0	
Fore period Preservative period After period No. 3:	1 30 11	6 9 4	. 2	0 0	12.5 73.2 61.1	75. 0 21. 9 22. 2	12.5 5.0 16.7	0 0 0	
Fore period Preservative period After period No. 4:	1 18 1	6 26 8	1 5 0	0 0 0	12.5 a 36.7 11.1	75. 0 53. 1 88. 9	12.5 10.2 0.0	0 0	
Fore period Preservative period After period b No. 5:	1	5 16	2 7	0	12.5 4.2	62. 5 66. 7	25.0 29.1	0 0	
Fore period Preservative period After period No. 6:	3 9 2	3 26 6	2 15 1	0 0	37. 5 18. 0 22. 2	37.5 52.0 66.7	25. 0 30. 0 11. 1	0 0 0	
Fore period	29	5 12 4	1 1 0	0 0 0	25, 0 69, 0 76, 5	62. 5 28. 6 23. 5	12. 5 2. 4 0. 0	0 0	
Average for Nos. 1, 2, and 3; Fore period Preservative period After period					12.5 63.3 51.3	79. 2 31. 4 43. 1	8, 3 5, 1 5, 6	0 0	
Average for Nos. 4, 5, and 6; Fore period Preservative period After period c					30.4	54, 2 49, 1 45, 1	20. 8 20. 5 5. 6	0 0 0	

a No sample on May 4. b No after period for No. 4; resigned. c Nos. 5 and 6 only in after period.

Table XXVII.—General summary of reaction of urine in Series II, III, IV, and V.

,	Per cent of samples—							
Periods.	Strongly acid.	Acid.	Ampho- teric.	Alkaline.				
Boric acid (Series II and III, and Nos. 1, 2, and 3 of Series V): Fore period Preservative period After period Borax (Nos. 8, 9, and 10, Series IV, and Nos. 4, 5, and 6, Series V):	13. 9 47. 1 51. 2	66.1 33.3 32.9	19. 9 19. 5 15. 9	0.0				
Fore period Preservative period	18.9	54. 2 56. 9 40. 5	20.8 23.2 34.7	.0 .9 5.0				

VOLUME, SPECIFIC GRAVITY, AND TOTAL SOLIDS.

In Tables XXX-XL are given the volume of urine, the specific gravity, and the grams of total solids for each day, for each individual belonging to the table, with totals and averages for each period of the series. Averages of these data by periods are also given, including those men who completed the series. A glance at the individual data shows a very limited variation from normal conditions in respect of specific gravity and solids eliminated.

The specific gravity of all the samples of urine was taken at 25° C., compared with water at 25° C., as this is about the average laboratory temperature for the year. At first the determinations were made with the static balance and corrected to 25° C., but later the Westphal balance was found more convenient, the results agreeing, within one or two units in the third place, with those secured by means of a piknometer.

The factor of Neubauer, a 0.233, which is designed for specific gravity at 15° referred to water at 0°, and that of Long, 0.260, for specific gravity at 25° referred to water at 4°, would therefore not answer for calculation of the solids from the specific gravity of urine at 25° compared with water at 25°, as determined above.

The method of determining the factor was based on the same principle as that of Neubauer and Long, which consists of evaporating a measured quantity of urine, the specific gravity being obtained exactly by means of a piknometer, in a closed tube. The products are aspirated through decinormal sulphuric acid, the excess of acid titrated with approximately twentieth normal sodium hydroxid (cochineal being used as indicator), the ammonia so obtained calculated to urea, and this amount added to the solids obtained by direct weighing. The factor is obtained by dividing the total solids by the last three figures of the specific gravity.

The error in this method, due to the amount of ammonia from the ammonium salts present, is about offset by the ammonia obtained from the breaking down of organic compounds, so that the results, while not strictly correct, are about as close as can be obtained.

The apparatus in which these determinations were made consists of a tin box through which tubes of hard glass are passed. The box is filled with sand and kept at a temperature of 95° to 100°, the inside temperature of the tubes being from 90° to 95°. The air is first led through concentrated sulphuric acid, then through a tube of soda lime and calcium chlorid, and finally preheated by passing through hard glass tubes heated by means of a Bunsen burner. Small glass boats which readily hold 5 cc of urine are employed for the drying. The solid residue is obtained in about two and one-half to three hours and kept in a desiccator for three hours before weighing. The determinations agreed closely throughout, particularly in the case of individuals, and an average of a number of determinations gave the figure 0.245, which was adopted and used in the calculation of the solids throughout the work. In the application of this factor the last three figures of the specific gravity are multiplied by 0.245 which gives the amount of total solids in one thousand parts of the sample. The calculation is then made for the given volume. In making these calculations a "slide rule" was used, and therefore the results are not exactly accurate in the third decimal place.

#### Series I.

In the fore period of Series I the highest average specific gravity for any one person is found in the case of No. 1, namely, 1.0282, and this corresponds with next to the largest quantity of total solids eliminated, namely, 61.563 grams. In the case of No. 2, while the specific gravity is somewhat lower, the average quantity of urine excreted is higher, and the total solid matter, 63.721 grams, excreted daily, is somewhat higher than in the case of No. 1. The most notable departure in specific gravity from the average is found in the cases of Nos. 4 and 5, where the density of the urine is considerably lower than in the other cases. This, however, is partly at least accounted for by the greater volume of urine voided by these two subjects. The average specific gravity of the fore period for the six men is 1.0251, and the average quantity of total solids eliminated per day is 57.431 grams.

As would naturally be supposed in cases of health and a normal exercise of the functions of the kidneys, the density of the urine would be inversely as the quantity. The total solid matter excreted in the urine would also depend largely on the degree of metabolic activity as conditioned by exercise, quantity of food, and external temperature. The greater the amount of exercise the more tissue broken down, and hence the greater tendency to excrete solid matter in the urine. The lower the temperature, on the other hand, the greater the tendency to increase the volume of urine, thus diminishing its specific gravity, but not necessarily altering the quantity of solid matter youlded.

The quantity of solid matter voided in the urine may also be compared with the weights of the individuals. In Series I, fore period, the heaviest man is No. 2, his average weight for the fore period being 71.89 kilograms (Table XIII, p. 105). It will be seen that No. 2 excretes the largest quantity of solids, corresponding to heaviest weight. The next in weight is No. 1, and he excretes the second largest quantity of total solids. Next in order of weight is No. 6, but No. 6 excretes the smallest quantity of solids of any in the class. No. 4 is fourth in weight and third in the amount of solid matter excreted. No. 3 is fifth in weight and fourth in the quantity of solid matter excreted. No. 5 is sixth in weight and fifth in the quantity of solid matter excreted. Thus it is seen that with the exception of No. 6 the quantity of solid matter excreted in the urine during the fore period by these subjects is proportional to their weight.

In the first preservative subperiod (December 22-26) a marked increase is noticed in the solid matter excreted. This is partly due, though not entirely, to the fact that the boric acid administered is excreted chiefly by the urine. Inasmuch, however, as this could not have added more than 1 gram per day to the quantity of solid matter excreted, it does not account for the total increase, with the possible exception of the case of No. 2. In other words, the administration of the boric acid seems to have a marked effect at first in increasing the quantity of solids in the urine other than the additional weight given by its presence. During this period No. 4 excretes the largest quantity of solid matter per day, and No. 1 the next largest. No. 6 again occupies the last place. During the second subperiod (December 27-30) the stimulating effect of the preservative seems to have been expended, and the quantities of solid matter were reduced almost to those found in the fore period. No. 1 leads the list during this period, and No. 6 is again at the foot. During the third subperiod (December 31 to January 3) there is a continued marked depression in the quantity of solid matter excreted. No. 1 holds again the first place, and No. 6 the last.

The depressing effect of the added preservative upon the amount of solids excreted continues during the after period, though not uniformly in all cases. Nos. 1, 4, and 5 diminish the excreta during the after period, as compared with the preservative period, and Nos. 2, 3, and 6 increase the amount. The total variation, however, is of a negative quantity, the total amount excreted during the after period being 56.238 grams daily as compared with 56.973 grams daily during the preceding subperiod. The data recorded as a whole appear to indicate that the first result of the administration of a preservative is to increase the total solids eliminated in the urine and afterwards to diminish them. The effect upon the specific gravity, assuming a reasonable constancy of volume, follows the amount of total solids in

solution. Thus the highest specific gravity is that of the fore period, although the largest amount of total solids is not eliminated during this period, and the lowest specific gravity is that of the last preservative subperiod, corresponding to next to the lowest quantity of total solids eliminated. As indicated by the above data, the conclusion is evident that the administration of the preservative produces a considerable disturbance in the total quantity of solids eliminated in the urine, and, consequently, in the specific gravity thereof. In the above discussion only the direct relation of specific gravity to total solids is considered. Attention should be called to the fact, however, that the total solids are calculated from the specific gravity and volume of the urine. When both these factors are considered, therefore, the true relation of total solids to specific gravity becomes evident.

## Series II.

Comparing the individuals of this series in regard to the volume of urine voided, we note that during the fore period the largest quantity is found in the case of No. 8, namely, a daily average of 1,426 cc, and the smallest is found in the case of No. 7, namely, 998 cc. No. 7 was ill and absent from the table from the 14th of February, but the urine was collected until the end of period. The average for the three preservative subperiods (January 28 to February 10) shows the largest daily amount of urine in the case of No. 10, namely, 1,418 cc, and the smallest in the case of No. 7, namely, 972 cc. No. 10, however, was ill and no sample of urine was saved after February 11. During this period marked irregularities in the measurement of the urine were caused by sickness in the case of No. 9, who received no preservative after January 31, and to a similar extent in the case of No. 8 and No. 11. These men received no preservative after the second preservative subperiod. These disturbances, especially in the case of Nos. 8 and 11. manifest a notable decrease of the amount secreted, due to the febrile conditions which exist.

In the after period the largest amount of urine voided is found in the case of No. 11, namely, 1,242 cc, and the smallest in the case of No. 12, namely, 820 cc. No. 12 received no preservative after the beginning of the third preservative subperiod.

These individual data disclose a slight tendency, apparently due to the administration of the preservative, to decrease the volume of urine secreted.

The general condition of the members of the class at the end of the preservative period is quite unfavorable and this is due largely to colds and other troubles not connected in any way with the administration of the preservative; this unfavorable condition continues during the short after period.

The inception of any disease or sickness not directly traceable to the

administration of the preservative introduces into the observations an element of uncertainty which must be taken into full consideration in drawing conclusions from the data obtained. In the present case at least three members of the table are affected to such an extent by extraneous diseases as to render the data obtained in their cases of small value. It does not seem advisable, however, in a discussion of this kind, to omit any of the recorded data which can throw any light whatever, either directly or by suggestion, upon the problem under consideration. Allowing full weight, therefore, to these disturbing influences, we still have certain modifications of the urine which it seems only fair to attribute in part to the effect of the preservative administered. In the case of Nos. 7 and 10, a more complete comparison can be made, since these men received the same quantity of preservative extending over the same periods of time.

The mean volume of urine secreted by Nos. 7 and 10 during the fore period is 1,101 cc, and during the preservative period 1,196 cc. This shows that the administration of the preservative did not tend notably to increase the volume of the urine. The mean specific gravity of the urine in the case of Nos. 7 and 10 during the fore period is 1.0258, and during the preservative period 1.0235. This shows a slight decrease in the specific gravity, more than would be accounted for by the slightly increased volume. The mean daily quantity of total solids excreted in the case of Nos. 7 and 10 during the fore period is 66.847 grams, and during the preservative period 66.874 grams, showing only a very slight increase.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY PRESERVATIVE PERIOD.

For the purpose of determining what effect, if any, a daily progressive increase in the quantity of preservative would have, the members of the table in this series, with the exception of Nos. 7 and 10, were placed upon a special period extending from February 16 to February 21, inclusive. In this period the quantity of preservative given the first day was 1 gram, and this was increased by 1 gram daily until the 20th; on the 20th and 21st 5 grams a day were given. In the case of Nos. 8, 11, and 12 the quantities of urine voided during this period were very high, while with No. 9 the quantity was about normal. With the increased quantities there was a marked decrease in specific gravity, the average specific gravity falling in the case of No. 11 to 1.0166. The highest specific gravity is found in the case of No. 9, namely, 1.0231. The quantity of solids excreted showed an increase with the increasing quantity of preservative in the case of No. 8, with the exception of the last day, when there was a decrease. In the case of No. 9 the quantity of solids decreased, but not regularly. case of No. 11 there seemed to be no marked relation between increasing preservative and amount of solids excreted. In the case of No. 12

there was an apparent decrease, but this practically was accounted for by the very great volume of urine secreted on the first day.

In general it appears that a larger quantity of solids was excreted during this period than normally. The quantity of common salt excreted of course is not significant unless compared with the quantity administered. It is largest in the case of No. 12, amounting to a mean of 17.408 grams per day. It is smallest in the case of No. 11, where the average quantity per day is 8.730 grams.

In general it may be said that the data are not decisive in respect of any influences of the increasing amount of preservative on the character of the excretion, with the possible exception of showing a tendency to increased volume with corresponding decreased specific gravity. On the whole, however, the quantity of solids excreted appears to be larger than normal.

## SERIES III.

The average daily volume of the urine of No. 1 during the fore period is 931 ec, the average specific gravity, 1.0287; the average daily amount of total solids, 65.124 grams, and the average daily amount of common salt excreted in the urine, 11.133 grams. (See Table XXXV, p. 185.) There is a slight diminution in the volume of the urine during the first preservative subperiod and an increase in its volume during the second and third subperiods, the mean volume for the three subperiods being very little more than that for the fore period. There is a marked increase in volume in the after period.

These data show that in the case of No. 1 the preservative has no tendency whatever to produce diuresis, but is inclined to produce the opposite results. The specific gravity rises a little during the first preservative subperiod, but lowers during the second and third subperiods, the average for the three subperiods showing a diminished specific gravity as compared with the fore period. There is a marked decrease in the specific gravity during the after period, caused to some extent, but not entirely, by the increased volume. The total solids climinated are also decreased during the preservative period, although practically all of the preservative given is eliminated by the uriue. This tendency to decrease is also continued during the after period, indicating a persistence on the part of the preservative to interfere with those metabolic processes which result in the supply of solid matter to the urine. In regard to common salt, it may be said that the amount administered is assumed to be practically constant throughout the period of observation. The effect of the preservative is noticed in the diminished excretion of common salt, and this tendency to diminish excretion is continued throughout the after period.

In the case of No. 2 there is a slight decrease in the volume of urine during the administration of the preservative, and this decrease

still persists, though with a tendency toward the restoration of the normal state, during the after period. The specific gravity of the urine does not vary greatly except in one instance, namely, the second preservative subperiod, when it is somewhat high. There is an inclination in this case also toward a decrease in the total solids eliminated by the urine during the period of administration of boric acid, and indication of a return to normal conditions is manifest during the after period. Again, the common salt excretion is diminished during the administration of the preservative, and this diminution continues into the after period, though with a tendency to return to the normal state.

With No. 3 there is a slight increase in the volume of urine produced during the administration of the preservative and a marked decrease during the after period. The specific gravity remains fairly constant, save for a small drop, during the second subperiod. The total quantity of solids exuded in the urine is diminished during the administration of the preservative, and this diminution continues with increased rapidity during the after period. The amount of common salt excreted appears to decrease during the preservative period, and this diminution increases in a marked degree in the after period.

With No. 4 there is a marked increase in the volume of uring the preservative period and a noticeable decrease during the after period. There appears to be a marked depression in the specific gravity during the second and third preservative subperiods, the number falling to an abnormally low figure, and there is a general decrease of specific gravity during the entire preservative period, due, probably in a large measure, to the increased volume of urine excreted. increase in the specific gravity during the after period, due to diminished volume. A marked increase is shown in the total quantity of solids in the urine during the first preservative subperiod, while the total average quantity for the three subperiods is very nearly the same as that for the fore period. There is a remarkable decrease, however, in the total solids excreted during the after period. The average quantity of salt excreted during the preservative period is almost the same as in the fore period, but the amount in the after period is very much less.

In the case of No. 5 there is little change in the volume of urine during the preservative period, and it is slightly diminished during the after period. The specific gravity remains quite constant throughout the whole series of observations. The total solids excreted show a constantly diminishing tendency, with the exception of the second preservative subperiod, where the quantity excreted is slightly greater than in the preceding subperiod. This diminution in the quantity of total solids excreted continues in a marked degree during the after period. Common salt eliminated also diminishes during the preserva-

tive period to a quite notable extent, and this diminution continues in the after period.

In the case of No. 6 there is a slight increase in the volume of the urine during the preservative period, and a decrease during the after period. The total solids excreted remain quite constant throughout all the periods. The quantity of salt excreted is diminished during the preservative period, with a slight tendency during the after period to return to the normal of the fore period.

It is interesting to compare now the data of Nos. 1, 3, 4, and 5, the only complete data for the whole series which are not burdened with complications due to illness and other accidents which render their comparative use inadvisable.

Summarizing the data for these four subjects we find the following results:

The average daily quantity of urine during the fore period is 1,018 ce, during the preservative period 1,064 ec, and during the after period 908 ce. These data show a very slight influence on the part of the preservative to increase the volume of the urine. In regard to the specific gravity, we find that of the fore period to be 1.0266, of the preservative period 1.0251, and of the after period 1.0256. These data show a very slight tendency on the part of the preservative to diminish the specific gravity of the urine, partly due at least to its increased volume. In regard to the quantity of total solids excreted, we note that in the fore period it is 65.533 grams, during the preservative period 62.990 grams, and during the after period 54.564 grams. There appears to be a marked tendency here on the part of the preservative to diminish the total quantity of solids excreted in the urine, and this tendency persists in a noticeable degree during the after period. In regard to the amount of common salt excreted, we find that it is 12.452 grams in the fore period, 10.279 grams in the preservative period, and 7.957 grams in the after period. We note here a tendency to decrease the excretion of common salt during the administration of the preservative, and that this tendency continues to a great extent during the after period.

In general, it may be said from the results of these observations, so far as the third series is concerned, that boric acid has but little, if any, effect in increasing the volume of the urine. It has an effect, apparently, toward decreasing the specific gravity of the urine. It has a marked effect in decreasing the amount of solid matters excreted, and also the amount of common salt, which forms a considerable part of the total excretion of solid matter from the kidneys. We note also that these depressing effects which have been mentioned persist to a greater or less extent during the after period.

Judged by these data as a whole, the conclusion seems logical that the general tendency of the preservative is to diminish or impair those metabolic processes which furnish the solid matters excreted in the urine, and that this impairment persists for a considerable time after the cessation of the administration.

#### SERIES IV.

The only complete comparisons in this series are of Nos. 8, 9, and 10. By reason of a disturbance on account of illness and other causes, Nos. 7, 11, and 12 are made subjects of partial or fragmentary comparison.

In the case of No. 8 it is seen that the volume of urine in the fore period is 995 cc daily, during the preservative period 958 cc, and during the after period 901 cc. There is thus a progressive decrease in the quantity of urine. This can not, however, be attributed to the preservative, because during the progress of this observation the season advanced from early spring, March 20, to late spring, April 22. The decrease, therefore, in this case in the volume of the urine is rather to be ascribed to the progressive increase in temperature than to the effect of the preservative.

In the case of No. 9 the volume of the urine during the fore period is 1,238 cc, during the preservative period 1,343 cc, and during the after period 1,374 cc daily. Here we have a slight increase in the volume of the urine, which seems to depend either upon the action of the preservative or upon the relative quantities of water consumed.

In the case of No. 10 the volume of urine during the fore period is 971 cc daily, during the preservative period 995 cc, and during the after period 864 cc. In this instance there is a very slight increase in the volume of the urine during the preservative period and a considerable decrease in the volume during the after period.

In regard to the specific gravity of the urine, it is seen in the case of No. 8 that there is little change throughout the period.

In the case of No. 9 the urine is decidedly lighter than in the case of No. 8, due doubtless to a larger volume. During the preservative period, in which the volume is considerably increased, the specific gravity is correspondingly lowered, and this dilution continues also during the after period.

With No. 10 the specific gravity is high, as compared with No. 9 and even with No. 8. There is a decided decrease in specific gravity during the preservative period, and this dilution of the urine is continued during the after period.

In regard to the quantity of total solids eliminated, we find a considerable decrease in the case of No. 8 in the preservative period, the average daily quantity falling from 59.57 grams to 56.20 grams. This decrease in total solids continues also during the after period, the average daily quantity exuded during this period being 51.92 grams. In this case the general effect of the preservative seems to have been to

diminish the amount of total solids eliminated by the urine in spite of the fact that the greater part of the boric acid exhibited passed out of the body through the kidneys. This inhibiting effect, as seen, continues during the after period, as might have been expected by reason of the fact that it required practically all of the after period to eliminate the last traces of boric acid from the body.

In No. 9's case the opposite effect is noticed, the amount of total solids eliminated rising from 61.16 as the daily average of the fore period to 63.67 as the daily average of the preservative period. There is a loss, however, during the after period in this case, the quantity of total solids eliminated falling to 60.72 grams per day.

The data for No. 10 show that the quantity of total solids eliminated during the fore period is 62.55 grams daily, during the preservative period 58.52 grams, and during the after period 50.98 grams. In this case, as with No. S. there is a progressive decrease in the quantity of total solids excreted, including the after period.

As regards the common salt, in the case of No. 8 the quantity eliminated daily during the fore period is 7.52 grams, during the preservaive period 6.50 grams, and during the after period 4.83 grams, show-

ing a progressive diminution.

The quantity of common salt eliminated by No. 9 during the fore period is 6.44 grams, during the preservative period 7.42 grams, and during the after period 7.19 grams. In this instance we see an increase in the common salt eliminated during the preservative period, with a tendency during the after period to restore the excretion to the rate of the fore period.

No. 10 during the fore period eliminates daily 7.65 grams of common salt, during the preservative period 7.22 grams, and during the after period 6.48 grams. Therefore, in the case of No. 10 the data obtained agree with those of No. 8, while in the case of No. 9 the

results do not agree with those of Nos. 8 and 10.

A partial comparison may be made of Nos. 11 and 12, but by reason of illness the administration of the preservative is of an irregular character, and hence the data are not strictly comparable.

In No. 11's case a disturbance of the bodily functions not due to the administration of the preservative occurred immediately after the regular fore period of Series IV. Therefore No. 11 received special treatment. His fore period begins March 31, the preservative period April 4, and the after period April 15. Comparing the fore period with the preservative period we find a marked increase in volume of urine, while the specific gravity is slightly decreased. The total solids, however, rise from 35.41 grams daily to 52.64 grams, and the common salt rises from 2.18 grams daily to 5.13 grams. In the after period of No. 11 the specific gravity is still very low, namely, 1.020. There is

also an additional slight diminution in the quantity of total solids eliminated, while the quantity of common salt separated remains practically the same as in the preservative period.

In cases of incipient illness there was often noted a marked decrease of salt in the urine. The data of No. 11 show this phenomenon in a notable degree. The quantity of salt excreted on April 1 in this case is only a little over 1 gram and the mean quantity from March 31 to April 3, inclusive, is a little over 2 grams daily.

The case of No. 12 is similar to that of No. 11; the fore period begins April 3, the preservative period April 6, and the after period April 15. There is here, also, a low specific gravity of the urine, being practically the same, however, for all periods, showing a remarkable constancy of composition in so far as specific gravity is concerned. There was, however, a decrease in volume in the preservative period and a continued decrease in the after period. Of the total solids eliminated, we find in the fore period 57.53 grams daily, in the preservative period 62.83 grams, while in the after period the amount falls to 51.36 grams daily. Of common salt, the quantity eliminated during the fore period is 11.50 grams daily, during the preservative period 11.34 grams, and during the after period 8.66 grams. The quantities of common salt eliminated by this subject. it is seen, are very much larger than those thrown off by any other of the members of the class, but the records show he also consumed a greater quantity.

In the case of No. 7 the data are complete only for the preliminary period and the first preservative subperiod. At the end of this period No. 7, by reason of removal from the city, withdrew from the table. The volume of the urine during the fore period in the case of No. 7 is 667 cc and during the first preservative subperiod 685 cc daily. The specific gravity during the fore period is slightly lower than during the first preservative subperiod. The total solids eliminated are considerably greater in the first subperiod than during the preliminary period, and the same is true of the quantity of common salt eliminated.

Bringing together the data in the cases of Nos. 8, 9, and 10, we find the total volume of urine for the fore period to be 1,065 cc, for the preservative period 1,099 cc, and for the after period 1,046 cc daily. There seems, in this instance, to be a slight tendency on the part of the preservative to increase the volume of the urine, but this increase is extremely minute. As regards the specific gravity, it is found to be 1.0244 during the fore period, 1.0232 as the average of the preservative period, and 1.0225 during the after period. There seems to be a tendency manifested here on the part of the preservative to gradually lower the specific gravity of the urine. This effect, however, is not very well marked. In regard to the total solids eliminated, we find that during the fore period the amount is 61.095 grams, during

the preservative period, 59.579 grams, and during the after period, 54.541 grams daily. There appears in this instance to be a decided tendency on the part of the preservatives to diminish the quantity of total solids eliminated by the kidneys, and this diminution, as might well be expected, continues during the after period.

Generally it may be said that in the case of Series IV the administration of the preservative had scarcely any appreciable effect in changing the volume of the urine, and the slight changes noted may well have been due to changes in the amount of liquid ingested rather than to the preservative itself. On the other hand it is seen that in regard to the quantity of total solids eliminated the general effect of the preservative is restrictive. The influence of the preservative upon the quantity of salt eliminated is not marked, and a comparison of the data would be incomplete without an accurate statement respecting the quantity consumed in the food.

#### Series V.

The data for this series are incomplete by reason of the withdrawal of No. 4 and the illness of Nos. 2 and 6. A comparison is best made, therefore, of the three who completed the period, in so far as the collection and examination of the urine is concerned. The data are given in Table XXXIX (p. 192).

The average quantity of urine voided by No. 1 during the fore period is 842 cc, containing an average of 60.83 grams of total solids, of which 6.89 grams are common salt. The average quantity of urine voided by No. 1 during the whole preservative period, extending from May 2 to June 20, inclusive, is 804 cc, containing 60.02 grams of solids, of which 7.62 grams are common salt. In the after period the average quantity of urine voided is 789 cc, containing 59.64 grams of total solids, of which 7.73 grams are common salt.

The data for No. 2 are not discussed, as no preservative was given him after June 11, on account of illness.

In the case of No. 3 the average volume of urine excreted in the fore period is 785 ce, containing 50.56 grams of total solids, of which 6.23 grams are common salt. During the preservative period the average volume of urine excreted by No. 3 is 834 cc, containing 52.42 grams of total solids, of which 6.64 grams are common salt. During the after period the average volume of urine secreted by No. 3 is 893 cc, containing 56.55 grams of total solids, of which 7.21 grams are common salt.

No complete data were obtained for No. 4, who withdrew from the table on May 25 and left the city.

In the case of No. 5 the average volume of urine secreted during the fore period is 869 cc, containing 64.16 grams of total solids, of which 5.49 grams are common salt. During the preservative period the average quantity of urine excreted is 854 cc, containing 62.78 grams of total solids, of which 7.65 grams are common salt. During the after period the average volume of urine excreted is 854 cc., containing 60.21 grams of total solids, of which 7.66 grams are common salt.

No preservative was administered to No. 6 after June 11 on account of illness.

In this series of experiments No. 5 received borax and Nos. 1 and 3 boric acid. Combining the three expressions into one, we find that the average daily volume of urine excreted during the fore period by Nos. 1, 3, and 5 is 832 cc, containing 58.52 grams of total solids, of which 6.2 grams are common salt. During the preservative period the average quantity of urine excreted is 831 cc, containing 58.41 grams of total solids, of which 7.3 grams are common salt. During the after period the total amount of urine excreted is 845 cc, containing 58.8 grams of total solids, of which 7.53 grams are common salt.

It appears from the above general averages that the administration of the small quantities of the preservative during this long period had scarcely any influence whatever upon the composition of the urine. The volume remained reasonably constant during the entire time, the percentage of total solids was almost invariable, and there were but slight changes in the amount of common salt eliminated. Apparently the preservative had a slight effect in increasing the amount of common salt excreted, since only 6.2 grams were obtained in the fore period, while about 1 gram more was secured during the preservative period, and about 1.3 grams more during the after period. It is evident, however, from the above data that the administration of the small quantities of the preservative as practiced did not tend either to increase the volume of urine or in any notable way to change its constitution.

In regard to the smaller volume of urine during the fifth series, it must be borne in mind that the temperature—in other words, the season of the year—has a marked influence on excretion. With one or two exceptions, the same men were represented in the three series, I, III, and V. In Series I and Series III, however, the observations were conducted during the winter, while in Series V they were made during the spring, with increasing warm weather. The total volume of urine secreted, as is seen, is much larger during the winter months than during the summer months, by reason of the fact that a much larger proportion of the water in the body passes off through the pores of the skin during the warm weather. This difference is more strikingly brought out by a direct comparison of the average amount secreted by Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 6, who completed Series I, III, and V.

Table XXVIII.—Effect of temperature upon volume of urine

Series.	Da	te.	Average daily volume
Series.	Beginning.	Ending.	of urine per man.
ni	Dec. 16,1902 Feb. 19,1903 Apr. 24,1903	Jan. 13,1903 Mar. 19,1903 June 29,1903	cc. 929 860 780

To determine the general effect of the preservative upon the volume of urine eliminated it will be necessary to combine, as in the other cases, the data for the different series, which is done in the following tabular statement, omitting Series II.

Table XXIX.—Influence of the preservative on volume of urine secreted.

Periods and series.	Number of days.	Number of men.	Average daily volume of urine per man.
Fore periods:	6 9 8 8	6 4 3 3	cc. 946 1,818 1,065 832
Preservative periods: Series 1 111 1V V  Average a	13 12 18 50	6 4 3 3	1,046 1,064 1,099 831
After periods:	10 8 8 9	6 4 3 3 3	986 908 1,046 845

a To secure the average the number of days in each period is multiplied by the number of men in the series, and the volume is multiplied by the factor thus obtained. The resulting products are then added and finally their sum is divided by the sum of the factors.

A study of the averages of the above data shows that, compared with the fore period, there is practically no difference in the volume of urine secreted during the administration of the preservative. The data do not warrant any definite conclusion except of a negative nature, with a possible exception of suggesting that there may be a very slight impairment of the ability of the kidneys to secrete the urine by reason of the administration of borax and boric acid. This conclusion, however, is only tentative, and the data on which it is based do not warrant any more pronounced interpretation.

Table XXX.—Urine determinations for Series I.

	Total solids (factor 0.245).	Grams. 48,155 51,500 53,390 54,930 85,818	293, 793 48, 966		51.694 52.360 53.304 46.150 54.496	258.004 51.601	37. 985 62. 968 49. 880 49. 424	200, 257 50, 064
No. 6.	Specific grav- ity.	1.0273 1.0273 1.0283 1.0295 1.0298	1.0280		1.0289 1.0274 1.0273 1.0273 1.0278	1.0277	1.0272 1.0257 1.0261 1.0262	1.0263
	Vol-	ce. 720 770 770 760 1,260	4,280	-	730 800 800 800 800	3,800	1,000 770 770	3,120
	Total solids (factor 0.245).	Grams. 48.745 50.670 55.375 56.580 114.752	326, 122 54, 354		55.742 63.287 57.058 54.178 57.678	287.943 57.589	55. 680 55. 858 69. 980 55. 000	236.518 59.129
No. 5.	Specific grav- ity.	1.0203 1.0183 1.0233 1.0251	1.0216		1. 0250 1. 0237 1. 0164 1. 0201 1. 0214	1.0213	1.0180 1.0150 1.0204 1.0244	1.0194
	Vol-	cc. 980 1,130 970 920 2,230	6,230		1, 090 1, 420 1, 100 1, 100	5,620 $1,124$	1,260 1,520 1,400 920	5,100 $1,275$
	Total solids (factor 0.245).	Grams. 56. 828 60. 532 61. 682 60. 094 116. 425	355, 561 59, 260		64. 948 68. 953 66. 550 72. 224 61. 754	334, 429 66, 886	59.058 61.722 59.690 57.848	238, 318 59, 579
No. 4.	Specific grav- ity.	1. 0223 1. 0213 1. 0203 1. 0225 1. 0220	1.0217		1. 0241 1. 0201 1. 0157 1. 0225 1. 0210	1.0207	1. 0184 1. 0188 1. 0203 1. 0227	1.0200
	Vol-	cc. 1,040 1,160 1,240 1,090 2,160	6,690		1,100 1,400 1,730 1,310 1,200	6,740	1,310 1,340 1,200 1,040	4,890
	Total solids (factor 0.245).	Grams. 55. 800 43. 465 54. 182 71. 308 115. 570	Colored   Colo	297, 423 59, 485	52, 170 54, 544 53, 136 53, 100	212, 950 53, 238		
No. 3.	Specific grav- ity.	1.0193 1.0243 1.0243 1.0267 1.0265		1.0254				
	Vol-	cc. 1,180 730 910 1,090 1,780	5, 690 948		990 820 1,190 1,400 900	5,300	780 920 940 840	3,440
No. 1.   No. 2.   No. 3.   No. 4.   No. 5.   No. 5.   No. 5.   No. 6. 5.   No. 6. 5.   No. 7.   No. 7.   No. 5.   No. 6.   No. 7.   No. 7.   No. 5.   No. 6.   No. 7.   No. 7.   No. 7.   No. 7.   No. 5.   No. 7.   No. 7.   No. 7.   No. 7.   No. 5.   No. 7.   No.	_	Grams. 55. 418 55. 964 70. 223 72. 118 128. 600	382, 323 63, 721		68. 610 65. 608 72. 525 57. 892 58. 464	323.099 64.620	61. 530 56. 870 59. 920 65. 590	243, 910 60, 977
No. 2.	Specific grav- ity.	Vol. Sprant         Vol. Grant         Vol. Sprant         Solids of Logs         Vol. Sprant         Sprant <t< td=""><td>1. 0273 1. 0211 1. 0209 1. 0239</td><td>1.0233</td></t<>	1. 0273 1. 0211 1. 0209 1. 0239	1.0233				
			4,820	1,100 1,100 1,170 1,120	4,310			
No. 1.   No. 2.   No. 3.   No. 4.   No. 4.   No. 5.   No. 4.   No. 5.   N	Total solids (factor 0.245).	Grams. 64, 205 58, 868 60, 302 62, 742 123, 259	369.376 61.563		69.820 59.723 71.564 67.970 59.082	328, 159 65, 632	74. 991 59. 688 64. 850 64. 100	263, 629 65, 907
No. 1.	Specific grav- ity.	1.0273 1.0293 1.0293 1.0291 1.0291	1.0282		1.0285 1.0277 1.0230 1.0201 1.0201	1.0252	1. 0278 1. 0262 1. 0257 1. 0267	1.0266
			5,450		1,000 880 1,270 1,380 910	5,440 1,088	1,100 1,030 1,030	4,040 1,010
No. 1. No. 2. No. 3. No. 4. No. 5. No. 6.	Period and date.	Fore period.  1902—Dec. 16 18 19 20 21	Total	Preservative period.	First subperiod: 1902—Dec. 22 23 24 25 25 26	TotalAverage	Second subperiod: 1902—Dec. 27 29 30	Total. Average

57, 250 49, 420 49, 595 30, 258	186, 523 46, 632	49, 432		69. 864 45. 941 50. 080 61. 080 61. 080 61. 080 65. 770 87. 770 87. 465 41. 318 80. 638 90. 638
1,0251 1,0246 1,0241 1,0233	1.0244	1.0261		1. 0264 1. 0284 1. 0289 1. 0269 1. 027 1. 0277 1. 0277 1. 0272 1. 0272 1. 0272
820 830 530	3,110	773		1, 080 760 760 820 620 620 620 620 620 620 7,560
70, 920 51, 381 57, 084 58, 407	237, 792 59, 448	58, 722		56, 566 54, 614 58, 177 56, 640 56, 278 59, 278 59, 508 63, 508 63, 508 64, 324 56, 732
1. 0216 1. 0233 1. 0191 1. 0197	1.0209	1.0206		1. 0199 1. 0199 1. 0201 1. 0201 1. 0235 1. 0231 1. 0241 1. 0261 1. 0222
1,340 900 1,220 1,210	4,670	1,189		1,160 1,120 1,130 1,040 1,040 960 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050 1,050
69, 828 -19, 112 54, 184 46, 260	219,384 54,846	60, 437		42. 910 47. 725 53. 725 50. 770 46. 735 47. 259 48. 275 48. 376 48. 376 48. 376 48. 376
1.0177 1.0153 1.0228 1.0203	1.0190	1.0199		1. 0199 1. 0210 1. 0191 1. 0184 1. 0185 1. 0185 1. 0173 1. 0189
1,610 1,310 970 930	4,820 1,205	1,259		880 1, 420 1, 120 1, 120 1, 120 1, 020 1, 020 1, 020 1, 058 1, 058
61, 870 72, 622 48, 600 43, 660	226, 752 56, 688	56.470		44. 805 53. 800 62. 554 64. 780 65. 370 63. 122 63. 122 67. 664
1.0214 1.0228 1.0261 1.0270	1.0243	1.0243		1,0254 1,0234 1,0234 1,0224 1,0215 1,020 1,020 1,0234 1,0234 1,0234 1,0223 1,0233 1,02
1,180 1,300 760 660	3, 900 975	965		720 800 1,030 1,140 1,140 1,130 1,130 1,160 1,030 1,030
70.942 56.920 56.442	241, 544 60, 386	61.994		55.84 64.302 66.302 66.302 66.302 66.303 66.403 67.403 87.402 87.403 87.403 87.403
1,0254 1,0233 1,0213 1,0219	1.0230	1.0246		1.0263 1.0254 1.0254 1.0255 1.0255 1.0251 1.0241 1.0213 1.0213 1.0213 1.0213 1.0213
1,110 880 1,310 940	4,300	1,039		870 1,080 1,080 1,080 1,080 1,040 1,040 1,040 1,050 1,035 1,035
55, 190 67, 218 68, 870 69, 364	255, 342	65.125		60, 210 61, 982 65, 450 61, 684 62, 670 70, 380 70, 584 75, 684 75, 684 63, 287 63, 287 63, 287
1. 0265 1. 0269 1. 0215 1. 0215	1.0252	1.0257		1. 0256 1. 0255 1. 0265 1. 0265 1. 0266 1. 0266 1. 0265 1. 0265 1. 0264
850 1,050 1,240	4,170	1,047		9.550 9.550
Third subperiod: 1902—Dec. 81 1903—Jan. 1	TotalAverage	Entire preservative period: 1,047	After period.	1903—Jan. 4 960 6 1,040 6 8 1,050 1 070 9 860 1 1,070 1 1,07

Table XXXI.—Summary of wrine determinations for Series I for six men.

[Averages per man per day.]

Period.	Volume.	Specific gravity.	Total solids.
Fore period	cc. 946	1.0251	Grams. 57.431
rieservauve periou: First subperiod	1,057	1.0243	696, 098
Third subperiod	1,040	1,0228	56.973
Average for entire preservative period	1,046	1.0236	58,872
After period	986	1.0237	56, 238
		_	

1	Total solids (factor 0.245).	Grams. 59.130 61.990 61.990 53.929 58.800 59.815 58.490 42.670	527.234 58.582	63. 919 71. 102 71. 000 62. 019	268.040 67.010	72, 220 77, 550 65, 040 65, 094	279.904 69.976	
No. 12.	Specific grav- ity.	1, 0239 1, 0253 1, 0253 1, 0202 1, 0207 1, 0237 1, 0237 1, 0237 1, 0237 1, 0219	1.0238	1. 0235 1. 0219 1. 0230 1. 0177	1.0215	1. 0233 1. 0211 1. 0209 1. 0229	1.0220	
	Vol-	66. 1,010 1,000 1,265 1,265 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	9,055 1,006	1,110 1,325 1,260 1,430	5,125 1,281	1,265 1,500 1,270 1,270 1,160	5,195 $1,299$	
	Total solids (factor 0.245).	Grams. 59.635. 56.590 63.658 63.100 63.555 46.530 70.738 67.145	567, 118 63, 013	71, 419 63, 095 71, 111 68, 730	274.355 68.589	70. 623 58. 470 38. 573 26. 651	194, 317 48, 579	
No. 11.	Specific grav- ity.	1,0165 1,0238 1,0238 1,0164 1,0164 1,0164 1,0193 1,0193	1.0203	1. 0220 1. 0174 1. 0186 1. 0180	1.0188	1.0183 1.0221 1.0321 1.0253	1.0245	
	Vol- ume.	cc. 1,475 1,115 1,115 1,570 1,010 1,760 1,295	11,710	1, 325 1, 480 1, 560 1, 650	6,015	1,575 1,080 b 490 b 430	3,575	
	Total solids (factor 0.245).	Grams. 73. 930 55. 890 65. 662 65. 800 65. 800 68. 522 62. 720 720	580.880 64.542	70.248 61.585 66.980 73.380	272.193 68.048	83. 918 57. 630 82. 230 69. 660	293, 438 73, 359	
No. 10.	Specific grav- ity.	1.0211 1.0253 1.0234 1.0234 1.0221 1.0221 1.0215 1.0249 1.0249	1.0224	1. 0243 1. 0177 1. 0201 1. 0208	1.0207	1.0173 1.0240 1.0245 1.0243	1.0225	
	Vol- ume.	ce. 1,430 1,130 1,130 1,310 1,300 1,655 1,655 1,000	10,825 1,203	1, 180 1, 420 1, 360 1, 440	5,400	1,980 1,370 1,170	5,700 1,425	Ī
	Total solids (factor 0.245).	Grams. 69. 424 65. 180 71. 210 66. 348 66. 148 77. 614 57. 075 65. 462	598, 129 66, 459	60.099	a242.208 a60.552		c210.968 c 52.742	
No. 9.	Specific grav- ity.	1.0184 1.0266 1.0263 1.0198 1.0199 1.0200 1.0720	1.0220	1.0223	a1,0236		c1.0237	
	Vol- ume.	26. 1,540 1,105 1,105 1,135 1,350 1,770 1,040	11,370	1,100	a4, 220 a1, 055		c3, 972 c 993	
	Total solids (factor 0.245).	Grams. 74, 514 62, 270 75, 990 75, 990 60, 100 60, 60 60, 380 63, 559 60, 380 63, 580	582,006 64,667	61, 734 69, 650 61, 809 71, 431	263, 624 65, 906	72. 979 54. 806 26. 260 46. 660	200, 705 50, 176	
No. 8.	Specific grav- ity.	1.0169 1.0194 1.0232 1.0148 1.0165 1.0150 1.0218 1.0244	1.0190	1.0225 1.0233 1.0238 1.0239	1.0234	1.0259 1.0233 1.0233 1.0293	1.0254	
	Vol- ume.	cc, 1,800 1,310 1,310 1,510 1,635 1,635 1,650 1,190 1,190	12,835 1,426	1, 120 1, 220 1, 060 1, 220	4,620 1,155	1, 150 b 960 b 460 b 650	3,220	
	Total solids (factor 0.245).	Grams. 68. 870 56. 012 67. 954 63. 504 87. 909 73. 540 81. 900 59. 170 63. 504	622. 363 69. 151	69, 237 50, 490 66, 217 66, 498	252, 442 63, 111	68.700 67.394 61.880 68.308	266, 282 66, 571	
No. 7.	Specific grav- ity.	1. 0269 1. 0322 1. 0322 1. 0295 1. 0294 1. 0224 1. 0274 1. 0322 1. 0322	1.0291	1. 0314 1. 0303 1. 0268 1. 0295	1,0295	1.0279 1.0299 1.0308 1.0303	1.0297	
	Vol-	26. 1,045 710 940 940 1,380 1,340 1,220 1,220 1,750 800	8,985	900 680 1,010 920	3,510 878	1,005 920 820 920	3,665	Ì
	Period and date.	Fore period.  1903—Jan. 19 20 21 22 23 24 24 25 25 26 27	TotalAverage	Preservative period. First subperiod: 1903—Jan. 28 29 31	TotalAverage	Second subperiod: 1903—Feb. 1	Total. Average	

66, 241 61, 579 38, 586 49, 095	215, 501 53, 875	42, 151 49, 592	91, 746 45, 873	61.085		39. 975 63. 950 42. 805 50. 603 60. 652	257, 985 51, 597
	1						
1.0190 1.0244 1.0250 1.0233	1.0229	1.0253	1.0253	1.0229		1. 0251 1. 0261 1. 0273 1. 0295 1. 0295	1.0261
1, 630	3, 940 985	008 008	1,480	1,124		650 1,000 640 700 1,110	4,100
38. 621 35. 748 55. 900 46. 790	177, 059 44, 265	45, 358	93, 840 46, 920	52,827		50, 470 50, 402 43, 795 52, 170 60, 452	257, 289 51, 458
1.0279 1.0213 1.0187 1.0100	1.0195	1.0173	1.0160	1.0202		1,0189 1,0187 1,0218 1,0141 1,0146	1.0176
8 565 8 685 1,220 1,910	4,380	1,070	2, 425 1, 212	1,171		$\begin{array}{c} 1,090 \\ 1,100 \\ 820 \\ 1,510 \\ 1,690 \end{array}$	6, 210 1, 242
81.404 70.050 71.270 68.450	291, 174 72, 793	72. 898 64. 130	137, 028 68, 514	70.988			
1. 0207 1. 0215 1. 0202 1. 0220	1.0211	1.0173	1.0181	1.0206			
1,605 1,330 1,410 1,270	5,615	1,720 1,385	3, 105 1, 553	1,418			
57, 114 59, 123 40, 895 55, 130	212, 262 53, 066	52.768 51.411	104.179 52.089			53, 640 56, 880 53, 978 62, 916 56, 190	283, 604 56, 721
1.0248 1.0162 1.0214 1.0225	1.0202	1.0242	1.0243			1.0246 1.0270 1.0272 1.0262 1.0273	1.0265
940 1,490 1,000	4,210	860 860	1,750			068 070 070 070 070 070	4,380
46, 140 74, 682 62, 660 61, 008	2.14.490 61.123	64, 300 70, 638	134, 938 67, 469	60,218		66, 953 57, 032 69, 200 19, 710 66, 690	309, 585 61, 917
1.0292 1.0265 1.0150 1.0150	1.0293	1.0163	1.0215	1.0232		1. 0224 1. 0253 1. 0269 1. 0267 1. 0164	1.0235
, 8 645 1, 150 1, 390 1, 660	4,845	1,610	2,690	1,098		1,220 920 1,050 1,660	5,610 1,122
53, 675 60, 303 75, 768 56, 057	215, 803 61, 451	40, 630 64, 492	114. 122 57. 061	62, 760		43. 139 39. 851 43. 013 33. 614 27. 932	187, 549 37, 510
1.0296 1.0293 1.0289 1.0260	1.0285	1.0211	1.0173	1.0275		1.0124 1.0117 1.0131 1.0140 1.0152	1.0133
1, 850 850 850 850	3,530 882	960 1,950	2,910 1,455	972		1, 420 1, 390 1, 340 1, 340 750	5,880 1,176
Third subperiod: 1903—Feb. 5 6 7 7 8 1.,	TotalAverage	Fourth subperiod: 960 1908—Feb. 9 1908—1908—7 1908—1909—1950	Total. 2,910 Average 1,455	Entire preservative period: Average	After period.	1903—Feb.11 1, 420 12 1, 390 13 1, 340 14 1, 340 15 1, 550 15 1, 750	Total

• Total calculated on basis of figures obtained for two days.
• Poss. 8 and 11 siek during part of period.
• Poss. 8 and 11 siek during part of period.
• Total and average for second subperiod obtained by averaging data for remainder of preservative period.

Table XXXIII.—Urine determinations for the supplementary preservative period of Series II.

	Sodium chlorid.	Grams. 20.800 14.020 14.610 16.960 20.650	87.040 17.408
No. 12.	Total solids (factor 0.245).	Grams. 80, 280 66, 535 63, 020 75, 010 76, 142	360.987 72.197
oN	Specific gravity.	1.0163 1.0186 1.0224 1.0195 1.0195	1.0186
	Vol- ume.	2,010 1,460 1,150 1,570 1,930	8,120 1,624
	Sodium chlorid.	Grams. 8. 66. 8. 24. 8. 74. 9. 56	43.65
No. 11.	Total solids (factor 0.245).	Grams. 54, 375 58, 790 52, 390 49, 315 52, 040	266.910 53.382
No.	Specific gravity.	1. 0146 1. 0169 1. 0162 1. 0175 1. 0175	1.0166
	Vol-	ce. 1,520 1,420 1,320 1,150 1,180	6,590 1,318
	Sodium chlorid.	Grams. 9.780 7.940 11.210 12.910 7.740	49.580 9.916
No. 9.	Total solids (factor 0.245).	Grams. 56.860 53.580 57.538 66.895 47.265	282, 138 56, 428
ğ	Specific gravity.	1. 0273 1. 0270 1. 0199 1. 0203 1. 0212	1.0231
	Vol- ume.	26. 850 810 1,180 1,345 1,345	5,095 1,019
	Sodium chlorid.	Grams. 8.780 12.530 12.450 12.690 14.980	61.430
No. 8.	Total solids (factor 0.245).	Grams. 65, 615 65, 781 70, 560 74, 620 67, 270	343.846 68.769
Ż	Specific gravity.	1. 0218 1. 0150 1. 0192 1. 0216 1. 0143	1.0184
	Vol-	ce. 1,220 1,790 1,500 1,410 1,920	7,840
	Period and date.	1903—Feb. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20.	TotalAverage

Table XXXIV.—Summary of urine determinations for Series II, Nos. 7 and 10.

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Period.	Volume.	Specific gravity.	Total solids.
Fore period.	ee. 1, 101	1.0258	Grams. 66.847
period:	1,114	1,0251	65, 580
second supperiod Third subperiod Formth subneriod	1,147	1.0248	67, 122
ire pr	1,196	1,0235	66.874

b Approximate figure in each case, added to complete the record.

Table XXXX.—Urine determinations for Series III.

		No. 1.	1.			No	No. 2. a			No	No. 3.	
Period and date.	Volume.	Specific gravity.	Total solids (factor 0.245).	Sodium chlorid.	Volume.	Specific gravity.	Total solids (factor 0.215).	Sodium ehlorid.	Volume,	Specific gravity.	Total solids (factor 0.245),	Sodium chlorid.
1906—Feb. 19 20 21 21 22 23 23 23 23 24 24 24 25 25 25 27 27 27	1,1.1 900 900 900 900 900 900 900 900 900 90	1.0249 1.0283 1.0287 1.0284 1.0283 1.0283 1.0300 1.0300	Grams. 70,766 64,482 63,284 71,795 61,015 67,738 60,873 63,210 62,955	Grams. 14.62 11.63 10.80 14.255 10.032 11.905 8.856 8.856 9.241	1, 035 1, 035 1, 020 1, 020 1, 030 940 940 840 840 1, 080 1, 080	1, 0230 1, 0231 1, 0231 1, 0250 1, 0266 1, 0260 1, 0260 1, 0260	Grams. 58, 322 57, 727 59, 417 68, 131 61, 260 64, 606 53, 508 60, 291	Grams. 10.970 9.500 10.310 13.599 10.715 11.889 8.316 8.860 9.740	36. 8800 11,040 1,050 1,	1.0261 1.0253 1.0250 1.0274 1.0274 1.0273 1.0260 1.0260	Grams. 51, 156 55, 167 55, 853 63, 700 700, 85 52, 170 51, 782 51, 782	Grams. 11.380 10.590 10.590 12.481 11.481 11.760 1.255 8.195 8.880
Total Average	8,380	1.0287	586.118 65.124	100, 199	8,855 984	1.0251	541,480 60,164	94,019	7,768	1.0269	510, 646 56, 738	89, 686 9, 965
First subperiod. First subperiod. 1903—Feb. 28. 3.	950 870 870 870 870	1. 0295 1. 0293 1. 0292 1. 0297	66, 493 67, 478 62, 240 62, 578	9. 936 10. 152 9. 919 9. 288	1,040 1,120 1,110 860	1.0246 1.0230 1.0227 1.0279	62. 681 63.112 61. 733 58. 785	10.609 10.080 10.102 8.944	1,070 800 810	1.0271 1.0241 1.0264 1.0264	47.804 63.965 51.744 56.183	6, 769 12, 412 8, 800 8, 400
Total Average	3,590	1.0294	258, 789	39, 295 9, 824	4, 130 1, 033	1,0246	246.311 61.578	39, 735 9, 934	3, 430	1.0263	219, 696 54, 924	36.381 9.095
Second subperiod: 1903—Mar. 4 5 6 7	880 880 880 880	1. 0289 1. 0262 1. 0268 1. 0267	67, 265 61, 622 68, 437 62, 798	9, 215 8, 352 6, 497 8, 929	930 740 660 760	1. 0282 1. 0293 1. 0295 1. 0288	64, 254 53, 121 47, 702 53, 626	9.393 7.030 5.806 7.752	1,020 1,020 1,060 860	1.0241 1.0225 1.0231 1.0231	56. 093 56. 228 59. 991 53. 096	8. 075 9. 384 11. 555 9. 460
Total. Avenge	3,760	1.0272	250, 122 62, 530	32, 993 8, 248	3,090	1.0290	218, 703 54, 676	29, 981 7, 495	3,890	1.0237-	225, 408 56, 352	38. 474 9. 618
Third subperiod: 1903—Mar. 8 9 10	990 970 1,020 1,060	1. 0268 1. 0248 1. 0250 1. 0212	65. 003 58. 937 62. 475 62. 847	9.504 8.342 . 8.570 9.964	695 640 640 745	1.0307 1.0271 1.0270 1.0234	52, 274 42, 493 42, 336 42, 711	7.367 2.240 1.216 5.439	880 860 680	1. 0247 1. 0251 1. 0264 1. 0265	53. 253 52. 886 47. 863 42. 483	6. 776 7. 999 5. 550 5. 032
Total. Average	1,010	1.0252	249, 262 62, 316	36.380 9.095	2, 720	1.0271	179.814	16.262	3,160	1.0254	196, 485 49, 121	25, 357

a Received preservative till lunch March 5, none thereafter; sick.

Table XXXV.—Urine determinations for Series III—Continued.

	,			1 00 10			0000400001	041
	Sodium chlorid.	Grams. 8,351	4.060 5.548 5.893 5.600 6.048 6.048 6.860	44.598		Sodium chlorid.	Grams. 6.8590 9.860 9.8438 10.153 10.154 9.120 8.560 7.920	79.330
တိ	Total solids (factor 0.245).	Grams. 53.466	38. 651 49. 541 48. 184 43. 306 41. 057 46. 393 45. 962	356.910 44.612	No. 6.b	Total solids (factor 0.245).	Grams. 37, 309 50, 615 48, 951 47, 662 54, 743 56, 252 53, 302 55, 860	457. 575 50. 842
No.	Specific gravity.	1.0251	1. 0272 1. 0277 1. 0277 1. 0298 1. 0266 1. 0266 1. 0263 1. 0263	1,0274	No.	Specific gravity.	1. 0282 1. 0283 1. 0270 1. 0274 1. 0284 1. 0284 1. 0287 1. 0294	1.0285
	Volume.	cc. 873	25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 2	5,320		Volume.	20. 540 730 730 740 760 760 760 740 760	6,540
	Sodium chlorid.	Grams. 7,165	3. 780 7. 254 11. 074 11. 074 11. 313 10. 000 9. 576 8. 446	70.533		Sodium chlorid.	Grams. 17. 760 18. 910 17. 820 19. 480 18. 170 15. 410 15. 410 13. 890	155.840
2. a	Total solids (factor 0.245).	Grams. 53.736	48.069 52.178 70.597 51.376 53.643 53.920 52.234	444, 347 55, 543	. 5.	Total solids (factor 0.245).	Grams. 73, 402 73, 402 76, 134 76, 134 76, 554 76, 554 78, 326 89, 545 89, 545 86, 358	719.340
No.	Specific gravity.	1.0269	1. 0218 1. 0229 1. 0255 1. 0253 1. 0254 1. 0234 1. 0262	1.0243	No.	Specific gravity.	1.0280 1.0289 1.0275 1.0276 1.0277 1.0271 1.0278 1.0260	1.0275
	Volume.	ee. 828	900 1, 130 930 1, 130 1, 000 1, 000 820	7,455		Volume.	cc. 1, 070 1, 130 1, 130 1, 130 1, 150 1, 150 1, 150 1, 310 1, 340	10,670
	Sodium chlorid.	Grams. 9.056	5. 104 7. 255 7. 020 7. 080 8. 216 8. 692 7. 322 7. 488	56.177		Sodium chlorid.	Grams. 13.760 12.090 9.701 8.143 8.700 15.120 13.630	91.144
No. 1.	Total solids (factor 0.245).	Grams. 63.181	56, 056 54, 617 67, 738 60, 422 57, 585 57, 947 52, 685	467.041 58.380	4.	Total solids (factor 0.245).	Grams. a 59, 236 59, 466 53, 655 68, 216 66, 216 55, 074 58, 653 72, 716 59, 285	543.086 60.481
No	Specific gravity.	1.0273	1, 0260 1, 0241 1, 0256 1, 0209 1, 0226 1, 0231 1, 0231 1, 024	1.0233	No.	Specific gravity.	1.0164 1.0219 1.0258 1.0254 1.0254 1.0252 1.0252 1.0252	1.0232
	Volume.	cc. 949	880 1, 925 1, 180 1, 040 1, 060 1, 060 1, 095	8, 220 1, 028		Volume.	a 1, 091 1, 480 1, 000 1, 000 1, 000 930 930 930 1, 400 1, 400 1, 090	9,816
	Period and date.	Entire preservative period: Average	1903—Mar. 12 18 18 19 16 16 17 18 18 19	Total Average		Period and date.	Fore period.  1963—Feb. 19 20 21 22 23 24 24 25 26 27	Total Average

1,0275 66,028 12,152 1,0285 68,231 9,334 1,0266 73,642 14,917 1,008 71,884	4, 510 7.253 269, 765 51, 213 4, 670 1.0270 1.0259 1.0270	1, 120 1, 0236 70, 246 13, 330 1, 240 1, 0209 1, 0229 1, 022 1, 022 1, 023 1, 031 1, 0	5,800         1,0207         265,929         52,046         4,700         1,027           1,450         1,0207         66,732         13,012         1,175         1,027	1, 460 1, 0133 47, 574 8, 761 1, 120 1, 0261 1, 080 1, 0192 50, 803 8, 865 1, 230 1, 0270 1, 080 1, 0200 52, 920 7, 561 1, 010 1, 0270 1, 870 1, 010 1, 0270 1, 870 1, 010 1, 0270 1, 0814	5, 490 1.0155 1.0155 83.220 4,020 1.0050 1.0280	1,317 1,0205 60.960 11,373 1,116 1.0274	620 1,0257 38,038 4,588 730 1,0291 1,	7,109 358.800 61.025 8,415 1.0226 1.0229 7.628 1.052 1.0276
1.0275 66.028 1.0286 78.241 1.0266 73.642 1.0108	1, 128 1, 0263 67, 441	1. 0256 1. 0221 1. 0118 1. 0234	6, 800 1, 450 1, 0207 266, 929 66, 732	1. 0133 1. 0192 1. 0200 1. 0095	1.0155	1.0205	1, 0277 28, 088 1, 0279 42, 850 1, 0210 40, 131 1, 0220 47, 83, 463 1, 0271 62, 452 1, 0104 64, 018	1.0239

a Received preservative till lunch March 5, none thereafter; siek, b No preservative in parts of first and second subperiods; regular after lunch March 6, c Approximate figure in each ease, added to complete the record.

Table XXXVI.—Summary of wrine determinations for Series III for Nos. 1, 3, 4, and 5. [Averages per man per day.]

Period.	Volume.		Specific Total gravity. solids.	Sodium chlorid.
Fore period	cc. 1,018	1,0266	Grams. 65, 533	Grams. 12, 452
sservanve period: First subperiod Second subperiod	1,013	1.0270	66. 033 65. 884 57. 054	10,710
, a	1,064	1.0251	62.990	10.279
After period.	806	1,0256	54.564	7.957

Table XXXVII.—Urine determinations for Series IV.

	a-j	8.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.55	65일	202 285 262 262	1268
	Sodium chlorid.	Grams. 12. 744 10. 292 10. 829 7. 783 4. 350 4. 975 6. 160	61. 210	8, 502 7, 335 6, 462 6, 456	28.755 7.189
No. 10.	Total solids (factor 0.245).	Grams. 67. 350 65. 360 69. 630 59. 284 56. 780 64. 930 57. 880 59. 210	500. 424 62. 553	66. 050 58. 700 56. 860 58. 602	240, 212 60, 053
Ř	Specific gravity.	1,0239 1,0247 1,0222 1,0262 1,0263 1,0261 1,0299 1,0299	1.0268	1.0293 1.0221 1.0283 1.0299	1.0274
	Vol- ume.	66. 1,150 1,280 1,280 770 930 790 790 845	7,765	920 1,085 820 800	3,625
	Sodium chlorid.	Grams. 7. 968 6. 496 7. 468 5. 868 6. 199 6. 370 6. 370 6. 484	51.525 6.441	7.050 7.535 7.778 8.121	30.484
9. 9.	Total solids (factor 0.245).	Grams. 63, 357 63, 600 61, 945 58, 662 62, 170 62, 920 65, 500 61, 120	489.274 61.159	62. 970 61. 090 62. 900 63. 528	250, 488 62, 622
No.	Specific gravity.	1. 0221 1. 0179 1. 0182 1. 0266 1. 0266 1. 0261 1. 0241 1. 0241	1,0214	1. 0257 1. 0182 1. 0164 1. 0205	1.0202
	Vol- ume.	66. 1, 170 1, 450 1, 915 1, 920 940 1, 620 1, 620	9,900	1,000 1,370 1,565 1,265	5,200
	Sodium chlorid.	Grams. 10, 238 10, 238 9, 046 6, 091 7, 509 7, 547 7, 547	60.185	6. 129 8. 080 7. 794 5. 979	27.982 6.996
3. 8.	Total solids (factor 0.245).	Grams. 61. 320 65. 650 62. 452 49. 740 49. 590 67. 640 60. 130	476. 572 59. 572	48, 500 60, 208 64, 638 57, 510	230.856 57.714
No.	Specific gravity.	1, 0206 1, 0229 1, 0260 1, 0282 1, 0283 1, 0268 1, 0268 1, 0268	1.0247	1. 0237 1. 0220 1. 0242 1. 0258	1.0239
	Vol- ume,	26. 1,215 1,170 980 720 800 1,030 1,030	7,960	835 1,130 1,090 1,090	3, 965 991
	Sodium chlorid.	Grams. 4.818 6.707 6.991 10.700 5.930 8.490 7.430 6.369	57.435	9. 704 7. 195 9. 789 6. 822	33, 510 8, 378
No. 7.	Total solids (factor 0.245).	Grams. 29.845 29.845 52.742 45.924 67.944 47.485 53.124 45.474	372. 916 46. 615	60, 774 46, 900 57, 235 49, 104	214, 013 53, 503
Ř	Specific gravity.	1. 0290 1. 0312 1. 0284 1. 0275 1. 0246 1. 0255 1. 0312 1. 0320	1.0287	1. 0318 1. 0307 1. 0320 1. 0334	1.0320
	Vol- ume.	690 690 690 660 660 695 580	5,335	087 087 087 000 000	2,740
	Period and date.	Fore period.  1903—Mar. 20. 22. 22. 24. 24. 25. 25. 26. 27.	Total	First subperiod: 1903—Mar. 28 30	Total Average 685

6.691 5.493 7.652 7.539	27.375 6.844	9, 492 6, 688 8, 478 7, 046 6, 766	38, 470 7, 694	6.336 8.449 7.654 7.594 5.404	35, 437	7.224	3. 820 18. 280 18. 280 4. 522 6. 416 6. 438 6. 438 6. 438
58, 545 44, 432 72, 921 57, 888	233, 786 58, 447	63, 165 51, 360 67, 222 56, 550 56, 305	294.602 58.920	54. 002 69. 118 62. 260 58. 662 45. 160	289, 202 57, 840	58.815	30, 180 48, 780 60, 540 49, 330 56, 710 46, 640 47, 280 407, 860 50, 988
1, 0295 1, 0279 1, 0310 1, 0268	1.0288	1, 0173 1, 0262 1, 0269 1, 0240 1, 0282	1.0245	1, 0279 1, 0237 1, 0165 1, 0210 1, 0148	1.0208	1.0254	1, 0207 1, 0237 1, 0280 1, 0280 1, 0280 1, 0280 1, 0273 1, 0273 1, 0273
810 650 960 880	3,300	1,490 800 1,020 960 815	5,085 1,017	790 1,190 1,540 1,140 1,245	5,905 1,181	995	595 840 1,375 720 880 1,050 770 6,910
6. 271 7. 074 7. 240 10. 478	31.063 7.766	7, 230 6, 993 6, 915 5, 412 8, 750	35, 300 7, 060	6.396 8.204 8.661 7.848	36.770	7, 423	6. 568 6. 307 6. 307 7. 514 7. 514 7. 514 7. 184 7. 185 7. 180
57, 780 62, 215 66, 150 69, 559	255, 704 63, 926	62. 478 64. 220 63. 670 59. 565 71. 980	320, 913 64, 183	65. 620 67. 010 68. 120 54. 220 64. 780	319, 750 63, 950	63,670	59, 750 63, 380 61, 388 57, 586 56, 759 60, 116 60, 127 60, 724
1.0176 1.0234 1.0271 1.0178	1,0215	1.0170 1.0208 1.0208 1.0221 1.0221	1.0203	1.0206 1.0159 1.0164 1.0217 1.0217	1.0180	1.0200	1. 0137 1. 0232 1. 0232 1. 0230 1. 0236 1. 0236 1. 0159 1. 0159
1,340 1,085 1,000 1,595	5,020 1,255	1,500 1,260 1,420 1,100 1,250	6, 530 1, 306	1,300 1,720 1,695 1,020 1,695	7,430	1,343	1,780 2,035 1,080 1,175 990 1,180 1,570 1,180 1,374
8, 925 4, 146 7, 574 8, 720	29.365	6.827 5.970 4.417 8.070 6.224	31.508 6.302	5, 160 6, 944 7, 290 3, 784 3, 704	26.882 5.376	6.504	6. 408 8. 3. 200 9. 3. 200 9. 3. 200 9. 4. 3. 3. 4. 4. 3. 3. 4. 5. 0. 50 4. 8. 2. 8.
62, 820 49, 925 60, 128 61, 090	233, 963 58, 491	53. 690 61. 290 56. 670 61. 740 56. 458	289.848 57.970	51,005 60,820 58,988 39,105 47,040	256, 958 51, 392	56.201	53. 198 45. 520 48. 775 48. 180 56. 692 55. 692 53. 245 50. 338 50. 338 51. 315
1.0243 1.0287 1.0257 1.0211	1.0250	1. 0217 1. 0269 1. 0264 1. 0252 1. 0252	1.0257	1, 0257 1, 0247 1, 0163 1, 0240 1, 0240	1.0230	1,0245	1. 0184 1. 0216 1. 0252 1. 0283 1. 0265 1. 0265 1. 0240 1. 0214
1,055 710 955 1,180	3,900	1,010 930 1,000 1,000	4,640 928	810 1,005 1,455 665 800	4,735	958	1,180 860 7,205 7,205 7,205
7.937							
40,430							
1.0300							
250							
Second subperiod: 550   1903—Apr. 1   550   4   4	Total	Third subperiod: 1903—Apr. 5 5 7 9	Total	Fourth subperied: 1903—Apr. 10 11 12 13	Total.	Entire preservative period:	### After period.  1908—Apr. 15 16 17 18 19 20 20 21 21 Total

# ${\it TABLE~XXXVII.-Urine~determinations~for~Series~IV--Continued.}$

		N/	o. 11.		<del></del>	N/	o. 12.	
		110				111		
Period and date.	Vol- ume.	Specific gravity.	Total solids (factor 0.245).	Sodium chlorid.	Vol- ume.	Specific gravity.	Total solids (factor 0.245).	Sodium chlorid.
Fore period (excluded).  1903—Mar. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27.	cc. 1,380 1,310 1,835 1,020 1,405 1,420 1,255 1,240	1. 0146 1. 0167 1. 0130 1. 0206 1. 0158 1. 0173 1. 0162 1. 0197	Grams. 49. 375 53. 605 58. 440 51. 480 54. 050 60. 198 49. 810 59. 858	Grams. 6. 983 6. 628 6. 257 5. 161 4. 651 6. 092 5. 748 7. 478	cc. 1,130 1,150 1,675 1,140 1,365 990 1,710 1,145	1. 0213 1. 0249 1. 0146 1. 0244 1. 0181 1. 0239 1. 0158 1. 0216	Grams. 58. 963 70.160 59. 930 68. 150 60. 540 57. 980 66. 190 60. 625	Grams. 11. 313 12. 524 8. 325 10. 420 11. 944 10. 485 11. 817 10. 638
TotalAverage	$10,865 \\ 1,358$	1.0167	436.816 54.602	48. 998 6. 125	10,305 1,288	1.0206	502.538 62.817	87.466 10.933
Preservative period (excluded).								
First subperiod: 1903—Mar. 28. 29. 30. 31.	1,445 1,400 815	1.0158 1.0171 1.0192	55, 938 58, 650 38, 340	7.803 7.910 4.401	940 960 905 a 935	1. 0256 1. 0262 1. 0261	58. 958 61. 630 57. 587 a 59. 392	9. 043 9. 676 9. 932 a 9. 550
Total					3,740 935	1.0259	237. 567 59. 392	38. 201 9. 550
Fore period.  1903—Mar. 31	970 360 840 925	1.0144 1.0306 1.0188 1.0184	34. 220 26. 995 38. 700 41. 708	2.842 1.123 1.932 2.803	760 1,220 1,890	1. 0251 1. 0198 1. 0144	46. 735 59. 180 66. 679	7. 168 12. 334 14. 988
TotalAverage	3,095 774	1.0206	141.623 35.406	8.700 2.175	3,870 1,290	1.0198	172.594 57.531	34. 490 11. 497
Preservative period.  1903—Mar. 4	1, 400 1, 610 1, 355 920	1. 0154 1. 0144 1. 0233 1. 0191 1. 0172 1. 0189 1. 0210 1. 0160 1. 0134 1. 0177 1. 0236	54, 900 57, 158 45, 680 53, 345 47, 200 47, 230 53, 780 54, 880 52, 900 58, 763 53, 202	6. 024 6. 318 4. 752 5. 438 5. 018 4. 865 4. 327 5. 726 5. 023 4. 959 3. 956	1,500 1,210 980 1,070 1,250 1,245 1,260 1,085 1,555	1,0195 1,0226 1,0233 1,0249 1,0212 1,0162 1,0202 1,0224 1,0182	71, 670 67, 000 55, 959 65, 280 64, 930 49, 415 62, 360 59, 545 69, 340	15. 160 13. 287 9. 663 10. 093 11. 300 7. 954 10. 232 9. 332 15. 038
Total	13, 485 1, 226	1.0182	579. 038 52. 640	56.406 5.128	$11,155 \\ 1,239$	1.0209	565. 499 62. 833	102. 099 11. 344
After period.  1903—Mar. 15	1, 195 1, 115 1, 000 815 1, 005 900 1, 150 1, 200 8, 380 1, 048	1.0169 1.0166 1.0195 1.0257 1.0207 1.0225 1.0195 1.0182	49. 485 45. 350 47. 775 51. 320 50. 960 49. 617 54. 948 53. 508 402. 963 50. 370	5. 967 4. 182 3. 610 4. 360 5. 869 5. 778 5. 209 6. 540 40. 615 5. 077	1,045 900 650 900 1,095 1,345 1,670 955 8,560 1,070	1, 0160 1, 0237 1, 0246 1, 0248 1, 0232 1, 0168 1, 0132 1, 0223	40. 965 52. 263 39. 170 54. 684 62. 240 55. 360 54. 008 52. 165 410. 915 51. 364	7. 012 7. 138 5. 564 9. 009 13. 514 10. 854 9. 101 7. 057 69. 249 8. 656

a Average in each case, added to complete the record.

## Table XXXVIII.—Summary of urine determinations for Series IV.

## [Averages per man per day.]

## THREE MEN.

Period.	Volume.	Specific gravity.	Total solids.	Sodium ehlorid.
Fore period	1,084 1,205 1,099	Grams. 1.0244 1.0238 1.0251 1.0235 1.0206	Grams. 61.095 60.130 60.288 60.358 57.728	Grams. 7, 205 7, 269 7, 317 7, 019 6, 606 7, 026
After period for entire preservative period  TWO MEN.	1,046	1.0225	54, 541	6.163
Fore period Preservative period	1, 032 1, 232 1, 059	1. 0202 1. 0196 1. 0203	46, 469 57, 737 50, 867	6, 836 8, 236 6, 867
FIVE MEN.	,			
Fore period	1,032 963	1. 0247 1. 0259	58. 543 58. 657	7. 946 7. 947

Table XXXIX.—Urine determinations for Series V.

		ms. 7. 526 7. 148 5. 895	903 576	358 5514 5514 5514 5514 6671 671 648 889	6. 906	7.7.703 7.056 7.056 6.970 8.808 3.861
	Sodium chlorid.	Gre	24. 903 6. 226			
. 3.	Total solids (factor 0.245).	Grams. 52. 861 37. 318 53. 469 50. 505 60. 505 52. 577 48. 829	404, 504 50, 563	52. 871 43. 389 45. 396 49. 936 50. 568 50. 568 56. 337 55. 448 55. 448	628. 748 52. 396	57. 212 50. 642 56. 522 54. 004 52. 896 50. 446 40. 134
No.	Specific gravity.	1, 0248 1, 0238 1, 0238 1, 0260 1, 0260 1, 0309 1, 0290 1, 0290	1.0264	1. 0260 1. 0258 1. 0258 1. 0246 1. 0246 1. 0246 1. 0246 1. 0256 1. 0256 1. 0256 1. 0256 1. 0256 1. 0256 1. 0256	1.0229	1. 0278 1. 0265 1. 0273 1. 0279 1. 0254 1. 0290 1. 0315
	Volume.	66. 870 640 880 790 645 740 735	6,280	88 720 720 720 730 730 730 850 850 850 850 850 850 850 850 850 85	10, 107	840 780 780 780 710 710 780 780
,	Sodium chlorid.	Grams. 6. 920 6. 601 8. 945 3. 487	20.953 5.238	5, 207 6, 631 6, 631 6, 633 8, 967 8, 967 6, 749 7, 862 5, 401	73, 297	5. 762 5. 008 7. 008 7. 000 7.
2.	Total solids (factor 0.245).	Grams, 57, 624 52, 610 52, 022 52, 741 55, 876 54, 481 54, 029	427.153 53.394	54, 242 56, 558 56, 558 56, 558 56, 558 66, 558 66, 558 67, 578 68, 518 68, 51	625, 285 52, 107	54. 830 47. 800 52. 528 51. 312 46. 475 46. 935 45. 423
No.	Specific gravity.	1, 0280 1, 0244 1, 0234 1, 0234 1, 0276 1, 0329 1, 0329 1, 0329	1.0284	1, 0270 1, 0280 1, 0285 1, 0285 1, 0285 1, 0317 1, 0287 1, 0277 1, 0277 1, 0277 1, 0277 1, 0277 1, 0277	1.0281	1, 0322 1, 0289 1, 0268 1, 0277 1, 0297 1, 0264 1, 0309
	Volume.	880 880 789 789 695 745	6,220	820 725 725 725 725 725 725 725 725 725 725	9,175	695 675 670 645 645 645 690 690
	Sodium chlorid.	Grams. 7 645 7 830 7 224 5 358	27.557	7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7	97.518 8.126	7. 726 7. 992 6. 952 7. 663 6. 460 8. 060 7. 344 6. 631
1.	Total solids (factor 0.245).	Grams. a 60.830 63.386 61.163 59.160 59.856 59.991 65.464	486.641	62. 739 63. 284 75. 029 60. 776 60. 776 77. 163 64. 876 65. 317 56. 317 57. 163 65. 317 58. 598 65. 317	748.818 62.402	62, 453 58, 212 53, 420 60, 000 56, 419 63, 107 58, 388 59, 686
No. 1.	Specific gravity.	1.0294 1.0267 1.0284 1.0284 1.0308 1.0334 1.0335	1.0297	1,0291 1,0287 1,0287 1,0310 1,0310 1,0310 1,0311 1,0311 1,0311 1,0311 1,0311 1,0311	1.0311	1, 0293 1, 0297 1, 0276 1, 0310 1, 0318 1, 0318 1, 0331
	Volume.	26. 860 835 835 850 735 735 760 760	6,740	88888888888888888888888888888888888888	9,855	870 800 790 790 720 810 720 724 745
	Period and date.	1903—Apr. 24  25 26 27 27 28 28 28 29 29 May 1	Total.	Preservative period.  1903—May 2. 1903—May 2. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11.	Total Average.	Second subperiod: 1903—May 14. 16. 16. 17. 18. 20. 21.

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b No preservative administered to No. 2 after June 11.

a Average added to complete the record.

					•		
	Sodium chlorid.	Grams. 7, 920 6, 012 7, 794 7, 794 7, 346 10, 000 6, 478 6, 199	57.671		Sodium chlorid.	Grams. 5. 357 5. 389 5. 639 5. 669	22.054 5.514
3.	Total solids (factor 0.245).	Grans. 57, 565 57, 565 59, 819 54, 121 53, 684 67, 801 55, 158 54, 237	508, 940 56, 549	No. 6.	Total solids (factor 0.245).	Grams. 38, 495 45, 455 48, 090 42, 210 47, 757 47, 195 49, 470 45, 510	364. 182 45. 523
No.	Specific gravity.	1. 0267 1. 0256 1. 0224 1. 0255 1. 0257 1. 0274 1. 0274	1.0260	No	Specific gravity.	1. 0291 1. 0259 1. 0260 1. 0261 1. 0302 1. 0301 1. 0318 1. 0318	1.0288
	Volume.	880 880 880 880 891 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,010 8,010 8,040 8,040 8,040	Volume.	665 755 665 660 640 640 645	5,180 648		
	Sodium chlorid.	Grams. 6.612 6.612 5.400 5.467 4.664 5.786 9.982 7.088 7.520	61.061		Sodium chlorid.	Grams. 5. 439 6. 992 5. 649 3. 859	21, 939 5, 485
.2.	Total solids (factor 0.245).	Grans. 48.811 42.728 44.009 46.571 49.050 55.906 57.470 60.051 54.029	448.619 49.847	. 5.	Total solids (factor 0.245).	Grams, 64, 896 62, 666 61, 615 63, 181 59, 976 66, 160 68, 776	513, 285 64, 161
No.	Specific gravity.	1. 0229 1. 0218 1. 0218 1. 0253 1. 0282 1. 0184 1. 0205 1. 0254	1.0234	No.	Specific gravity.	1, 0301 1, 0294 1, 0294 1, 0307 1, 0314 1, 0319 1, 0319	1.0303
	Volume.	26. 870 870 710 880 710 710 710 710 845 845 845	7,965		Volume,	66. 880 870 1, 010 840 765 860 880 850	6,955
	Sodium chlorid.	Grams. 6.992 7.350 9.811 5.852 7.7960 7.1733 7.1738 8.148 8.577	69, 605		Sodium chlorid.	Grams. 5, 759 5, 502 11, 232	27.895 6.974
No. 1.	Total solids (factor 0.245).	Grams, 60,000 54,383 62,196 57,722 59,780 60,143 62,563 62,108	536. 730 59. 637	4.	Total solids (factor 0.245).	Grams. 52, 900 52, 260 45, 506 55, 360 65, 380 65, 890	423. 749 52. 969
No	Specific gravity.	1. 0310 1. 0302 1. 0304 1. 0304 1. 0305 1. 0319 1. 0323 1. 0304 1. 0304	1.0308	No. 4.	Specific gravity.	1. 0254 1. 0254 1. 0251 1. 0251 1. 0279 1. 0278 1. 0258 1. 0258	1.0241
	Volume.	66. 790 735 735 760 760 760 760 840 846	7,105		Volume.	66. 850 840 740 855 855 820 2, 820	7,910
	Period and date.	1908—June 21.  1908—June 21.  22.  23.  24.  25.  26.  27.  28.  29.	Total. Average		Period and date.	1903—April 24 25 26 27 27 28 29 30 May 1	Total Average.

	6,928 6,738 7,738	80, 391 6, 699	66 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	5.855
_	51.680 50.530 47.310 42.310 50.100 50.100 44.555 45.855 46.855 46.855 51.730	580, 552 48, 379	55 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	47.994
_	1, 0287 1, 0280 1, 0286 1, 0296 1, 0298 1, 0311 1, 0300 1, 0300 1, 0300 1, 0300	1,0291	1.0209 1.0249 1.0249 1.0280 1.0280 1.0280 1.0280 1.0280 1.0280 1.0280 1.0280 1.0280 1.0261 1.0261 1.0272 1.0272 1.0272 1.0274 1.	1.0255
	66666688888888888888888888888888888888	8, 165 680	25	774
_	0.861 10.861 10.861 17.7777 17.777 17.777 17.777 17.777 17.777 17.777 17.777 17.777 17.777 17.777 1	99, 721 8, 310	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	7.193
_	62.95 63.21 63.21 63.21 63.22 63.23 63.23 63.63 63.63 61.82 61.82 61.82 61.82	772, 260	25. 28. 28. 28. 28. 28. 28. 28. 28. 28. 28	61,711
_	1. 0265 1. 0238 1. 0238 1. 0306 1. 0310 1. 0239 1. 0239 1. 0238 1. 0330 1. 0300	1.0293	1. 0808 1. 0819 1. 0830 1. 0830 1. 0830 1. 0831 1. 0830 1. 0820 1. 0830 1. 083	1.0298
	28.88.88.88.88.88.88.88.88.88.88.88.88.8	10,825	8.60 8.70 8.20 8.20 8.20 8.20 8.20 8.20 8.20 8.2	10, 920
_	0.9 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	96.697 8.058	13. 005 7. 450 7. 450 7. 450 7. 450 7. 560 7. 560 7. 560 7. 560 7. 560 7. 560 7. 560 7. 560 7. 560 7. 560 8. 7. 756 8.	
	5.50 130 15.50 15.	645, 925 53, 827	76, 716, 716, 716, 716, 716, 716, 716, 7	
-	1.0218 1.0224 1.0234 1.0236 1.0236 1.0259 1.0259 1.0259 1.0259 1.0259	1.0241	1,0202 1,0247 1,0240 1,0280 1,0286 1,	
_	94-1-1-28-28-88-88-88-88-88-88-88-88-88-88-88-	11,725	25.50 25.50	
Preservative period.	Pirst subported: 1908—Nay 2 4 5 6 6 7 7 10 10 10	Total. Average	Fecond subperiod:  1903—May 14 15 16 17 18 19 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	Average

Table XXXIX.—Urine determinations for Series V—Continued.

	Sodium chlorid.	6770378. 11.151. 15.108. 11.151. 13.5.572. 18.5.572. 18.5.586. 18.6.586. 18.		5.879	4, 221 4, 550 4, 120 2, 282 2, 283 4, 653 4, 205 6, 020 7, 000 5, 871	42, 922
6.	Total solids (factor 0.245).	67 cms. 40, 5230 40, 5230 40, 5230 51, 465 51, 465 64, 175 66, 295 65, 475 65, 395 65,	624. 076 44. 577	47.139	45.305 44.590 44.645 37.456 45.845 45.370 49.224 50.596 41.775	398, 911 44, 323
No.	Specific gravity.	1, 0204 1, 0230 1, 0230 1, 0234 1, 0234 1, 0234 1, 0245 1, 0245 1, 0245 1, 0256 1, 0256 1, 0256 1, 0256 1, 0256 1, 0266 1, 0266 1, 0266 1, 0266 1, 0266 1, 0266 1, 0266		1.0271	1, 0276 1, 0260 1, 0270 1, 0278 1, 0266 1, 0270 1, 0287 1, 0287	1.0277
	Volume.	26. 24. 25. 25. 26. 26. 26. 26. 26. 26. 26. 26. 26. 26		716	670 700 690 705 705 700 700 700	5,885
	Sodium chlorid.	Grans 6.743. 7.738. 10.386. 10.386. 10.386. 10.386. 8.256. 8.256. 8.3100. 8.118.	106.958	7.651	8 267 6.004 9.360 7.966 7.957 7.106 7.724	68.900 7.656
5.	Total solids (factor 0.245).	67 ams. 65 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56	869.307 62.093	62, 783	64.518 51.764 65.386 56.602 64.107 54.568 65.631 60.282	541.883 60.209
No.	Specific gravity.	1,0270 1,0303 1,0303 1,0306 1,0310 1,0317 1,0297 1,0297 1,0291 1,0296 1,0296 1,0296 1,0296 1,0296 1,0296 1,0296 1,0296 1,0296	1.0302	1.0303	1, 0266 1, 0278 1, 0278 1, 0306 1, 0304 1, 0317 1, 0317 1, 0296	1.0289
	Volume.	65. 775. 775. 785. 885. 885. 740. 885. 885. 885. 885. 885. 885. 885. 88	11,795	854	990 125 125 125 125 126 126 126 126 126 126 126 126 126 126	7,685
	Sodium chlorid.	Grams.				
+	Total solids (factor 0.245).	Grams.				
No. 4.	Specific gravity.					
	Volume.	000				
	Period and date.	Preservative period—Continued. Fourth subperiod: 1903—June 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 14 15 16 17 17 19	Total Average	Entire preservative period: Average	1903—June 21 1903—June 21 22 24 25 26 26 27 27 29 29 27	Total Average

Table XL.—Summary of wrine determinations for Series V for Nos. 1, 3, and 5.

[Averages per man per day.]

Period.	Volume.	Specific gravity.	Total solids.	Sodium ehlorid.
Fore period	cc. 832	1.0288	Grams, 58, 518	Grams. 6, 20
Freservative period First subperiod Second subperiod Third subperiod	855 813	1.0278 1.0295 1.0289	59.718 58.248 58.494	7.78 7.170 7.290
Fourth subperiod	825	1.0286	57.164	6, 95
Average for entire preservative periodAfter period.	831 845	1.0287 1.0286	58, 406 58, 798	7.30 7.53

#### TRACES OF ALBUMIN.

In no instance was the quantity of albumin in the urine sufficient to excite suspicion of a state of disease. There were, however, in some eases minute traces of albuminous particles, responding to the ordinary reactions, which should be noted. For convenience of illustration the presence of these minute quantities is represented graphically.

In the first series the tests for these traces of albumin were not regularly made; therefore the first series of observations is excluded from the comparison. In the succeeding series a comparison has been made of all the members of each series who completed the entire course of observation. Those who went through partially or were incapacitated by illness or otherwise from completing the course are excluded. A graphic representation is made of these traces of albumin, based upon the strength of the reaction ascertained, for in no case was there a quantity sufficient to be measured with any accuracy quantitatively. The amount of albumin present is expressed according to the following scale: a, Very minute trace; b, minute trace; c, trace; d, strong trace; e, small quantity: f, considerable quantity. (See fig. 8.) The data represent the mean for all men of each series completing the entire course, namely, one in Series II, three in Series III, two in Series IV, and four in Series V. The lines at the bottom of the chart represent the mean results of Series II, III, IV, and V combined. The dotted line in each case shows the daily variations, and the continuous line shows the mean quantity for the whole of the period.

In Series II a slight increase in the quantity of the albumin in the urine under the influence of the preservative is shown, and this increase is continued in a marked manner in the after period until near its close, when the quantity returns again to the normal or even below. In Series III there is likewise a marked increase in the quantity of albumin in the urine during the administration of the preservative, but a decrease during the after period, which brings the amount down almost to the normal for the fore period. The same phenomena are shown in Series IV, but not to the same extent, the quantity of albu-

min remaining almost the same throughout the three periods, being, however, slightly greater in the preservative period than in the fore and after periods. In the fifth series there is also a marked increase in the quantity of albumin during the preservative period and a very slight increase over this quantity in the after period. The broken line in this series represents periods of five days, this condensation being necessary in order to bring it into direct comparison with other periods, which extend over a much shorter time.

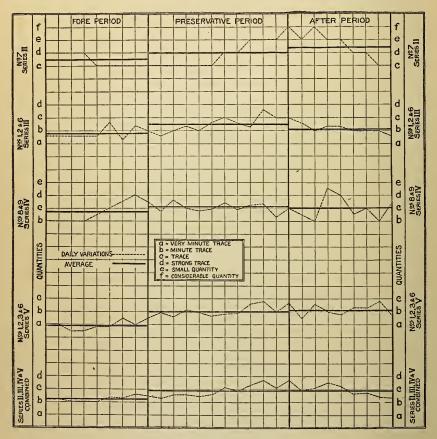


Fig. 8.—Albumin in urine.

When all these expressions are combined into one it is shown that the general influence of the preservative was to increase the traces of albumin in the urine, and this increase was maintained in the same magnitude during the after period. These data are highly interesting, showing, as they do with reasonable certainty, a very slight tendency on the part of boric acid and borax to increase the traces of albumin in the urine.

#### MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Microscopical examinations of the urine were made for the following substances:

- (1) Uric acid crystals.
- (2) Urates.
- (3) Oxalate of lime.
- (4) Phosphates:
  - (a) Crystalline phosphates.
  - (b) Amorphous phosphates.
- (5) Epithelium cells of all kinds.
- (6) Leucocytes.
- (7) Red blood cells.
- (8) Casts:
  - (a) Hyaline.
  - (b) Finely granular.
  - (c) Coarsely granular.
  - (d) Epithelial.
  - (e) Other forms.
- (9) Mucous cylindroids.
- (10) Mucous strands.

The data relative to these examinations are contained in the tabular statement given herewith. (Tables XLI-XLIV, pp. 207-211). The relative abundance of the various bodies is represented as follows: None, 0; very few, 1; few, 2; fairly abundant, 3; abundant, 4; extremely abundant, 5.

#### Series II.

Uric acid crystals.—This examination was not instituted until after the close of the first series, and the first test was made during the second series, three days after the close of the fore period. The second examination was made on February 20, near the close of the supplemental preservative period. In no instance were uric acid crystals found.

Urates.—A similar examination was made for urates, with the same result.

Oxalate of lime.—The urine was also examined at the same time for crystals of oxalate of lime. In the urine of No. 8 a considerable number of crystals was found during both periods. In the case of No. 9 a very few crystals were found during the second period. In the case of No. 11 crystals of oxalate of lime occurred during the first period, but none during the second, and the same is true in the case of No. 12, only the crystals were less abundant.

Crystalline phosphates.—No crystalline phosphates were found in any of the samples at either period of examination.

Amorphous phosphates.—Amorphous phosphates were found to be abundant in the urine of No. 8 during the second period of observation, but in no other case did they occur.

Epithelium cells.—These bodies were found in all samples during both periods of examination. They were more abundant during the second period than the first.

Leucocytes.—Leucocytes were found in all samples during both periods. There is scarcely any difference in the relative abundance of these bodies during the two periods of observation except in the case of No. 8, where there was an increase in the number during the second period.

Red blood cells.—Red blood cells were absent in all cases, except in the case of No. 8 during the second period, when some of these bodies

were found.

Hyaline casts.—Hyaline casts were found in two instances during the first examination, namely, in the cases of Nos. 10 and 12, and in all of the samples during the second period of observation, being fairly abundant in the case of No. 7. In the case of No. 10 there was a diminution in the number found as compared with the first period.

Finely granular casts.—These were present in two instances in the first examination, namely, Nos. 10 and 12, and also in two instances during the second period, namely, Nos. 9 and 12, the number increasing in the case of No. 12.

Coarsely granular casts.—These were found in only one instance in the first period, namely, that of No. 12, and during the second period of examination once in the case of No. 9.

Epithelial casts.—Epithelial casts were entirely absent in all cases during the first examination and occurred only in the case of No. 12 during the second.

Other forms of casts.—Forms of casts which appeared to be hyaline pus casts were found in the case of No. 12 during the first examination, but had disappeared at the time of the second examination.

Mucous cylindroids.—Mucous cylindroids were present in all instances during both the first and second examinations. They were somewhat more abundant during the second examination in the case of No. 8 and less abundant in the case of No. 10. In the other cases the relative abundance during the two periods was unchanged.

Mucous strands.—These bodies were present in all cases during both examinations. During the first examination they were abundant in the case of No. 7 and extremely abundant in the case of No. 9. During the second examination they were extremely abundant in the cases of Nos. 7 and 8. The strands increased in abundance at the period of the second examination in the cases of Nos. 7, 8, 10, and 12. They diminished in abundance in the second examination in the case of No. 9 and remained unchanged in the case of No. 11.

The above data show that very little change in the relative abundance of the various bodies mentioned occurred between the time of the first and second examinations. There is shown, however, a slight tend-

ency to increase in the number of these bodies at the period of the second examination. Disturbances which took place in the health of the members of the series, due to grippe and other diseases, render any discussion of this relative abundance in connection with the administration of the preservative impracticable.

## Series III.

Four examinations were made for these bodies in the urine during the third series. The first examination was made on February 19 and 20, at the beginning of the fore period; the second examination was made on March 12, at the end of the preservative period; the third examination was made on March 17, during the after period, and the final examination was made on March 20, at the end of the after period. (See Table XLII, p. 208.)

Uric-acid crystals.—During the fore period no uric-acid crystals are found in any instance. The same is true of the preservative period. In the after period uric-acid crystals occur in the cases of Nos. 1 and 2, and in the case of No. 2 these crystals are fairly abundant at the close of the after period.

Urates.—No urates are found in any of the samples during any of the periods.

Oxalate of lime.—Crystals of oxalate of lime are fairly abundant in the case of No. 3 in the fore period, diminishing slightly in the preservative period. They are again fairly abundant in the first examination of the after period and extremely abundant in the final examination of the after period. In the case of No. 6 no crystals of oxalate of lime are found in the fore period. They appear in the preservative period, there are a few in the first examination of the after period, and an abundance in the second examination of the after period. In the case of No. 4 oxalate of lime crystals are found only during the first examination of the after period. In the case of No. 5 these bodies are found only in the second examination of the after period. In the cases of Nos. 1 and 2 oxalate of lime crystals are not found at any period.

Crystalline phosphates.—No crystalline phosphates are found in any instance except in the case of No. 5, where a very few occur during the last examination of the after period.

Epithelium cells.—These are found throughout the examinations in all cases. In the fore period they are fairly abundant in the case of No. 6. In the preservative period they become abundant in the case of No. 2 and fairly abundant in the case of No. 6. In the first examination of the after period they are abundant in the cases of Nos. 2 and 6. In the second examination of the after period they are fairly abundant in the cases of Nos. 2 and 6. No examination was made in the case of No. 4 during the preservative period.

Leucocytes. These bodies appear in all instances at every examina-

tion. They are fairly abundant in the fore period in the case of No. 6 and also in the last examination of the after period. In other cases they occur in small numbers or in the quantity represented by 2. No examination was made for leucocytes in the case of No. 4 during the preservative period.

Red blood cells.—These are absent in all cases during all the periods. Hyaline casts.—These are present in all instances during the whole examination except in the case of No. 1, where none is present at the examination of the preservative period and the first examination of the after period. The casts are fairly abundant in the case of No. 5 at the first examination of the after period and in the case of No. 6 at the last examination of the after period. In most instances they are either few or fairly abundant, as indicated by the figures in the tables.

Finely granular casts.—These are present in all instances except in the case of No. 1 in the preservative period and the first examination of the after period, in the case of No. 2 during the fore period and last examination of the after period, and in the case of No. 4 during the fore period. No examination was made in the case of No. 4 for the preservative period. These casts are fairly abundant in the case of No. 3 during the first and second examinations, in the case of No. 5 during the third examination, and in the case of No. 6 during the fourth examination, and abundant in the case of No. 3 at the fourth examination.

Coarsely granular casts.—These are found to be present in about half the samples examined. They are fairly abundant in the case of No. 3 at the first and fourth examinations and in No. 6 at the fourth examination.

Epithelial casts.—These are found only in the case of No. 3 at the first and fourth examinations.

Other forms of casts.—None of these is found in any instance.

Mucous cylindroids.—These are present in nearly all cases. They are fairly abundant in the case of No. 1 at the first and fourth examinations; in the case of No. 2 in the first, third, and fourth examinations, and abundant in the second examination and in the case of No. 6 at the second and third examinations. They are extremely abundant in the case of No. 6 at the first and fourth examinations. They are not found in the case of No. 1 at the second examination or in the case of No. 5 at the third. No test was made of the sample from No. 4 at the second examination.

Mucous strands.—These are present in all cases. They are fairly abundant in the case of No. 1 and No. 3 at the third examination. They are abundant in the case of No. 1 at the second and fourth; in the case of No. 2 at the first, second, and fourth; in the case of No. 3 at the first and second; in the case of No. 4 at the first, third, and fourth; in the case of No. 5 at the second, third, and fourth, and in the case of No. 6 at the second and third examinations. They are extremely

abundant in the case of No. 1 at the first, No. 5 at the first, and No. 6 at the first and fourth examinations.

A study of the data above given, as a whole, fails to reveal any distinct connection between the relative abundance of the bodies looked for and the administration of the preservative.

## SERIES IV.

Five examinations were made during the fourth series—one during the fore period, three during the preservative period, and one for the after period. (See Table XLIII, p. 209.)

Uric-acid crystals. - No crystals of uric acid are found in any instance

in the examinations of the urine during the fourth series.

Urates.—No urates are found in any of the examinations of the fourth series.

Oxalate of lime.—Crystals of oxalate of lime are found in numerous instances. They are fairly abundant in the cases of Nos. 8, 11, and 12. They are abundant in the first examination of No. 8 and the last examination of No. 11. They occur with more or less irregularity in abundance in the other instances in so far as the examinations were completed. In many cases during this series the examinations were not complete because of illness or other irregularities of the subjects. Where examinations were not made the fact is indicated in the table by a blank.

Crystalline phosphates.—These are found only in two instances, and then at the last examination in the cases of Nos. 8 and 9.

Epithelium cells.—These are found in all cases, a few in most instances, fairly abundant in one instance in No. 9 and in one instance in No. 12, and abundant in the first examination of No. 12.

Leucocytes.—These are found in all instances, fairly abundant in three cases in No. 8 and in two cases in No. 12, abundant in the case of the first and last examinations of No. 12, and extremely abundant in the two examinations made of No. 7.

Red blood cells.—These bodies are not found in any instance.

Hyaline casts.—These bodies are found in most instances, but are fairly abundant only in the last examination of No. 10.

Finely granular casts.—These also are found in most instances, but are not quite so constant as in the preceding case. They are fairly abundant only in one instance, namely, the next to the last examination of No. 8.

Coarsely granular casts.—These are found in about one-third of the samples examined. They are abundant in the next to the last examination of No. 8, while in all other cases where they occur they are very few in number.

Epithelial casts.—These are not found in any instance.

Other forms of casts.—No other forms of casts are found in any instance.

Mucous cylindroids.—These are found in every instance, and they are fairly abundant in the first examination of No. 8, in the fourth examination of No. 9, in the first, second, and third examinations of No. 10, in the fourth examination of No. 11, and in the third examination of No. 12. They are abundant in the second examination of No. 7, in the second and fourth examinations of No. 8, in the first and second examinations of No. 9, and in the fifth examination of No. 12.

Mucous strands.—These are found also in every instance. They are fairly abundant in the second and third examinations of No. 10, in the fourth examination of No. 11, and in the second and fourth examinations of No. 12. They are abundant in the first and second examinations of No. 7, in the first, second, and fourth examinations of No. 8, in the first and fourth examinations of No. 9, and in the first and third examinations of No. 12. They are extremely abundant in the second examination of No. 9 and in the fifth examination of No. 12.

A general summary of the above data, while giving interesting information in regard to the occurrence of these microscopical bodies in the urine, fails to reveal any definite connection between the abundance of the occurrence and the influence of the preservative administered.

## SERIES V.

Ten examinations were made for the bodies under discussion during the fifth series—one during the fore period, eight during the preservative period, and one for the after period. (See Table XLIV, p. 210.)

Uric-acid crystals.—No crystals of uric acid are found in the cases of Nos. 4 and 6. No. 4, however, left the city before the end of the period. The crystals are found only once in the cases of No. 3 and No. 5, and then only a very few are present. They occur quite frequently in the case of No. 1 and at the last examination are abundant. They also appear quite frequently in the case of No. 2 during the preservative period, but at no other time. These data show a slight tendency on the part of the preservative to increase the number of uric-acid crystals, although the greatest number was found in the case of No. 1 in the after period.

Urates.—Urates are found only in the case of No. 2, and that about the middle of the preservative period. They are fairly abundant at that time, but rapidly disappear. There may possibly be some connection between their appearance and the administration of the preservative, but it is not very strongly brought out.

Oxalate of lime.—Oxalate of lime crystals are found in every sample except one in the cases of Nos. 1 and 3. They become abundant in the case of No. 3 toward the end of the preservative period and during the after period. They occur irregularly in the case of No. 1. The crystals are found at first in the case of No. 2, but disappear after

the first examination of the preservative period. In the case of No. 5 they occur in the fore period, disappear in the first examination of the preservative period, reappear in the third and fourth examinations, and then disappear until the final examination. They are fairly abundant in the case of No. 6 in the fore period, disappear at the second examination of the preservative period, reappear at the third and fourth examinations of the preservative period, and then disappear until the after period. The influence of the preservative, if any, in this case seems to be irregular. It appears to have some influence in increasing the oxalate of lime crystals in the case of No. 3 and decreasing them in the case of No. 2, while its influence is irregular in the other instances. These data do not afford any basis for a definite conclusion.

Crystalline phosphates.—No phosphates are found in the cases of Nos. 1 and 6. In the case of No. 2 they are found in the fore period and after period, but do not occur in the preservative period. In the case of No. 3 they are found irregularly in the fore and preservative periods. They also occur irregularly in the case of No. 4. In the case of No. 5 the preservative seems to have had an influence in producing crystalline phosphates, since the only occurrence thereof is in the preservative period, and at one time they occur in abundance. They, however, immediately disappear and are not found again. The data, therefore, are not conclusive in this case of any definite action of the preservative in influencing the number of crystalline phosphates.

Amorphous phosphates.—These are not found at all in the cases of Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, and 6. They occur in abundance in the fore period in the case of No. 3, in very great abundance in the first preservative period, disappear for a time, and then recur in one instance, after which they are not found again. The preservative appears to have had an influence in diminishing the amount of amorphous phosphates appearing in the case of No. 3.

Epithelium cells.—These appear regularly in all cases. In the case of No. 1 they are more abundant during the preservative period. In the case of No. 2 there seems to be no definite relation between the administration of the preservative and the variations in the number of epithelium cells, and the same is true of Nos. 3, 4, 5, and 6. The data therefore show in the case of No. 1 only, a definite influence on the part of the preservative, and this influence might perhaps be attributed to some other cause.

Leucocytes.—These bodies are found in all cases. In the cases of Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 they appear to be more numerous during the preservative period, while in the case of No. 5 there is no definite basis for drawing any conclusion. In general, the data seem to show a slight influence of the preservative in increasing the number of leucocytes.

Red blood cells.—Red blood cells are found in only two instances, in neither case abundant.

Hyaline casts.—These bodies are found in nearly every instance. In the cases of Nos. 1 and 2 they appear to be more frequent during the preservative period. In the case of No. 3 there is no definite relation evident, and the same is true of No. 5. In the case of No. 6 there seems to be a diminution in the number of hyaline casts during the latter part of the preservative period and a considerable increase during the after period. In this case also the data are not conclusive. The preservative appears to increase the number of casts in some instances and diminish them in others.

Finely granular casts.—These bodies are also found in most cases. In the case of No. 1 there is an apparent increase in the number during the preservative period. This is also true of No. 2, although in the latter part of the preservative period these casts disappear altogether. In the case of No. 3 the casts do not appear to be influenced by the administration of the preservative, and the same is true of No. 5, while in the case of No. 6 there is apparently a larger number during the fore and after periods than during the preservative period. Here again the data are not conclusive. Apparently the preservative tends to increase the number of casts in some instances and diminish them in others or to have no influence at all.

Coarsely granular casts.—These are found in the majority of samples under examination. In the case of No. 1 the larger number was found during the administration of the preservative. This is true also in a marked degree in the case of No. 2. In the case of No. 3 there seems to be no effect produced by the preservative on the number of casts. In the case of No. 5 none is found during the fore and after periods, and in three instances during the preservative period none is found. In the case of No. 6 none is found during the fore period; casts are found five times out of eight during the preservative period, and they are also found in the after period. Here again the data are not conclusive, the preservative appearing to increase the number of casts in some cases and to have no effect whatever or a tendency to diminish the number in other cases.

Epithelial casts.—These are not found in any case except that of No. 6, where they are found once at the beginning of the preservative period and once in the after period.

Other forms of casts.—No other forms of casts than those above mentioned are found, except in one instance in the after period in the case of No. 6.

Mucous cylindroids.—These are found in all cases, but the inspection of the data does not reveal any apparent effect of the preservative in either increasing or decreasing the number present. They are abundant in four examinations of No. 1, one of No. 4, five of No. 5, and two of No. 6. They are extremely abundant in three of the examinations of No. 6 and one of No. 5. These variations in numbers in the case of No. 6 may seem to be connected with the use of the preservative, but the relation is not distinctly marked.

Mucous strands.—These are found also in all cases. They are especially abundant in the case of Nos. 1, 5, and 6. Their relative abundance does not appear to be influenced in any way by the administration of the preservative.

SUMMARY.

Reviewing the data as a whole in regard to the appearance of these microscopical bodies in the urine, the facts which appear prominently are the great variations in the number and character of these microchemical bodies. They occur constantly in some cases in very much greater abundance than in others. There are a few cases—in fact, quite a number—where the relative abundance of these bodies seems to be increased during the administration of the preservative. There is a smaller number of cases in which the contrary fact occurs. In the greater number of cases, however, the administration of the preservative appears to have had no influence upon the relative abundance of these bodies. The data therefore, as a whole, can not be regarded as conclusive respecting the influence of the preservative upon the number of microchemical bodies occurring in the urine.

Table XLI.—Microscopical examinations of the urine for Series II.

[None, 0; very few, 1; few, 2; fairly abundant, 3; abundant, 4; extremely abundant, 5.]

Data.	No. 7.	No. 8.	No. 9.	No. 10.	No. 11.	No. 12.
Cric-acid crystals:						
Jan. 30 Feb. 19–20	0	0	0	0	0	0
Urates: Jan. 30	, o	0	0	0	0	0
Feb. 19-20 Oxalate of lime crystals:	0	0	0	0	0	,
Jan. 30 Feb. 19–20	0	3	0	0	2 0	0
Crystalline phosphates: Jan. 30 Feb. 19–20	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amorphous phosphates: Jan. 30		0	0	0	0	0
Feb. 19–20	0	4	ő	0	ő	0
Jan. 30	2 43	2 3	$\frac{2}{2}$	2 2	1	2 a 3
Leucocytes: Jan. 30		2	2	2	1	2
Feb. 19-20		3	2	2	ī	2
Jan. 30 Feb. 19–20		0	0	0	0	0
Hyaline casts: Jan. 30	0	0	0	2	0	2
Feb. 19-20 Finely granular casts:	3,	1	1	1	1	2
Jan. 30 Feb. 19–20	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{0}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$
Coarsely granular casts: Jan. 30		0	0	0	0	1
Feb. 19–20 Epithellal casts:		0	1	0	0	0
Jan. 30 Feb. 19–20	0	0	0	- 0	0	0
Other forms of casts: Jan. 30		0	0	0	0	b 2
Feb. 19-20		0	0	0	0	0
Jan. 30 Feb. 19–20 Mucous strands:		3	$\frac{2}{2}$	2	1	2
Jan. 30		2 5	5 2	1 3	1	2 3

Table XLII.—Microscopical examinations of the urine for Series III.

[None, 0; very few, 1; few, 2; fairly abundant, 3; abundant, 4; extremely abundant, 5.]

Data.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.
Uric-acid crystals:		0	0	0	0	
Feb. 19-20	0	0	0	U	0	0
17	1	1	0	0	0	0
20	1	3	0	0	.0	0
Feb. 19-20	0	0	0	0	. 0	0
Mar. 12	0	0	0	0	0	0
17 20	0	ŏ	ŏ	0	ŏ	ŏ
Oxalate of lime crystals:		0	3	_		_
Feb. 19-20 Mar. 12.	0	0	2	0	0	0
17	0	0	3 5	1	0	2
20	0	0	5	0	. 1	4
Crystalline phosphates: Feb. 19-20 Mar. 12.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mar. 12	0	0	0	0	0	0
17 20	0	0	0	0	$0 \\ 1$	0
Epithelium cells (round, flat, and caudate):						
Feb. 19-20	1 1	2 a3	$\frac{2}{2}$	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	a 3
Mar. 12	1 1	4	1	a 2	2	a 4 a 4
20	2	3	2	2	1	а 3
Leucocytes: Feb. 19–20	2	2	2	i 1 2	1	b 3
Mar. 12	2	2	2		1	2
17	1	2 2	2 2 1 2	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{2}{1}$	2 2 a 3
20 Red blood cells:	2	2		2	1	a 3
Feb. 19-20	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mar. 12	0	0	0	0	0	0
17 20	0	0	0	0	0	Ö
Hyaline casts:						
Feb. 19-20 Mar. 12	$\frac{2}{0}$	2 2	2 2 2 2	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	2 2 2 3
17	. 0	2	2	2	2 3	2
20	2	1	2	2	1	3
Finely granular casts: Feb. 19–20	2	0	3	0	1	2
Mar. 12	0	1	3 3 2		2	2
17 20	0	1 0	$\frac{2}{4}$	1 3	3 1	2 2 2 3
Coarsely granular casts: Feb. 19–20	1		}	9	1	
Feb. 19-20	0	0	3 2 0 3	0	1	. 0
Mar. 12	0	1 0	0		$\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 2 \end{array}$	. 0
20	ŏ	ŏ	) š	ž	ō	š
Epithelial casts: Feb. 19-20	0	0	1	0	0	
Mar. 12	ŏ	0	0	0	ŏ	0000
17	0	0	0	0	0	0
20 Other forms of casts:	0	0	1	0	0	U
Feb. 19–20	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mar. 12	0	0	0 0	0	0	0 0 0
20	0		0	ő	0	l ö
Mucous cylindroids:		1				1
Feb. 19-20 Mar. 12	3 0	3 4	2	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	5 4
17	2 3	3	$\begin{array}{c}2\\2\\2\\2\end{array}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	0	4 5
20 Mucous strands;	3	3	2	2	1	5
Feb. 19-20	5	4	4	4	5	5
Mar. 12	4	4			4	4
17 20	3	2	4 3 2	4 4	4	4 5
***************************************	4	4	2	4	4	9

a Some in sheets.

b Some in large clumps.

Table XLIII.—Microscopical examinations of the urine for Series IV.

[None, 0; very few, 1; few, 2; fairly abundant, 3; abundant, 4; extremely abundant, 5.]

Data.	No. 7.	No. 8.	No. 9.	No. 10.	No. 11.	No. 12.
Uric-acid crystals:				٠,		
Mar. 21	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	0	0	0	0	0	0 0
Apr. 4	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	0	0	0		0
40		0	0	0	0	0
Trates:			· ·			
Mar. 21	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	0	0	0	0	0	0 0 0
Apr. 4	• • • • • • • •	••••••		0		0
18		0	0	0	0	l
Oxalate of lime crystals:				,		ľ
Mar 21	2	4	2	1	1	1
28	2	3	2	0	3	0
Apr. 4		3	1	1	2	1 0 3 1 1
7 18	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	3	2	0	4	1
Crystalline phosphates:					-1	
Mar. 21	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	0	0	0	0	0	0
Apr. 4				0		
7 18	8	0	0	0	0	0
Epithelium cells (round, flat, and caudate):		2	1	0	0	0
Mar. 21.	$a_{j}2$	2	2	1	1	4
Mar. 21	2	2	3	2	1	2
Apr. 4				2		b 2
7		2	2	b2	2	b3 b2
18 Leurocytes:		2	2	2	2	62
Mar. 21	5	3	2	9	1	1
28	5	3	$\frac{2}{2}$	2 2 3 2	1	4 2 3 3 4
Apr. 4				3	1	$\tilde{3}$
7		3	1	2	2	3
10		b 2	1	2	1	4
Red blood cells: Mar, 21	0	0		0		0
28	0	0	0	0	0	0
Apr. 4	0	0	U	0	0	0 0 0 0
7		0	0	ŏ	ŏ	ő
18		0	0	0	0	0
Hyaline casts:	0	0	1 .			
Mar. 21	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 1 \end{array}$	$\frac{2}{1}$	$\frac{1}{0}$	1	1	$\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{array}$
Apr. 4	1	1	U	1	7	2
7		2	1		$\frac{2}{2}$	ĩ
18		1	1	2 3	$\overline{2}$	2
Finely granular casts:						
Mar. 21	0	0	1	2	1	1
28	U	0	0	1	0	1 9
7		3	1	1	1	$\frac{2}{1}$
18		ĭ	1	$\hat{2}$	ī	$\bar{2}$
Coarsely granular casts: Mar. 21						
Mar. 21	0	0	0	1	0	0
28	0	1	0	1	0	0
7		4	0	$0 \\ 1$	0	0
18		0	1	1	0	í
Epithelial casts:			_	-	· ·	
Mar. 21	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	0	0	0	0	0	0 0 0 0
Apr. 4		0	0	0	0	0
18		0 1	0	0	ő	0
other forms of casts:			·	·		
Mar. 21	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	0	0	0	0	0	0
Apr. 4		••••••	********	0		0
7		0 0	0	0	0	0
		U	0	U	0	0
4ucous cylindroids:						
Mar. 21	2	3	4	3	1	2
Mar. 21	2 4	3 4	$\frac{4}{4}$	3 3	$\frac{1}{2}$	2 2
Mar. 21	2 4			3 3 2 2		2 2 3 2

aA few in sheets,

b Some in shreds,

 ${\it Table~XLIII-Microscopical~examinations~of~the~urine~for~Series~IV--Continued.}$ 

Data.	No. 7.	No. 8.	No. 9.	No. 10.	No. 11.	No. 12.
Mucous strands:  Mar. 21. 28. Apr. 4. 7 18.	4 4	4 4 2	4 5 4 2	2 3 3 2 2	1 1 3 2	4 3 4 3 5

Table XLIV.—Microscopical examinations of the urine for Series V.

[None, 0; very few, 1; few, 2; fairly abundant, 3; abundant, 4; extremely abundant, 5.]

Data.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.
Uric-acid crystals:						
Apr. 25-27	0	0 2 2 1	0	0	0	0 0 0
May 2	1.	$\frac{2}{2}$	0	0	0-	0
9	3 2	2	0	0	. 0	0
16–18	0	1	0	0	. 0	0
29	ĭ	2	Ĭ	U	0	0 0 0 0
June 6	0	ī	Ö		ĭ	l ŏ
13	lŏ	ō	ŏ		$\frac{1}{0}$	Ĭŏ
20	1	Ö	0		0	0
27-29	4	0	0		0	0
Urates:						
Apr. 25-27	0	0	0	0	0	0
May 2	0	0	0	. 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
9	0	0	0	0	Ů,	0
23-25	ŏ	0	0	0	, o	۱ »
29	ŏ	3	0.	U	ŏ	l ő
June 6	ŏ	ō	ŏ		ŏ	ŏ
13	Ō	0	0		Õ	Ŏ
20	0	0	0		0	0
27-29 Oxalate of lime crystals:	0	0	0		0	0
Oxalate of lime crystals:						
Apr. 20-21	$\begin{array}{c}2\\1\\1\end{array}$	1	$\frac{2}{2}$	1	1	3
May 2	1	1 0	2	1 3	0	2
9. 16–18.	1	0		0	2	1
23	0	0	3	1	1	1
29	ĭ	ŏ	4	, *	$egin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array}$	3 2 0 1 1 0 0
June 6	2	ŏ	3			ŏ
13	2 2	ŏ	2		0	l 0
20	1	0	$\frac{2}{3}$		0	0
27	1	Ó	3		2	2
Crystalline phosphates:						_
Crystalline phosphates: Apr. 23,25,27 May 2	0	1	1	1	0	0
9	0	0	2 0	1 0	2 0 4 0	0 0
16-18	0	0	1	0	4	0
23-25	ŏ	0	Ō	1	ā	Ĭ
29	ŏ	ŏ	lŏ		ŏ	ŏ
June 6	Ŏ	Õ	0			0
13	0	0	2		0	0 0
20 - 27-29 -	0′	0	0		0	0
Amorphous phosphates:	0	1	0	- • • • • • • •	0	0
Anr 93_97	0	0	1		0	
Apr. 23-27 May 2	0	0	$\frac{4}{5}$	0	0	0
9	0	ő	0	ő	ő	0 0 0 0 0 0
i6-18	ŏ	Ö	l ŏ	ő	ŏ	ŏ
23-25	lŏ	ő	0 2 0	ŏ	ŏ	ő
29	ŏ	ŏ	l ō		0	Õ
June 6	0	0	0		0	0
13	0	0	0		. 0	0
20 27-29	0	0	0		0	0
27-29 Epithelium cells (round, flat, and caudate): Apr. 23-5	0	0	0		0	0
Apr. 23-95	1	0		, a	0	2
May Z	$\frac{1}{1}$	2	2	a 2 a 2	2	. 2
9	1	2	2 2 a3		2	2
16-18	1	2 3 2 3 2	2 2	$\frac{2}{2}$	2 2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 3 3 2
30 00	-	2	0	a 3	2	9
23-25 29	2 43	5	1 1	นอ		ð

Table XLIV—Microscopical examinations of the urine for Series V—Continued.

Data.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.
Epithelium cells—Continued,						
June 6	2	a 2	2		3	2 «3 3 2
13	1	a 2 a 3	2		2	(3
20 27-29	1	2	2 2 2 2		$\frac{2}{2}$	2
Leucocytes:	1		_			
Apr. 23-25	1	2	1	1	1	2 2 2 2 a 3 a 2 2 a 2 a 2
May 2	1	1	1	1	2	2
9	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1\\3\\2\\2\end{bmatrix}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	2
23-25	a 3	3	2	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	a $\tilde{3}$
29	3	a 2	1 3 2 3		2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 3	3
June 6	a 3	a 2 a 2 2 1	3		2 2	3
13 20	2 a 2	2	3		3	2
27	2	1	1		a2	a 2
Red blood cells:						_
Арг. 23–27	0	0	0	0	0	0
May 2	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	ĭ	ŏ	0	0	0	ŏ
23	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	0	0	0		0	000000000000000000000000000000000000000
June 6	0	0	2		0	0
20	ő	ő	0		ŏ	ŏ
27-29	0	0	0		0	0
Apr. 23, 25, 27 May 2, 9, 11	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	2	$\frac{2}{1}$	2	2
9	ī	i	2	2	î	2
16	3	3	3	2 2	1	2 2 2 2 3 1 1 1 1 2
23	3 3 2 2 2 3 2	2 2 2	2 3 2 1	1	1	3
29 June 6	2	2	3		1	1
June 6	2	1	1		2 1	i
20	3	0	2 2		1	$\bar{2}$
27	2	1	2		0	3
Finely granular casts:	1	0	9	1	1	9
Apr. 23-27. May 2.	1	ő	2 1 2 2	1	1	2 1 1 1 2 0 0 1 1 1 2
9	1	1	2	1	0	1
16	2 3 2 2 1	3	2	1	1	1
23 29	3	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1 0	0
June 6	2	1	2		1	l ŏ
13	1	0	2 0		1 - 1	1
20	2	0	2		1	1
27. Coarsely granular casts:	1	1	1		0	2
Apr. 23-27	0	0	2	1	0	0
Apr. 23-27. May 2.	0	0	1	1	1	1
9	0	1	0	0	0	0 1 0 1 2 0 0 0 1 1 1 1
16 23	2 3	3	2	1 0	1	2
29	1	i	î		l ô	ō
June 6	2	0	1		1	0
13	1	0	1		1	1
20 27-29	2	0	1 0		0	1
Enithalial caster		"	"		"	
Apr. 23, 25, 27 May 2.	0	0	0	0	0	0
May 2	0	0	0	0	0	1
9	0	0	0	0 0	0 0	0
23		l ő	0	ő	0	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
29	0	0	0		0	0
June 6	0.	0	0		0	0
13 20.	0 0	0	0 0		0	0
27	0	0	0		ŏ	1
Other forms of casts,						
Apr. 23	0	0	0	0	0	0
May 2	0 0	0	0	0 0	0	0
9	0	0	0	0	0	0 0
10		ŏ	ő	0	0	Ü
1623	0	U				
23 29	0	0	0	Į	0	0
23 29. June 6	0 0	0	0		0 0	0
23 29	0	0	0	Į	0	0

Table XLIV—Microscopical examinations of the urine for Series V—Continued.

Date.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.
Mucous cylindroids;  Apr. 23.  May 2.  9.  16. 23. 29.  June 6. 27.  Mucous strands:  Apr. 23.  May 2.  9.  16. 27.  Mucous strands:  Apr. 23.  May 2.  9.  16. 23.  29.  June 6.  13. 20. 27.	3 4 4 4 3 3 4 4 4 3 3 3 2 2 2 4 5 5 5 4 4 5 5 5 4 4 3 3 3 4 4	3 3 3 3 3 3 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 2 2 2 2 3 2	2 1 1 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1	5 2 1 1 2 4	454444423322 45445555432	2 5 5 5 5 4 4 3 3 3 3 2 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5

## METABOLIC PROCESSES.

#### NITROGEN.

## BALANCE.

As has already been intimated, the nitrogen balance represents the difference between the total quantity of nitrogen in the foods and the quantity secured in the feces and urine. In a perfectly normal state, where the body is neither gaining nor losing in weight, this balance is necessarily positive, because all the nitrogen contained in the food is not found in the feces and urine. In abnormal states the balance may become a negative number when more nitrogen is excreted by far than should be, or it may become a greater positive number when less nitrogen is excreted than should be. The tables illustrative of the nitrogen balance are made out in full, containing the daily balances. (See Tables XLV-LV, pp. 260-306.) The great variations in the daily balance are largely due to the fact that the quantities of urine and feces vary largely from day to day, while the quantity of nitrogen entering into the food remains practically constant. Thus there may be very great variations in the daily balance, while the balance for the period is always approximately correct, especially if the period extends over a considerable number of days.

#### SERIES I.

The largest deficiencies of nitrogen in the excreta are naturally found in those cases where the percentage of excretion is low, and vice versa. In the individual cases of Series I we find that the nitrogen balance is a negative number in every period with No. 6, except during the second preservative subperiod and the after period, where the

balance becomes a positive number. In the cases of the other members of the table, during the fore period the nitrogen balance is positive. During the first preservative subperiod it is negative in the case of No. 4. In the third subperiod the balance is positive in each case except No. 6, while in the after period the balance is positive in all cases.

The summary of the entire preservative period, namely, December 22 to January 3, shows a positive balance in all cases excepting No. 6.

Comparing now the daily average of the whole class for the different periods, we find that during the fore period the daily nitrogen balance is 2.12 grams, for the first preservative subperiod 0.83, for the second subperiod 2.24, for the third subperiod 1.20, for the first, second, and third subperiods together 1.40, and for the after period 1.73. These data show a tendency in this series toward an increase in the amount of nitrogen excreted during the administration of the preservative.

#### SERIES II.

During this series, on account of illness, the data are not complete for four members of the table, namely, Nos. 8, 9, 11, and 12. In the case of the two remaining members there were periods of temporary illness (grippe), which caused the loss of the data for certain days. As a whole, therefore, this period of observation may be considered as quite unsatisfactory.

In the fore period, extending from January 19 to 27, inclusive, in the case of No. 7 the average daily nitrogen balance was 0.11 gram, in the case of No. 10 it was 3.66, and for No. 12 it was 5.39. No. 12 did not finish the period with the preservative and is therefore excluded from the average. The mean daily average of Nos. 7 and 10 is 1.89.

In the period from January 28 to 31, inclusive, during which 1 gram of boric acid was administered daily, the average daily nitrogen balance increases in the case of No. 7 and remains the same in the case of No. 10, while the mean daily balance for the two is 1.63.

In the second preservative subperiod, extending from February 1 to February 4, inclusive, in which 2 grams of boric acid were administered daily, the nitrogen balance of No. 7 increases as compared with the fore period, that of No. 10 decreases, and the mean daily balance is 2.52.

In the third subperiod, from February 5 to 8, inclusive, in which 3 grams of boric acid were administered daily, the balance, as compared with the fore period, increases in the case of No. 7 and diminishes in No. 10. The average daily balance is 1.85. The digestion in all cases after this period became so deranged that the fragmentary data collected thereafter are of no comparative value.

#### SERIES III.

The data for this series are more satisfactory, only two of the subjects, Nos. 2 and 6, failing to complete the course, they having succumbed to an attack of grippe after the fore period. No. 2 completed the metabolism of the series, but failed to take the full amount of preservative.

In this series in the fore period there was a notable difference between the subjects in regard to the daily nitrogen balance, it being a minus quantity of 0.43 gram in the case of No. 1 and a plus quantity of 1.86 in the case of No. 5. For the four who completed the preservative period the average daily balance is 0.83.

In the first preservative subperiod, 1 gram administered daily, the average daily balance for five men is 1.12 grams, and for the four 1.01; in the second, where 2 grams were given, for the four it is 1.36; in the third, in which 3 grams were administered, the average daily balance is minus 0.37. For the three periods for the four who completed the test the daily balance is 0.66.

In the after period, extending over eight days, the average daily balance for the four is 2.92.

These data show that the administration of the boric acid had very little effect upon the metabolism of the nitrogen during the period, and what effect was manifested was irregular. The first and second preservative subperiods showed a slightly reduced excretion of nitrogen, while the third showed an increased excretion of nitrogen and the after period a diminished excretion. The maximum difference, however, between any two of these periods is about 3 grams of nitrogen per day.

SERIES IV.

In the fore period of Series IV the average daily balance is 0.98 gram for Nos. 8, 9, and 10, the largest balance being found in the case of No. 8, 18.17, and the smallest, a negative quantity, in the case of No. 10, -5.61.

In the first preservative subperiod, where one-half a gram was administered, the average daily nitrogen balance is 0.93. In the second and third subperiods, in which 1 gram was given, the average daily balance is 1.31. The mean daily balance for the first, second, and third subperiods, March 28 to April 9, inclusive, is 1.28. In the fourth subperiod, in which 2 grams were given for four days and 3 for one day, the average daily nitrogen balance is 2.29.

For the entire preservative period—namely, from March 28 to April 14, inclusive—the mean daily balance is 1.56.

For the after period, April 15 to 22, inclusive, the mean daily balance is 0.83.

In the cases of Nos. 8, 9, and 10 of the fourth series it is seen that the effect of the borax upon the excretion of the nitrogen was not noticeable in the first preservative subperiod. The second subperiod shows a slightly decreased nitrogen exerction. In the fourth subperiod there is again a decrease in the amount of nitrogen exercted. During the after period there is an increase in the amount of nitrogen exercted, the balance being restored almost to the normal of the fore period, namely, to 0.83.

A comparison of Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, and 12 may also be given for the fore period and the first preservative subperiod of one-half gram per day. After that period No. 7 was ill and dropped out altogether, and Nos. 11 and 12 received special treatment.

For the fore period the daily nitrogen balance of Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, and 12 is 1.03, and during the first preservative subperiod, one-half gram daily, 0.97, showing a slight increase in the percentage of nitrogen excreted.

Nos. 11 and 12 may also be compared for their special treatment, in which for the fore period the daily average balance for Nos. 11 and 12 is -0.13, and during the preservative period the average daily balance is 0.75, showing a slightly decreased excretion of nitrogen. The nitrogen in these cases seems to be retained for the purpose of restoring the tissues broken down by previous ill health.

For the after period the average daily balance is 0.91.

#### SERIES V.

Only three out of the six members of this table completed the entire period of experiment, Nos. 2 and 6 having suffered during a part of the time from illness and No. 4 having withdrawn from the table May 25.

The experience of the previous series having shown that the administration of increasing doses of borax produced feelings of distress, both in the stomach and in the head, it was determined during this series to give a minimum quantity, namely, one-half gram per day, and the period of experiment was extended to cover a little over two months, namely, from April 24 to June 29.

For purposes of comparison this period was subdivided into several periods, namely, the fore period of April 24 to May 1, the preservative period of four subperiods from May 2 to June 20, inclusive, and the after period from June 21 to 29, inclusive. The average daily balance of the fore period is -0.60; of the first preservative subperiod, 1.26; of the second, 0.93; of the third, 0.33; of the fourth, 0.52, and of the after period, 1.08.

It is seen that there was but very little effect produced as a whole upon the nitrogen exerction during these periods. The individual variations, however, are somewhat marked, thus giving additional evidence of the danger of basing conclusions upon too few observations.

## COMPARISON OF NITROGEN BALANCES.

In order to get a general statement of the nitrogen balance during the whole period of observation the average daily balances for Series I, III, IV, and V have been summarized by periods. The general summary of the nitrogen tables arranges the data of all the five series by periods, and from this summary the following average daily nitrogen balances are obtained, the data for Series II being omitted (see Table LV, p. 306):

	CITCULATO.
Fore periods	0.964
Preservative periods	1.020
After periods	

We see from the above data that during the thirty-one days embraced by the fore periods the average daily nitrogen balance per man is 0.964 gram. During the ninety-three days of borax treatment the average daily nitrogen balance is 1.02. During the thirty-five days of after period the average daily nitrogen balance is 1.69. The total effect, therefore, of the administration of borax upon the nitrogen balance has been to decrease slightly the amount of nitrogen excreted in proportion to the whole amount entering into the food. The disturbance produced, although slight, is perceptible. The fact that the magnitude of this disturbance is increased rather than diminished during the after period might be cited as evidence that the preservative is not the real cause of the phenomenon observed. This, of course, must receive due consideration. On the other hand, it may also be suggested that the maximum effect produced by the preservative might not have been felt until some days after its withdrawal from the food, and this explanation of the above data is also worthy of consideration.

## PERCENTAGE ELIMINATED.

The percentage of nitrogen eliminated in the feces and urine has been calculated for each person under observation daily and by periods. These data are complementary to those showing the balances by days and periods, which have just been given, the percentages being perhaps somewhat more convenient for comparison.

#### SERIES I.

For the fore period, December 16-21, inclusive, the average daily percentage of nitrogen eliminated in the feces and urine for the six men is 87.6. (See Table XLVI.) The highest percentage eliminated is found in the case of No. 6, namely, 101.2, and the lowest in the case of No. 3, 76.3.

For the first preservative subperiod, extending from December 22 to December 26, inclusive, the average percentage of nitrogen eliminated is 95.1. The highest percentage eliminated is found in the case of No. 6, 108.5, and the lowest in the case of No. 5, namely, 86.7.

In the second preservative subperiod, extending from December 27 to December 30, inclusive, the average percentage eliminated is 87.6. The highest is found in the case of No. 6, namely, 93.9, and the lowest in No. 3, 81.9.

In the third subperiod the average percentage of nitrogen eliminated is 92.6. The highest percentage eliminated is found in the case of No. 6, namely, 127.5, and the lowest in No. 2, 81. During this period the elimination of nitrogen by No. 6 is very marked, indeed.

For the entire preservative period, extending from December 22 to January 3, inclusive, the average percentage of nitrogen eliminated is 91.8. The highest amount is again found in the case of No. 6, namely, 107.6, and the lowest in that of No. 3, 88.1.

For the after period, extending from January 4 to January 13, inclusive, the average elimination of nitrogen is 89.8 per cent. The highest percentage is found in the case of No. 6, namely, 93.5, and the lowest in No. 3, 82.7.

The above data show a marked tendency to an increased elimination of nitrogen during the administration of the boric acid. This is manifested particularly in the case of No. 6, where the amount of nitrogen lost is excessively large. In the case of No. 2 there is but little effect produced, showing a marked toleration of the influence of borax in this particular instance. The same is true of No. 5, practically no effect upon the elimination of the nitrogen being manifested.

# SERIES II.

The data for Series II are extremely imperfect by reason of the illness of Nos. 8, 9, 11, and 12 during the whole period, and the illness of the whole number under observation during the after period. The data of Nos. 7 and 10 are interesting but can not be regarded as very conclusive.

During the fore period the average daily percentage of nitrogen eliminated by the two under observation is 89.8. During the first preservative subperiod it rises to 90.9, during the second to 86.7; for the first and second subperiods it is 88.5; during the third subperiod the percentage rises to 90.1, and for the entire preservative period it is 89.1. In the case of No. 7 the percentage of nitrogen eliminated is diminished, in the case of No. 10, increased.

# SERIES III.

In this series the percentage of nitrogen eliminated during the fore period is high, namely, 95.3. During the first preservative subperiod the percentage eliminated is slightly decreased, namely, to 94.6. During the second subperiod it falls to 91.6. During the third subperiod there is a very decided increase in the percentage eliminated, rising to 102.6. The average for the three subperiods is 96. During the after

period the percentage eliminated falls to 84.3. This number is evidently below the normal, showing an attempt on the part of the body to restore a portion of the loss produced by the previous preservative period.

The data in this series as a whole show the same results as in Series 1. The variations, however, in the case of the first and second sub-

periods should be noted.

The average data given are calculated only for those members of the class who completed the whole series. The data for the other members are given in the table, but not utilized in the general average for comparison.

SERIES IV.

In this series the data were greatly disturbed by the illness of a number of the members of the class. The reports for Nos. 8, 9, and 10 are the only ones that are complete for the whole period. The average daily percentage of elimination during the fore period in the case of Nos. 8, 9, and 10 is 94.7. This rises to 95.1 in the first preservative subperiod, falls to 90.8 in the second subperiod, and rises again to 93.2 in the third subperiod. The mean for the three subperiods is 93, which is slightly less than the average percentage eliminated during the fore period. During the fourth subperiod the average percentage excreted is 87.1, and for the four subperiods together 91.4. During the after period the average percentage excreted rises to 95.1.

The general results of these data are contradictory to the other series. It must be borne in mind, however, that both Nos. 8 and 9 had suffered very seriously from the grippe during the period of the second series, when they were not under observation at all, and therefore no comparison can be made with any previous record for these two. In other words, the data of this series must be regarded not only as imperfect, as is shown by the table itself, but also in some respects as abnormal. They are given, however, in full, in order that no fact connected with the observation which bears at all upon the interpretation of the results may be omitted from the tabulation.

Nos. 11 and 12, who had a late start on account of illness, may be

Nos. 11 and 12, who had a late start on account of illness, may be studied together. The mean percentage eliminated during the fore period in these cases is 101.1, during the preservative period 95.1, and during the after period 93.6. These data must be interpreted from the point of view that both subjects had been ill immediately preceding the experiment.

SERIES V.

In this series No. 4 left the city on May 25, and the data in this case are incomplete. No. 6 received no preservative after June 12 and No. 2 after June 11, both by reason of illness.

Let us first consider the three subjects, namely, Nos. 1, 3, and 5,

who completed the entire series. In this series of observations we also have to deal with apparently an abnormal state, inasmuch as the percentage eliminated during the fore period is remarkably high, amounting to 103.6.

During the first preservative subperiod the percentage eliminated falls to 93; during the first and second together it is 93.9; during the first, second, and third together it rises to 95.2; during the first, second, third, and fourth it rises to 95.7, and during the after period it falls to 94.1. Compared with the fore period it is seen that the average elimination of nitrogen is diminished during the administration of the borax, and the diminution continues during the after period. The data, therefore, as a whole are not decisive in respect to this point.

## COMPARISON OF PERCENTAGES OF NITROGEN ELIMINATED.

It remains now to combine the average results into a single expression in order to study the five series together. This is done in the following tabular arrangement, taken from the general nitrogen summary (Table LV):

	Per cent.
Fore periods	94.5
Preservative periods	94.1
After periods	

We have in the above tabulation an expression of the average daily effect produced over a period of seven months on 12 young men in classes of 6 alternating in periods of observation. The total duration of the fore periods is thirty-one days, of the periods of the administration of borax ninety-three days, and of the after periods thirty-five days. While the individual data, and even the series data, are in some respects conflicting and contradictory in regard to the effect of the borax upon the percentage of the elimination, we must regard the expression as a whole as of value. This shows the tendency of borax to slightly decrease the percentage of nitrogen eliminated during the preservative period, which diminution becomes marked in the after period, indicating a cumulative effect in this direction.

## PHOSPHORIC ACID.

#### BALANCE.

The effect of the administration of preservatives upon the course of the phosphoric acid on its way through the body is studied in the same manner as in the case of nitrogen. The total phosphoric acid and phosphorus entering the body were determined by the analyses of the foods, and the phosphoric acid and phosphorus leaving the body through the urine and feces were also determined. In the tables LVI-LXVI, pp. 307-353) the excess of the phosphoric acid in the food

over that recovered in the excreta is given as a positive number, while any excess of phosphoric acid and phosphorus in the excreta over that in the food is given as a negative quantity.

In the daily balances, as was the case with the nitrogen, there was no attempt made to secure an absolute separation in the feces of the food eaten on any given occasion by the administration of some coloring matter like powdered charcoal. For that reason the variations in the daily balances are often exaggerated, inasmuch as the quantities of excreta, especially of feces, vary greatly from day to day. In periods extending over four or five days, however, these variations would be practically compensatory, so that the expression of the total balance for each period is approximately correct. Attention should be called, however, as in the preceding cases, to the fact that owing to the great difficulty of marking with absolute certainty the excretory processes some slight differences or errors are to be expected. These, however, are again eliminated from the averages of the periods by combining them all into a single expression.

#### SERIES I.

In the fore period the average daily balance per man is found to be 0.081 gram. The largest positive balance for the fore period is 2.14, and the largest negative balance for the period 0.768.

In the first preservative subperiod, extending from December 22 to December 26, inclusive, the average daily balance for the whole period is -0.182. The only positive balances during this whole period are found in the cases of Nos. 1 and 2, namely, 0.438 and 0.258, respectively, and the largest negative balance is found for No. 4, namely, 2.407.

In the second subperiod, extending from December 27 to December 30, inclusive, the average daily balance for the period is 0.289. The largest positive balance for the period is found in the case of No. 5, namely, 1.968, and there is no negative balance.

In the third subperiod, extending from December 31 to January 3, inclusive, the average daily balance is 0.031. The largest positive balance for the period is found in the case of No. 5, 1.786, and the largest negative balance in the case of No. 1, 2.989.

For the entire preservative period, from December 22 to January 3, inclusive, the average daily balance is 0.029. The largest positive balance for this period in any case is found in No. 5, namely, 3.255, and the largest negative balance in the case of No. 1, 0.873.

In the after period, extending from January 4 to January 13, inclusive, the average daily balance is 0.029. The largest positive balance during this period is found in the case of No. 5, namely, 3.494, and the largest negative balance in the case of No. 6, 2.124.

In this series as a whole it is seen that the administration of the

preservative caused only a small disturbance in the phosphoric acid balance—a disturbance of such a magnitude as to be readily accounted for by the ordinary and necessary variations in the sampling and collection of samples for analysis. Interpreted literally, it is seen that in the first preservative subperiod the quantity of phosphoric acid excreted is increased. In the second subperiod the quantity is diminished. In the third subperiod there was a slight increase in the quantity of phosphoric acid excreted over the fore period. The after period compared with the fore period shows a slight increase in the amount of phosphoric acid excreted, while it is the same as the entire preservative period.

SERIES II.

The value of the data obtained during the second series of experiments, as was the case with the nitrogen balance, is almost completely vitiated by the illness of the members of the table. Nos. 8, 9, and 11 were out of the experiment altogether on account of an attack of grippe. Nos. 7, 10, and 12 finished the fore period and two preservative subperiods, Nos. 7 and 10 the three preservative subperiods, but all were so ill at the end of the final subperiod that the after period had to be discarded with Nos. 10 and 12, and was extremely incomplete for No. 7. The fore period is also incomplete in this respect on account of the failure to get all the data for the excreta for January 19 and 20. For the rest of the fore period, considering Nos. 7, 10, and 12, it is seen that the average daily balance per man for phosphoric acid is 0.26 gram. The largest positive balance for the whole period is found in the case of No. 12, namely, 5.16, and the only negative balance in the case of No. 1, 1.58.

In the first preservative subperiod the data for No. 10 were irregular by reason of illness for two days, during which time the excreta were not collected in such a way as to be of any value, and the data were discarded. The average daily balance for this period is 0.20. The largest positive balance for the period is in the case of No. 12, namely, 2.17, and the only negative balance in the case of No. 7, 1.03.

For the second subperiod the average daily balance is 0.04. The largest positive balance is found in the case of No. 12, namely, 0.92, and the only negative balance in the case of No. 10, 2.13.

For the two subperiods of January 28 to February 4, inclusive, the average daily balance is 0.07.

The data for the remainder of the series include only Nos. 7 and 10. For the third subperiod the average daily balance is 0.06. The balance of No. 10 is positive, namely, 1.45, and of No. 7 negative, 0.97.

For the entire preservative period from January 28 to February 8, mclusive, the average daily balance is -0.05. There is a positive balance in the case of No. 10, namely, 0.17, and a negative balance in the case of No. 7, 1.30.

As has been before intimated, there were no comparable data obtained for the after period on account of the illness of all the members of the class.

#### SERIES III.

For the fore period the average daily balance for Nos. 1, 3, 4, and 5 is 0.31 gram. The largest positive balance for the period is found in the case of No. 4, namely, 5.56, and the only negative balance in the case of No. 1, 1.30.

The data for the first preservative subperiod are incomplete by reason of the loss of all the samples of urine for March 2. For the other three days the average daily balance is -0.26. The largest positive balance is found in the case of No. 3, namely, 0.77, and the largest negative balance in the case of No. 5, 2.60. No. 6, by reason of illness, took no part in this and the subsequent periods of this series.

For the second subperiod, March 4 to 7, inclusive, the average daily balance is 0.08. The largest positive balance for the period is found in the case of No. 3, namely, 1.60, and the only negative balance in No. 4, 0.97.

For the third subperiod, extending from March 8 to 11, inclusive, the average daily balance is 0.08. The largest positive balance for this period is in the case of No. 1, namely, 1.59, and the only negative balance in the case of No. 4, 1.56.

For the three subperiods, extending from February 28 to March 11, inclusive, the average daily balance is -0.02. The largest positive balance for the period is found in the case of No. 3, namely, 2.88, and the largest negative balance in No. 4, 3.87.

For the after period, extending from March 12 to March 19, the average daily balance is 0.65. The largest positive balance is found in the case of No. 5, namely, 6.08, and the smallest positive balance in No. 1, 1.60. There were no negative balances during this period.

In studying the data as a whole it is seen, as in the case of the first series, that the administration of the preservative did not exert any very marked effect upon the excretion of phosphorus. The same tendency, however, which is manifested in the first series is maintained in the third, i. e., an increase during the preservative period in the amount of phosphorus excreted. Unlike the first series, however, the quantity of phosphorus excreted diminished considerably during the after period of the third series.

#### SERIES IV.

During the fourth series, extending from March 20 to April 22, inclusive, there was a considerable derangement of the comparative work by reason of illness of some of the members of the experimental table.

Only Nos. 8, 9, and 10 completed the entire fourth series. No. 7

completed the fore period and the first preservative subperiod; No. 11 completed all the periods, but received a different amount of preservative from that given to Nos. 8, 9, and 10. In the table, therefore, there is a summary of the data for Nos. 8, 9, and 10 for the entire period; for Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, and 12 for the fore period and the first preservative subperiod, and for Nos. 11 and 12 for the whole period.

In the case of Nos. 8, 9, and 10 it is seen that the average daily balance for the fore period is 0.51 gram. The highest positive balance for the period is in the case of No. 8, namely, 6, and the smallest

positive balance is in No. 4, 1.95.

For the first preservative subperiod the average daily balance per man is -0.24. The largest negative balance is in the case of No. 10, namely, 1.54, and the smallest in No. 9, 0.01. There are no positive balances. For the second subperiod the average daily balance is 0.54. The

For the second subperiod the average daily balance is 0.54. The largest positive balance is in the case of No. 9, namely, 3.12, and the smallest in the case of No. 10, 1.65. There are no negative balances.

For the two subperiods March 28 to April 4, inclusive, the average daily balance is 0.15. The largest positive balance is in the case of No. 9, namely, 3.11, and the smallest in No. 10, 0.11. There are no negative balances.

For the third subperiod the average daily balance is 0.00. The largest positive balance is in the case of No. 8, namely, 1.33, and the only negative balance in No. 9, 1.35.

For the three subperiods, March 28 to April 9, inclusive, the average daily balance is 0.09. The largest positive balance is in the case of No. 9, namely, 1.76, and the smallest in No. 10, 0.14. There are no negative balances.

For the fourth subperiod the average daily balance is 0.15. The largest positive balance is in the case of No. 8, namely, 2.38, and the largest negative balance is in the case of No. 9, 0.12.

For the four subperiods from March 28 to April 14, inclusive, the average daily balance is 0.11. The largest positive balance is in the case of No. 8, namely, 4.10 for the whole period, and the smallest is in No. 10, 0.12. There are no negative balances.

For the after period the average daily balance is 0.24. The largest positive balance is in the case of No. 8, namely, 2.98, and the only negative balance is in the case of No. 10, 0.30.

Considering Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, and 12, for the fore period the average daily balance is 0.28, and for the first preservative subperiod it is -0.31.

In the case of Nos. 11 and 12 there were some irregularities in the conduct of the experiment. No. 11 was not under observation at all from March 27 until March 31, and No. 12 was not under observation until April 3. From March 31 to April 3 in the case of No. 11, and from April 3 to April 5 in the case of No. 12 constituted the fore period, no preservative being given. The average daily balance for

this period for the two members is 0.73. No. 11 from April 4 to 11, inclusive, and No. 12 from April 6 to 11, inclusive, received 1 gram of borax per day, except on April 4, when No. 11 received only half a gram. On April 12 and 13 each received 2 grams, and on April 14, 3 grams. The average daily balance for this period (April 4–14) is 0.12. During the after period the average daily balance for the two is -0.01.

The value of the data in the cases of Nos. 11 and 12 is, of course, greatly vitiated by reason of the illness of these two members immediately preceding the experiment. In so far as it extends, however, they show again a marked increase in the amount of phosphorus excreted under the influence of the borax administered. During the after period this increase was also continued, but in a very moderate degree.

In the consideration of the data of Series IV for comparison with the other series it is advisable to eliminate all except the complete data for Nos. 8, 9, and 10. Considering these data, we find again the same tendency as in Series I and III to increase the quantity of phosphoric acid excreted under the influence of the borax. There is a marked increase in excretion during the administration of borax, and there is a tendency shown to return to the normal state by decreasing the phosphoric acid excreted during the after period.

## SERIES V.

In Series V the data are complete for only three members, namely, Nos. 1, 3, and 5. The continued illness of No. 6, or, rather, his failure to regain a perfectly normal state, excluded the data in his case from consideration. No. 2 did not finish the fourth preservative subperiod, while No. 4 did not finish the third subperiod.

In the fore period, extending from April 24 to May 1, the average daily balance for Nos. 1, 3, and 5 is -0.53. There are no positive balances for the period. The largest negative balance is for No. 5, 3.96.

During the whole of the preservative period, extending from May 2 to June 20, the uniform quantity of one-half gram of boric acid was given daily. The data are so nearly the same that it is not necessary to enter into any detailed discussion. The period was divided into four subperiods for comparison. During the first and second preservative subperiods, from May 2 to May 25, inclusive, the average daily balance for Nos. 1, 3, and 5 is -0.30. During the first, second, and third subperiods, from May 2 to June 6, inclusive, the mean daily balance is -0.35. During the first, second, third, and fourth subperiods, May 2 to June 20, the average daily balance is -0.34.

During the after period, from June 21 to June 29, inclusive, the average daily balance is -0.30.

The data show practically no change in the phosphoric-acid balance

between the preservative and after periods, while in each case the negative number is smaller than for the fore period. The explanation of the fact that in this series the quantity of phosphoric acid eliminated is greater than that found in the food, is not evident. It may have some connection with the advent of warm weather, but this is only a suggestion and not in any sense an explanation of this anomaly.

## COMPARISON OF PHOSPHORIC-ACID BALANCES.

These data show notable variations in the quantity of phosphoric acid excreted during the period of the observation. In order to bring together the whole of the data for comparison, as was done in the case of the nitrogen balance, there are collected in the following tabular statement the mean values obtained from the phosphoric-acid balance during the several series and periods of the series just mentioned.

	Gram.
Fore periods	+0.119
Preservative periods	
After periods	

These collective data show that, while the influence of the preservative is not very marked on the metabolism of phosphorus and phosphoric acid, there is a distinct tendency to increase the quantity of phosphoric acid excreted during the period of the administration of the preservative.

# PERCENTAGE ELIMINATED.

The marked differences in the daily percentages of phosphoric acid eliminated are chiefly explicable, as has been already intimated, by the fact that no attempt was made to separate the feces corresponding to a given quantity of food for twenty-four hours by the use of powdered charcoal or otherwise. The result is, therefore, that, by reason of the great daily differences in the quantity of urine and feces excreted, the daily percentages of phosphoric acid excreted vary much more widely than would be the case if the total quantity of feces and urine from the food for the period of twenty-four hours were examined as a whole. The average percentage excreted for the periods in each case is determined by dividing the total weight of phosphoric acid eliminated by the total weight contained in the food. The mathematical average of the separate averages of the individual cases would be slightly different from this figure. It may be added also in this connection that the phosphoric acid, that is,  $P_2O_5$ , which is considered includes not only the total phosphorus in the food and in the excreta in the form of phosphoric acid, but also the organic phosphorus calculated to that form of combination.

#### SERIES I.

During the fore period the average daily percentage of phosphoric acid excreted per man is 98; during the first preservative subperiod,

104.7; during the second subperiod, 92.9; during the third subperiod, 99.2; during the first, second, and third subperiods together, 99.3, and during the after period, 99.2.

In these data it is seen that the quantity of phosphoric acid eliminated is greater during the preservative period than during the fore period and almost the same as during the after period. In this connection it must be remembered, however, that the effect of the boric acid must extend to a considerable part of the after period, inasmuch as it requires a number of days after the administration of the preservative is discontinued before the accumulated stock in the body is completely eliminated.

SERIES II.

In this series, as has already been intimated, the data are incomplete by reason of the illness of Nos. 8, 9, and 11 for the whole period, of No. 12 during a portion of the preservative period, and of all the members of the class during the after period. The fragmentary data may be of some value and are given complete in so far as they could be determined.

The mean daily percentage of elimination during the fore period of Nos. 7, 10, and 12 in Series II is 94.1; during the first preservative subperiod, 95.6; during the second subperiod, 101; during the two subperiods together, 98.4. As already stated, by reason of the illness of the entire class there is no after period.

In these data, fragmentary though they are, we notice a marked increase in the quantity of phosphoric acid excreted during the preservative period. The above summary stops with the second subperiod, as No. 12 received no preservative after that time. Nos. 7 and 10, however, continued through the third subperiod, and the summary for these two men shows the following data:

During the fore period the average percentage of phosphoric acid eliminated is 99.4; for the first preservative subperiod, 100.7; for the second subperiod, 104.2; for the two subperiods together, 102.7; for the third subperiod, 98.6; for the three subperiods, 101.2.

The conclusion based on the data for the three subjects above mentioned are confirmed by the data for the two, viz, Nos. 7 and 10.

## SERIES III.

This series of observations, showing the percentage of phosphoric acid eliminated, is also incomplete by reason of the illness of No. 6 after the fore period and No. 2 after the first preservative subperiod. The other data are complete. The mean daily percentage of elimination of phosphoric acid during the fore period is 93.5; during the first preservative subperiod, 105.6; during the second, 98.2; during the third subperiod, 97.7; during the first, second, and third subperiods together, 100.4; and during the after period, 86.

These data show a marked increase in the percentage of phosphoric acid eliminated during the administration of the boric acid and a very marked decrease during the after period.

The summary for five men shows the same tendency to increase the elimination of phosphoric acid during the preservative period.

#### SERIES IV.

Attention has already been called to the fragmentary nature of the data of the fourth series, and this fact must be considered in the interpretation of the data in so far as they have been obtained. Only in the cases of Nos. 8, 9, and 10 are complete data available. In these cases it is seen that the percentage of elimination during the fore period is 89.6; during the first preservative subperiod, 104.9; during the second, 89.1; during the first and second subperiods together, 96.9; during the third subperiod, 100; during the first, second, and third together, 98.1; during the fourth subperiod, 96.9; and during the first, second, third, and fourth subperiods together, 97.8; during the after period, 94.6.

In this series we again see a marked influence exerted to increase the excretion of the phosphoric acid during the administration of the borax.

In the cases of Nos. 11 and 12 illness required the interruption of the observations for a time. They were subjected to renewed observations on March 31 and April 3, respectively. During the fore period, which lasted to April 3 and April 5, inclusive, respectively, the percentage of phosphoric acid eliminated is 79. During the preservative period, April 4 to April 14, inclusive, the percentage eliminated is 103. During the after period, April 15 to April 22, inclusive, the percentage is 100.3. These data show the same tendency as those for the three men, but they are not conclusive by reason of the fact that the observations began immediately after illness.

## SERIES V.

In this period we have a peculiar condition confronting us. It must have been an abnormal period, in so far as the excretion of phosphoric acid is concerned, throughout the whole of its duration of more than two months. At the very beginning it is seen that the amount of phosphoric acid climinated during the fore period is abnormal, amounting to 112.4 per cent for Nos. 1, 3, and 5, who completed the entire course. This falls during the first preservative subperiod to 105.9. It rises during the first and second subperiods together to 106.8. There is again a slight increase in the first, second, and third subperiods, taken together, to 107.9 per cent, and during the first, second, third, and fourth subperiods the percentage is about the same, 107.8. During the after period it falls to 106.3 per cent. It is thus seen that the data for

the entire preservative period, namely, 107.8, show a slight decrease from the fore period, and the decrease continues during the after period.

As has been the case with all the calculations, the individual data have been carefully checked and found to be correct. If any error, therefore, has crept into the observations it has been in the imperfect collection of samples, or other errors in analysis which could not now be corrected. As the analytical data, however, were compiled by the same experts throughout the entire course, it is hardly likely that they would have been influenced by a systematic error running through the whole series. It is true that four of the subjects experimented upon during the fifth series had already passed through two periods of borax administration previous to the beginning of the fifth series. were members of the first and third classes. It is hardly probable, however, that there would have been any continued influence relating to the excretion of phosphorus remaining from the experimental work of the first and third series. It is, of course, a matter of regret that data of this kind should show apparent contradictions, but probably it is unavoidable when the experiment is conducted, as in this case, with so many individuals, extending over so long a period, and without that absolute control which would be desirable if practicable.

COMPARISON OF PERCENTAGES OF PHOSPHORIC ACID ELIMINATED.

In order to bring together as a whole the results of the experimental work, the mean data obtained are compared in the following tabular statement:

	er cent.
Fore periods	97.3
Preservative periods	
After periods	97.0

The above summary shows a marked influence exerted by the administration of borax upon the excretion of phosphoric acid. While it is true that there are many contradictory data, yet it must be admitted that when the whole work is compared the influence mentioned above is clearly brought out.

Another point to be considered is that this influence is manifested even in the first periods of the administration of borax, when the quantities are extremely small as compared with those subsequently given. It is thus fair to conclude that even small quantities of borax have a tendency to influence in a marked degree the excretion of phosphorus. The question of whether or not such an increase is useful or deleterious may be difficult to decide definitely. One point, however, is brought out in a vivid light, namely, that as a whole the normal conditions attending the digestion of ordinary food are decidedly disturbed by the addition of this preservative. It is necessary, therefore,

in order to justify its use, that some positive evidence be produced to show that this disturbance of a normal condition is of a beneficial nature.

#### FAT.

## BALANCE.

This balance has been calculated for Series II to V, inclusive, no data having been obtained in Series I. (See Tables LXVII-LXXV.) The fat balance, of course, is unsatisfactory because of the inability to get meat with a constant percentage of fat. The amount of fat exhibited in the daily rations, therefore, varied considerably, and likewise in the periodic rations. For this reason the expression of the fat balance for each period may not always coincide with the percentage of fat eliminated.

## SERIES II.

For the fore period, January 19-27, inclusive, the average daily fat balance per man for Nos. 7, 10, and 12 is 138.34 grams; for the first preservative subperiod, January 29-31, inclusive, 134.88; for the second subperiod, February 1-4, inclusive, 126.63; for the first and second subperiods together, January 28 to February 4, inclusive, 130.38. The balance for the third preservative subperiod is, in the case of No. 12, subject to the same criticism as has already been made, namely, that during this period No. 12 was almost ill and not able to eat full rations. This accounts especially for the abnormal balances of February 6, 7, and 8. No. 12 is no longer under observation after this time. It is necessary, therefore, to confine the comparison of data to those for Nos. 7 and 10. For the fore period the balance for these two is 141.77; for the first preservative subperiod, 136.85; for the second subperiod, 134.76; for the third subperiod, 122.29; and for the first, second, and third together, 130.80. There was no after period in Series II.

The data of this table show a tendency on the part of the preservative during the time it was administered to decrease the absorption of fat.

## SERIES III.

Four members of the class were present and under observation during the entire series. For them the daily average fat balance for the fore period, February 19–27, inclusive, is 106.93. For the first preservative subperiod, February 28 to March 3, inclusive, the daily fat balance is 117.74; the second subperiod, March 4–7, inclusive, 115.54; for the third subperiod, March 8–11, inclusive, 96.78; for the first, second, and third subperiods together, February 28 to March 11, inclusive, it is 109.85; and for the after period, March 12–19, inclusive, 100.64.

There seems to be no regularity in this case regarding the influence of the preservative upon the fat balance. There is a decided increase in the fat balance during the first and second subperiods, and a marked decrease during the third subperiod. When the three subperiods are taken together they show an increase in the amount of fat absorbed. During the after period the fat balance is considerably increased over that of the last preservative subperiod.

#### SERIES IV.

Only three members of the class completed the fourth series of observations, namely, Nos. 8, 9, and 10. The average fat balance for the fore period, March 20–27, inclusive, is 114.32; for the first preservative subperiod, March 28–31, inclusive, 107.85; for the second subperiod, April 1–4, inclusive, 114.32; for the first and second subperiods together, March 28 to April 4, inclusive, 111.08; for the third subperiod, April 5–9, inclusive, 112.34; for the first, second, and third subperiods taken together, March 28 to April 9, inclusive, 111.56; for the fourth subperiod, April 10–14, inclusive, 110.05; for the first, second, third, and fourth together, March 28 to April 14, inclusive, 111.15; and for the after period, April 15–22, inclusive, 105.40.

These data show that during the four preservative subperiods the amount of fat consumed in the body is somewhat less than during the fore period. During the after period the amount of fat consumed is considerably diminished.

Nos. 11 and 12 were ill at the beginning of the series and were not placed under observation until March 31 and April 3, respectively, and the fore period was only four days for No. 11 and three days for No. 12. The fat balance for the fore period is 62.69; for the preservative period 84.44; for the after period 79.38. In this case it is not advisable to make any comparison with the fore period, by reason of its extreme shortness and the preceding bad condition of both subjects.

#### SERIES V.

Only three members of the class, viz, Nos. 1, 3, and 5, completed the entire series. During the fore period, April 24 to May 1, inclusive, the fat balance is 99.32; during the first preservative subperiod, May 2–13, inclusive, it is 101.45; for the second subperiod, May 14–25, inclusive, 92.33; for the first and second subperiods together, May 2–25, inclusive, 96.96; for the first, second, and third subperiods, May 2 to June 6, inclusive, it is 94.22; and during the first, second, third, and fourth subperiods taken together, May 2 to June 20, inclusive, 93.38. The fat balance during the after period, June 21–29, inclusive, is 100.17.

These data show that there is a slight increase in the amount of fat absorbed during the first preservative subperiod as compared with the fore period. During the first and second subperiods there is a decrease. During the first, second, and third and also during the first, second, third, and fourth subperiods the amount of fat absorbed in the body is very much less than during the fore period. During the after period the fat balance is slightly increased.

# COMPARISON OF FAT BALANCES.

Bringing together the data for Series III, IV, and V, for the sake of a general comparison, we have the following tabular statement, taken from Table LXXV:

	CHams.
Fore periods	106.96
Preservative periods	100.37
After periods	101.86

The data indicate, when the averages for the fore periods and preservative periods are compared, a considerably decreased combustion of the fat, with a tendency to return during the after period to the normal for the fore period.

#### PERCENTAGE ELIMINATED.

## SERIES II.

The expression of the relation between the fat consumed and the fat eliminated is, as has been already intimated, more conveniently given in the form of percentages. If the quantities of fat consumed in the various periods of each series had been absolutely the same, then the expression of percentages of fat eliminated would have had the same relative increase or decrease in magnitude as the expression for the fat balances. This, however, has not always been the case.

The expression for the percentage of fat eliminated by Nos. 7, 10, and 12 for the fore period of Series II, January 19-27, inclusive, is 4.2; for the first preservative subperiod, January 28-31, inclusive, 5.6; for the second subperiod, February 1-4, inclusive, 5.4; for the first and second subperiods together, January 28 to February 4, inclusive, 5.5; for the third subperiod, February 5-8, inclusive, 6; for the entire preservative period, January 28 to February 8, inclusive, 5.6.

The percentages for Nos. 7 and 10 are as follows: For the fore period, 4.6; first preservative subperiod, 6.1; second subperiod, 5.8; third subperiod, 6; entire preservative period, 6.

There was no after period, on account of the illness of all the members of the class.

These data would seem to indicate that the influence of the borax upon the combustion of the fat is slightly restrictive, the percentage of fat eliminated having increased during the administration of the preservative. The data, however, are not conclusive, on account of the lack of the after period. At any rate the influence, even if it exists, is not significant.

#### SERIES III.

During the fore period, February 19-27, inclusive, for the four men, viz, Nos. 1, 3, 4, and 5, who completed the entire course, the percentage of fat eliminated is 5.1; during the first preservative subperiod, February 28 to March 3, inclusive, 4.9; during the second subperiod, March 4-7, inclusive, 4.7; for the third subperiod, March 8-11, inclusive, 2.8; for the first, second, and third, taken together, February 28 to March 11, inclusive, 4.2; and for the after period, March 12-19. inclusive, 3.7.

These data show an indication conflicting with those of Series II, since they seem to show that the percentage of fat absorbed in the body is increased under the administration of the preservative. This influence, also, does not seem to pass away entirely during the continuance of the after period.

#### SERIES IV.

In the case of the three members of the table who completed the entire course (Nos. 8, 9, and 10) it is seen that the percentage of fat eliminated during the fore period, from March 20 to 27, inclusive, is 3.3; during the first preservative subperiod, March 28-31, inclusive, 5; during the second subperiod, April 1-4, inclusive, 3.2; during the first and second together, March 28 to April 4, inclusive, 4.1; during the third subperiod, April 5-9, inclusive, 3.6; during the first, second, and third subperiods together, March 28 to April 9, inclusive, 3.9; during the fourth subperiod, April 10-14, inclusive, 3.7; for the four subperiods, March 28 to April 14, inclusive, 3.8; and for the after period, April 15-22, inclusive, 3.6.

These data show a very slight influence, if any, exerted by the preservative on the percentage of fat eliminated. There must have been a considerable increase in the case of the first preservative subperiod,

but no marked differences thereafter.

## SERIES V.

Only three members of this class completed the entire series, viz, Nos. 1, 3, and 5. During the fore period, April 24 to May 1, inclusive, the percentage of fat eliminated is 3.4; during the first preservative subperiod, May 2-13, inclusive, it is 3.7; during the first and second subperiods, May 2-25, inclusive, 3.8; during the first, second, and third subperiods, May 2 to June 6, inclusive, 3.8; during the first, second, third, and fourth together, May 2 to June 20, inclusive, 4; during the after period, June 21-29, inclusive, 5.4.

These data show a progressive increase in the percentage of fat eliminated up to and including the after period. They do not indicate any marked influence of the preservative in its relation to the consumption of fat.

#### COMPARISON OF PERCENTAGES OF FAT ELIMINATED.

For a general view of the influence of the preservative upon the percentage of the fat eliminated it is desirable to review the data as a whole. For this purpose they are collected into the following tabular statement, taken from Table LXXV (p. 386):

	er cent.
Fore periods	 4.1
Preservative periods	
After periods	 4.2

The data as a whole seem to indicate a very slight influence on the part of the preservative in increasing the percentage of fat consumed in the body. This action must be of very small magnitude, and the data are so contradictory in regard to it individually that the evidence as a whole must be construed with this fact kept in view.

#### CALORIES.

## BALANCE.

It was considered that it would be of interest to study the effect of the added preservative upon the oxidation of the carbohydrates, fats, and other oxidizable substances in the foods during their passage through the body. To this end the heat-producing power of the foods was determined by a combustion in an atmosphere of oxidation in the usual way, and this was compared with the amount of heat-producing materials left in the excreta. (See Tables LXXVI-LXXXIV.) In the latter case a partial determination of the heat value was made by direct combustion in the bomb for Series II, while in the case of Series III, IV, and V the heat value of the urine was calculated from its analysis. Numerous comparisons, however, of direct determination of heat value and calculation from analysis indicate that the results of the two methods are sufficiently near together to serve for purposes of comparison when large numbers of samples are considered.

It is evident that where the body is neither gaining nor losing in weight the calories balance represents the actual quantity of heat produced during the passage of the food through the body.

No calories were determined in Series I.

## SERIES II.

In Series II the calories were studied in the case of only three of the members of the class, and at the end of the preservative period these three were also ill, so that the completion of the series by a study of the after period could not be accomplished. The summary for Nos. 7 and 10 is discussed, as No. 12 did not take the preservative throughout the third subperiod.

During the fore period in this case, January 21-27, inclusive, the average daily balance for Nos. 7 and 10 for the calories is 3,418.3; for the

first preservative subperiod, January 28-31, inclusive, it is 3,253.8; for the second subperiod, February 1–4, inclusive, 3,411; for the two subperiods, January 28 to February 4, inclusive, 3,343.6; for the third subperiod, February 5–8, inclusive, it is 3,439.1. For the three subperiods, January 28 to February 8, inclusive, it is 3,378.3.

A study of this balance sheet, although the data are imperfect, shows that by the administration of boric acid no considerable change in the amount of food burned in the body was produced.

## SERIES III.

In this series the data are also incomplete, by reason of the illness of Nos. 2 and 6 after the completion of the fore period, from February 19 to 27, inclusive. The average daily balance of the calories for this period for Nos. 1, 3, 4, and 5 is 2,858; for the first preservative subperiod, extending from February 28 to March 3, inclusive, it is 2,949; for the second subperiod, March 4-7, inclusive, it is 2,788.27; for the third subperiod, March 8-11, inclusive, it is 2,233.11. For the three subperiods, February 28 to March 11, inclusive, the average daily balance of the calories is 2,650.19; and for the after period, March 12-19, inclusive, it is 2,728.07.

The data on this sheet show a slight increase in the combustion of the food during the first preservative subperiod, a slight decrease during the second subperiod, a decided decrease during the third subperiod, and a slight decrease in the three subperiods taken together, with a tendency in the after period to return to the normal of the fore period.

## SERIES IV.

Only Nos. 8, 9, and 16 were able to complete the whole of Series IV, and while the data are given for the other members of the class, in so far as the observation extends, the comparison is necessarily based only upon those who completed the series.

The average daily balance during the fore period, March 20-27, inclusive, for Nos. 8, 9, and 10 is 3,440.76; for the first preservative subperiod, March 28-31, inclusive, 3,377.85; for the second subperiod, April 1–4, inclusive, 3,365.34; for the two subperiods March 28 to April 4, inclusive, 3,371.60; for the third subperiod, April 5–9, inclusive, it is 3,465.80; for the three subperiods from March 28 to April 9, inclusive, 3,407.83; for the fourth subperiod, April 10–14, inclusive, it is 3,388.86; for the four subperiods March 28 to April 14, inclusive, it is 3,402.28; for the after period, April 15–22, inclusive, it is 3,051.94.

The data on this balance sheet show but little variation in the balance

for the calories during the fore period and the four preservative sub-Yet they indicate a restraining influence of the preservative on the combustion of the food. These data, however, must first be compared with the actual amounts of calories in the ingested food, as is done in calculations of the percentages of the calories eliminated. During the after period the data show a very largely decreased combustion of the food.

SERIES V.

The data for Series V are based on Nos. 1, 3, and 5 only. During the fore period, from April 24 to May 1, the average daily balance is 3,153; during the first preservative subperiod, May 2–13, inclusive, it is 3,396.71; during the first and second subperiods, May 2–25, inclusive, it is 3,241.04; during the first, second, and third subperiods, May 2 to June 6, inclusive, it is 3,112.32; during the first, second, third, and fourth subperiods, May 2 to June 20, inclusive, it is 3,087.05; during the after period, June 21–29, inclusive, it is 3,096.18.

The data on this balance sheet show an increased combustion during the first and second preservative subperiods. The other subperiods show, however, a diminished combustion of the food quite marked in character, while the after period shows the same tendency.

#### COMPARISON OF CALORIES BALANCES.

In order to secure a general expression of the effect of the added preservative upon the processes of combustion, as in the other cases, it is desirable to bring together all the data into one expression, showing the average daily balances of calories per man throughout the entire experiment, by periods. This is done in the following tabular statement, taken from Table LXXXIV (p. 422):

	Calories,
Fore periods	3, 113, 58
Preservative periods	3, 073, 28
After periods.	2, 950, 75

The combination of the data as shown above indicates that the total influence of the borax upon the combustion of the food is not very marked. There is, however, a tendency to a less complete combustion, since the average balance for the preservative periods is slightly less than that for the fore periods and still less for the after periods. Too much stress, however, can not be laid upon this point, by reason of the contradictory nature of the data in the several series, and from the further fact that variations in the temperature, due to seasonal or other influences and other factors beyond control, have a decided influence on the total amount of heat produced. It is evident that when exposed to a low temperature the amount of heat developed in the body must necessarily be greater and the amount of the consumption of combustible matters in the food be thus increased. No definite conclusion, therefore, can be safely drawn from the data collected.

# PERCENTAGE ELIMINATED.

A different expression of the changes which the combustible matter in the food undergoes in the body, and one perhaps which is more valuable than the expression of the calories balance, is the statement of the percentage eliminated. This percentage subtracted from 100 will give in each case the proportion of the total combustible matter consumed.

The data are given only from Series II to V, inclusive, as they were not collected for the first series.

# SERIES II.

This imperfect series is given simply for the sake of record, and not because the data in their incomplete state are of any particular significance. The percentage of the calories eliminated for Nos. 7 and 10 in the fore period, January 19–27, inclusive, is 6.6; in the first preservative subperiod, January 28–31, inclusive, 7.7; in the second subperiod, February 1–4, inclusive, 7.2; in the two subperiods from January 28 to February 4, inclusive, 7.4; for the third subperiod, February 5–8, inclusive, 6.6; for the three subperiods, January 28 to February 8, inclusive, 7.1. No complete data were obtained in any case for the after period on account of the illness of all the members of the table.

It is seen that but little influence was produced on the percentage of calories eliminated by the administration of boric acid. What little influence was exerted, however, seems to show a tendency to prevent the consumption of combustible matter in the food when this preservative is administered.

## SERIES III.

In this series the data are complete for four members—viz, Nos. 1, 3, 4, and 5—the other two having been ill during a part of the period of observation.

For the fore period, February 19–27, inclusive, the percentage of calories eliminated is 7.1; for the first preservative subperiod, February 28 to March 3, inclusive, it is 7.4; for the second subperiod, March 4–7, inclusive, it is 6.8; for the third subperiod, March 8–11, inclusive, 6.8; for the three subperiods February 28 to March 11, inclusive, 7, and for the after period, March 12–19, inclusive, 6.8.

The data of this table show but little influence exerted by the borax upon the percentage of calories eliminated except in the first preservative subperiod, which shows a slight retarding effect on combustion.

# SERIES IV.

In Series IV the data are complete for only Nos. 8, 9, and 10. For these three in the fore period, extending from March 20 to March 27, inclusive, the percentage of calories eliminated is 5.7; in the first preservative subperiod, March 28–31, inclusive, 7.2; in the second subperiod, April 1–4, inclusive, 5.8; for the first and second subperiods together, March 28 to April 4, inclusive, 6.5; in the third subperiod,

April 5-9, inclusive, 5.9; for the first, second, and third subperiods, March 28 to April 9, inclusive, 6.3; for the fourth subperiod, April 10-14, inclusive, 5.9, and for the first, second, third, and fourth subperiods, March 28 to April 14, 6.2. The percentage eliminated during the after period is 6.2.

Here again we find but little disturbance in the percentage of calories eliminated by reason of the administration of the borax.

In the cases of Nos. 11 and 12 the observations were irregular in time by reason of their illness during the fore period. They were first placed under observation March 31 and April 3, respectively, for a fore period which lasted only four and three days, respectively. The percentage of calories eliminated in the fore period is 6.3; in the preservative period, 6; in the after period, 6.3. These data show but little effect produced on food combustion, but that little is to increase it during the administration of the preservative.

#### SERIES V.

Only three members of the class, viz, Nos. 1, 3, and 5, completed the entire series, and the following data refer to them alone.

During the fore period, extending from April 24 to May 1, inclusive, the percentage of calories eliminated is 6.3; during the first preservative subperiod, May 2 to 13, it is 6.1; during the first and second subperiods, May 2 to 25, inclusive, 6.2; during the first, second, and third subperiods, May 2 to June 6, inclusive, 6.5, and during the first, second, third, and fourth subperiods, May 2 to June 20, inclusive, 6.7. During the after period the percentage of calories eliminated is 7.7. These data show a growing tendency to diminish the combustion of the foods under the administration of the preservative, and this tendency is greatly increased during the after period. If the decrease in the calories balance during the preservative period is due to the effect of the borax, it should have ceased with the withdrawal of the preservative, unless digestion was so impaired as to result in a continuing effect.

COMPARISON OF PERCENTAGES OF CALORIES ELIMINATED.

Collecting the average data showing the percentage of calories climinated for the third, fourth, and fifth series of observations by periods, we have the following statement, taken from Table LXXXIV:

	Per co	ent.
Fore periods	6.	1
Preservative periods	6.6	3
After periods	7.0	0

These data show a slight tendency on the part of the borax to diminish the percentage of combustion of the foods. On the removal of the preservative from the food the decrease in combustion continues and in a more marked manner. The data are not wholly decisive, but

very suggestive. Whether this influence is due to an actual inhibitory effect of the borax upon the combustion of the food, or whether it is due to a diminution in the activity of the first processes of digestion, whereby less of the combustible material is made available for absorption and assimilation, can be determined only by a more intimate comparative study of the composition of the feces and urine.

#### SOLIDS BALANCE.

The object of this study is to ascertain the total dry matter in the food and its fate in the alimentary canal and in metabolism. The moisture-free matters ingested are compared with the total solids recovered in the feces and urine. This has been done for each individual member of the class for each series and for the periods and subperiods of the investigation. Tables LXXXV-XCV (pp. 423–461) contain the daily data for each case.

SERIES I.

In Series I the part of the fore period covered is December 16–21 only. It will be sufficient for the purposes of the discussion to call attention to the summaries rather than to the individual data. The latter are found in the tables, and if a more detailed study of individuals is desired these can be utilized.

Of 20,603.9 grams of solids ingested in the food in the period mentioned, 865.5 grams, or 4.2 per cent, are found in the feces and 9.7 per cent in the urine. The total percentage recovered in the feces and urine is 13.9, and the balance is 17,731.432 grams. The average daily quantity of solids in the food of each person is 589 grams, of which 24.7 appear in the feces and 82.04 in the feces and urine. The daily balance is 506.958. In the first preservative subperiod, extending from December 22 to December 26, it is seen that 4.4 per cent of the ingested solids appear in the feces and 14.5 in the feces and urine. The average daily quantity of solids in the foods for this period is 605 grams, of which 26.4 grams appear in the feces and 87.59 grams in the feces and urine. The average daily balance during this period is 517.408 grams. During the second subperiod the average daily solids in the food are 635 grams, of which 28.3 grams appear in the feces and 86.221 in the feces and urine, leaving a balance of 548.779 grams. The percentage of total solids excreted in the feces during this period is 4.5 and in the urine 9.1. During the third subperiod the average quantity of solids in the food is 569 grams, of which 28.5 appear in the feces and 56.97 in the urine. There is an elimination of 5 per cent in the feces and 10 per cent in the urine. The balance is 483.503 grams. In the three preservative subperiods taken together the average daily quantity of dry food ingested is 602.5 grams, of which 27.6 appear in the feces and 86.516 in the feces and urine. The

average percentage of excretion of solids in the feces is 4.6 and in the feces and urine 14.4, and the average balance is 515.984 grams. During the after period, extending from January 4 to 13, inclusive, the average quantity of solids in the food is 616 grams, of which 28.3 appear in the feces and 84.429 in the feces and urine. The percentage of solids excreted in the feces is 4.6 and in the feces and urine 13.7, and the average daily balance is 531.571 grams.

It is interesting in this case to see what effect the administration of the preservative had upon the total solids in the feces, and this is best given by percentages rather than by actual quantities because of the variation which takes place in the quantity of solids ingested. We see in this instance that during the fore period the quantity of solids eliminated by the feces is 4.2 per cent. During the three preservative periods it is 4.6 per cent and during the after period 4.6 per cent. These data show that there is possibly a slight tendency on the part of the preservative to increase the solids in the feces. In the case of the urine we find the average percentage of solids excreted during the fore period is 9.7; during the three preservative periods, 9.8, and during the after period, 9.1. In this connection it must be remembered that practically all of the preservative administered appeared in the urine, thus slightly increasing the solids therein. In general it may be said that the preservative has an apparent tendency in this series to increase the solids excreted in the feces.

#### SERIES II.

The data relating to this series are incomplete and highly unsatisfactory for reasons already set forth, namely, on account of the ravages of the grippe. All the members of the class during the latter part of this series were afflicted with more or less severe attacks of influenza. Solids determinations were made for Nos. 7, 10, and 12 only. The data are interesting and valuable in individual cases, but have been excluded from the general summary of the results. Nevertheless, it has been deemed advisable not to exclude these data from the text and from discussion. As in the case of Series I, the individual data will not be discussed in detail here, but only the summary in so far as a comparison is possible. Two summaries are made of the comparable data in Series II, namely, a comparison of Nos. 7 and 10, and second a comparison of Nos. 7, 10, and 12. In the case of Nos. 7 and 10 the mean quantity of solids ingested daily in the fore period is 673 grams, of which 31.8 grams are recovered in the feces and 99.339 grams in the feces and urine. These data represent 4.7 per cent of the total solids in the food recovered in the feces and 14.8 per cent in the feces and urine. The mean daily balance is 573.661 grams, this representing the total solids utilized by the body. Without discussing the subperiods separately, it will be sufficient to call attention to the summary of the preservative period, extending from January 28 to February 8, inclusive. The mean quantity of solids ingested in the food during this period is 668 grams, as compared with 673 in the fore period. Of this quantity the mean amount recovered in the feces is 34.7 grams, and in the feces and urine 102.262 grams. The mean percentage of solids recovered in the feces is 5.2 and in the feces and urine 15.3. daily balance is 565.738 grams. The above data show a slight tendency on the part of the preservative to increase the solids in the feces, whereas the quantity of solids appearing in the urine is not changed. This is an indication of the exercise of a slight degree of inhibition on the part of the preservative in the digestion and assimilation of the food. In the second summary of Series II, namely, a comparison of the data of Nos. 7, 10, and 12, it is found that the mean quantity of solids ingested daily in the food, during the fore period, is 694 grams, of which 30.2 grams are recovered in the feces and 64.092 grams in the urine. The percentage of total solids eliminated in the feces is 4.4 and in the feces and urine 13.6. Without discussing the details of the various subperiods it will be sufficient to call attention to the data of the preservative period as a whole, extending from January 28 to February 8, inclusive. During this period the average daily quantity of solids in the food is 627 grams, of which 31.3 grams occur in the feces and 97.471 grams in the feces and urine. The percentage of total solids eliminated in the feces is 5 and in the feces and urine 15.5. In this summary, as in the preceding one, it is shown that the preservative has a slight tendency to increase the solids in the feces. There is also noticed a slight tendency to increase the solids in the urine. A conclusion similar to that stated in the first summary seems to be also justified in this case.

## SERIES III.

As in the preceding series the individual data for each member of the class during Series III are found in the tables, and discussion of the data will be confined to the summaries. Four men only completed all the periods of Series III, namely, Nos. 1, 3, 4, and 5. The summary, therefore, is confined to the data of these four men. During the fore period, extending from February 19 to 27, inclusive, the average quantity of solids in the food is 691 grams. Of this amount 26.2 grams are recovered in the feces and 92.5 grams in the feces and urine. The percentage of total solids recovered in the feces is 3.8 and in the urine 11.4. The average daily balance during the fore period is 598.5. Without discussing the data for the various subperiods, attention will be directed to the summary of the whole preservative period, extending from February 28 to March 11, inclusive. The mean daily quantity of solids in the food during this period is 627 grams, of which 24.8 are recovered in the feces and 87.8 in the feces

and urine. The average percentage of total solids eliminated in the feces during this period is 4, and in the urine 10.1. The average daily balance is 539.2 grams. During the after-period, extending from March 12 to 19, inclusive, the average quantity of solids in the food is 621 grams, of which 23.8 grams are recovered in the feces and 79.4 in the feces and urine. The average percentage of solids recovered in the feces is 3.9, and in the feces and urine 12.8. The average daily balance is 541.6 grams. These data show a slight tendency on the part of the preservative to increase the amount of solids appearing in the feees. The total effect, however, is not very great; yet when taken in connection with the preceding data it is evidence of a slight tendency to restrict the activity of the digestive ferments. A second summary has also been obtained with Series III, in which five members of the table are included, namely, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. This summary includes only the fore period and the first subperiod, extending over six days. The average daily quantity of solids in the food during the fore period is 694.2, of which 26.5 grams are recovered in the feces and 91.6 grams in the feces and urine. The average percentage of solids recovered in the feces is 3.8 and in the urine 9.4. The average daily balance is 602.6 grams. During the first subperiod the average quantity of solids in the foods is 687 grams, of which there is recovered in the feces 29 grams, and in the feces and urine 94.1 grams. The average percentage of total solids recovered in the feces during this period is 4.2 and in the urine 9.5, and the average daily balance is 592.9 grams. These data also show, as in the preceding case, a slight tendency on the part of the preservative to increase the percentage of solids in the feces, and to this extent to restrict or limit the activity of the digestive ferments.

#### SERIES IV

The individual data in this case are given in full in the balance sheets, but only the summaries will be discussed. In Series IV the summary includes the data for only three of the individuals, namely, Nos. 8, 9, and 10. During the fore period, extending from March 20 to 27, the average quantity of solids in the food is 636 grams. Of this amount 25.3 grams appear in the feces and 86.888 grams in the feces and urine. The average percentage of solids eliminated in the feces is 4 and in the feces and urine 13.6. The average daily balance of solids is 549.112 grams. The data for the various subperiods, extending from March 28 to April 14, are given separately, but the data for the entire preservative period only will be considered in this comparison. During this period the average daily quantity of solids in the food is 646 grams, of which 30.2 grams appear in the feces and 89.803 grams in the feces and urine. The percentage of solids eliminated in the feces is 4.7 and in the feces and urine 13.9. The average daily balance is 556.197 grams. During

the after period, extending from April 15 to 22, inclusive, the average quantity of solids in the food is 547 grams, of which there were recovered in the feces 24.5 grams and in the feces and urine 79.287 grams. The percentage of solids eliminated in the feces is 4.5 and in the urine 10. The average daily balance is 467.713. The data indicate, as in the preceding instances, a slight tendency on the part of the preservative to increase the quantity of solids in the feces, thus indicating a slight tendency to restrict or limit the activity of the digestive ferments.

SERIES V

The individual data are given in full in the tables. Three different summaries are given for this series. First, for three men, Nos. 1, 3, and 5, who completed the entire series of observations; the second and third for five and six men, respectively, who completed the greater part but not all of the periods of observation. In the summary of the three men for whom complete data are found, in the fore period, extending from April 24 to May 1, the average daily quantity of solids in the food is 605 grams, of which 26.6 appear in the feces and 85.27 in the feces and urine; 4.4 per cent of the total solids in the food are eliminated in the feces and 14.1 per cent in the feces and urine. The average daily balance is 519.73 grams. The summaries for the various subperiods are given separately. The discussion, however, will be confined to the general summary, extending from May 2 to June 20, inclusive. The average daily quantity of solids in the food during this period is 635 grams, of which 29.8 grams are recovered in the feces and 88.202 grams in the feces and urine. The percentage of total solids eliminated in the feces during this period is 4.7 and in the feces and urine 13.9. The average daily balance is 546.798 grams. During the after period the mean daily quantity of solids in the food is 665 grams, of which 37 are recovered in the feces and 95.747 in the feces and urine. The percentage of solids recovered in the feces is 5.6 and in the feces and urine 14.4. The average daily balance is 569.253 grams. These data, extending over a long period, show a slight tendency on the part of the preservative to increase the quantity of solids eliminated in the feces, and this tendency becomes much more marked during the after period. In this respect the data of this series differ from those of all the preceding series. It is noticed, however, that in the last subperiod, extending from June 7 to 20, there is a marked tendency to increase the percentage of solids eliminated in the feces, the percentage eliminated during this period being 5.2. This seems to indicate that the long-continued use of the preservative had a tendency to intensify the restricting influence thereof upon the digestive ferments, and this tendency is continued during the after period.

In the second summary of Series V, including the data for five men, we find the following facts: The total quantity of solids in the food

during the fore period, extending from April 24 to May 1, is 590 grams, of which 25.6 grams appear in the feces and 80.814 in the feces and urine. The percentage of solids eliminated in the feces is 4.3 and in the feces and urine 13.7. The average daily balance is 509.186 grams. During the first subperiod, extending from May 2 to 13, the percentage of solids eliminated in the feces increased from 4.3 in the fore period to 4.6. During the second subperiod, extending from May 14 to 25. inclusive, the percentage of solids eliminated in the feces remains the same as in the first subperiod, namely, 4.6. During the third subperiod, extending from May 26 to June 6, the percentage of solids eliminated in the feces rises to 4.9. During the three subperiods, from May 2 to June 6, the percentage of solids eliminated in the feces is 4.7. These data, although they do not include the latter part of the preservative period nor any of the after period, show, as in the other cases, a slight tendency on the part of the preservative to restrict or limit the activity of the digestive ferments.

The third summary includes six men and the period of observation extends from April 24 to May 25, inclusive. During the fore period, extending from April 24 to May 1, the average quantity of solids in the foods is 578 grams, of which 25.1 grams are recovered in the feces and 79.906 grams in the feces and urine. The percentage of solids in the food eliminated in the feces is 4.3 and in the feces and urine 13.8. The average daily balance is 498.094 grams. In the first preservative subperiod, extending from May 2 to 13, inclusive, the percentage of solids in the food eliminated in the feces rises to 4.6. It remains the same during the second subperiod, at which time the comparison of the six men ceases. These data again show a slight tendency on the part of the preservative to increase the percentage of the solids in the food eliminated in the feces.

#### COMPARISON OF SOLIDS BALANCES.

In the general summaries it is indicated that the total solids excreted during the preservative periods are somewhat higher than during either the fore periods or the after periods. The effect on the total solids is similar to that on the phosphoric acid. The increase in total solids excreted is due chiefly to their excess in the feces.

The total number of complete individual observations included in each series is as follows: Series I, 6 men; Series III, 4 men; Series IV, 3 men; Series V, 3 men.

These men completed all the periods of the different series. The average daily quantity of solids in the foods during the fore periods in these cases is 631.5 grams. The average quantity appearing in the feces is 25.6 grams, and in the feces and urine 86.699 grams. The average percentage of the total solids in the food appearing in the feces is 4.1, and in the feces and urine 13.7. The average daily bal-

ance is 544.701 grams. During the preservative periods the average daily quantity of solids in the food is 627.6, of which 28.6 grams appear in the feces and 88.025 grams in the feces and urine; 4.6 per cent of the total solids in the food appear in the feces and 14 per cent in the feces and urine. The average daily balance is 539.875 grams. In the summary of the after periods it is seen that the average daily quantity of solids in the food is 614.1 grams, of which 28.3 grams appear in the feces and 84.677 in the feces and urine; 4.6 per cent of the total solids in the foods appear in the feces and 13.8 per cent in the feces and urine. The average daily balance is 530.123 grams.

This general summary confirms the conclusion based upon the individual series. It shows a slight tendency on the part of the preservative to increase the percentage of solids in the food eliminated in the feces, and this increase continues in the same magnitude during the after period. This continued effect is easily explained by the tendency established in the long exhibition of the preservative to slightly derange the digestive functions. It requires at least half of the after period to secure the elimination of the preservative from the digestive system, and the other half of the after period is evidently too short a time to secure in every case the reestablishment of normal conditions.

#### SUMMARY OF RESULTS.

#### EXCRETION OF ADDED PRESERVATIVES.

The boric acid and borax taken into the stomach during the progress of these experiments were excreted almost entirely by the kidneys. (See Tables III-VIII.) In the first series of experiments 83.05 per cent was thus excreted, in the second series 82.85 per cent, in the third series 63.87 per cent, in the fourth series 82.96 per cent, and in the fifth series 75.17 per cent. During the course of observation 607.4 grams of preservative were given, either in the form of boric acid or the equivalent in borax, of which 468.69 grams were excreted in the urine, or 77.16 per cent of the whole. (See Table VIII.) These numbers include the data for Series III, where the quantity of the preservative recovered in the urine appears to be abnormally low. In round numbers it may be said that 80 per cent of the boric acid and borax taken into the system in foods is excreted in the urine. is probable that the rest is chiefly excreted with the perspiration. Only small quantities are found in the feces.

# INFLUENCE OF THE PRESERVATIVE UPON THE WEIGHT OF THE BODY.

In every series there was a marked tendency on the part of boric acid and borax to diminish slightly the weight of the body, although this tendency was in some instances checked during the after periods and a portion of the loss of weight was regained. In general, however, there was a tendency to continue the loss of weight during the after periods. These facts are more strongly brought out by the graphic representations of body weight which are given in this report.

# RATIO OF FOOD CONSUMED TO BODY WEIGHT.

Of interest in connection with the other purposes of this investigation is a study of the relation of the weight of food consumed to the body weight, which was made in detail during the first series of observations. This study was made of each individual article of diet, and included a statement of the ratio of the weight of food, including the water consumed, and the ratio of the weight of the dry matter in the food to the body weight. During the fore period, first series of observations, the average daily weight of the moist food, including water drumk, was 4.20 per cent of the total weight of the body, during the preservative period 4.22 per cent, and for the after period 4.21 per cent.

It is seen by the above that the administration of the preservative caused very little variation in the weight of food consumed compared with the weight of the body.

Reduced to water-free basis the quantity of food consumed in relation to the weight of the body is as follows:

	Per cent.	
Fore period	0.96	
Preservative period.		
After period	1.01	

These data show that there is very little difference in the total quantity of dry matter in the food during the three periods.

From the above data it is seen that the total quantity of dry matter in the food consumed daily is, in round numbers, 1 per cent of the weight of the body. For a man weighing 150 pounds, therefore, the quantity of dry matter daily consumed in the food is, in round numbers, 1.5 pounds.

THE EFFECT OF THE PRESERVATIVE UPON THE NUMBER OF CORPUSCLES AND THE QUANTITY OF HEMOGLOBIN IN THE BLOOD.

There was no regular influence established relating to the effect of the preservative in increasing or decreasing the number of corpuscles in the blood. The data in individual cases are often contradictory, and a general summary of them leads to no conclusive result. The final deduction can only be drawn that if the preservative affects the number of corpuscles and the amount of hemoglobin at all it does so in a very irregular manner, differing in different individuals, and in a way which can not be used as a basis of any definite conclusion.

# THE EFFECT OF THE PRESERVATIVE UPON THE COMPOSITION OF THE FECES.

A careful study of the effect of the preservative administered upon the composition of the feces shows a slight tendency to increase the amount of water therein. There is, however, no tendency of any marked nature, even when the preservatives are given in large quantities, to excite diarrhea. The administration of the preservative produces but little change in the weight of dry matter in the feces.

EFFECT OF BORIC ACID AND BORAX UPON THE URINE.

## ELIMINATION OF NITROGEN.

The combined data of the four series (excluding Series II) show that the percentage of nitrogen ingested in the food eliminated in the urine during the fore periods is 86, during the preservative periods 85.5, and during the after periods 81.4. This shows a tendency on the part of the preservative to diminish the percentage of nitrogen excreted in the urine, and this tendency is continued in a very marked manner in the after periods.

#### REACTION.

The data of Series II, III, and V show a marked tendency on the part of boric acid to increase the acidity of the urine. In no case during the administration of boric acid was an alkaline reaction observed. In the case of the urine the marked acidity imparted to it by boric acid is continued in most cases throughout the after periods. The data of Series IV and V, on the contrary, show a marked tendency on the part of borax to diminish the acidity of the urine, and in several instances this substance imparted to the urine an alkaline reaction. These facts indicate that a large part of the borax and boric acid administered is excreted unchanged in chemical composition.

## QUANTITY.

Very little effect is produced by these preservatives upon the volume of urine, although there is a slight tendency manifest to decrease the amount. There is a slight tendency also manifested during the administration of the preservatives to decrease the total solids in the urine. In this connection, however, it must be considered that the season of the year has a marked effect upon the amount of urine secreted, the tendency being to secrete larger quantities in cold weather than in warm. Combining the data of Series I, III, IV, and V for those members completing the series, we find that the average daily amount of urine secreted during the fore periods, per individual, is 969 cc; during the preservative periods, 960 cc, and during the after periods, 952 cc. These data show almost no effect of the preservatives on the

quantity of urine secreted, but there seems to be a slight tendency to decrease the amount secreted in the preservative and after periods.

#### ALBUMIN.

In those few cases where there was normally a mere trace of albumin in the urine it is shown by the data that the general tendency of the preservative used is to increase the trace of albumin in the urine, and this increase is manifested also during the after periods. This effect of the administration of the preservative is best shown in the graphic representation of traces of albumin in the urine.

#### MICROSCOPIC BODIES,

Microscopic examinations of the urine were made for the following substances: Uric-acid crystals; urates; oxalate of lime; phosphates—crystalline and amorphous; epithelium cells of all kinds; leucocytes; red blood cells; casts—hyaline, finely granular, coarsely granular, epithelial, and other forms; mucous cylindroids; and mucous strands.

The microscopic examinations were made at three periods during each series, except in Series I, during which time the microscopic supervision of the urine had not been instituted. The examinations were made once during the fore period, once or more during the preservative period, and once near the close of the after period.

Reviewing the data as a whole in regard to the appearance of these microscopic bodies in the urine, the fact which appears prominently is the great variation in the number and character of these microchemical bodies. They occur constantly in some cases in very much greater abundance than in others. There are a few cases—in fact, quite a number—where the relative abundance of these bodies seems to be increased during the administration of the preservative. There is a smaller number of cases in which the contrary fact occurs. In the greater number of cases, however, the administration of the preservative appears to have had no influence upon the relative abundance of these bodies. The data, therefore, as a whole, can not be regarded as conclusive respecting the influence of the preservative upon the number or kind of micro-chemical bodies occuring in the urine.

## INFLUENCE OF THE PRESERVATIVE UPON THE METABOLISM OF NITROGEN.

There is only a slight effect produced as a whole, as determined by the data of experiment, upon the excretion of nitrogen. The individual variations are somewhat marked, showing the danger of depending too positively upon data from only one or two persons. A slight tendency is shown, however, on the part of the preservative to decrease the excretion of nitrogen, which tendency becomes more marked after the withdrawal of the preservative. For instance, the average nitrogen balance of the four series of observation (excluding Series II), during the fore periods is 0.964, during the preservative periods 1.02, and during the after periods, 1.69 grams per day. Expressed as a percentage, the combined data show an excretion of 94.5 per cent of nitrogen taken in the food during the fore periods, 94.1 per cent in the preservative periods, and 90.3 in the after periods.

The general summary of all the experiments with borax and boric acid indicates the largest elimination of nitrogen in the fore periods, an intermediate amount in the preservative periods, and the smallest

elimination in the after periods.

This relation is either produced by causes other than the administration of the preservative or the effect of the preservative continues after its administration has ceased and even after the preservative itself has ceased to be excreted from the body. It is not impossible that such an influence may be exerted. The retarding influence of the preservative probably increases with the length of the experiment, especially in those cases in which the amount of preservative administered is progressively increased. When the administration of the preservative is discontinued the elimination of nitrogen is probably at the lowest point (if depressed by the preservative), and yet during the first days of the after period (at least while the preservative is still in the system) the amount of nitrogen eliminated is probably as low as on the preceding days. There may be a tendency of the preservative in the large amounts in which it is administered to increase the formation of difficultly soluble compounds of nitrogen, and by that means, if no other, retard its elimination from the body.

# THE EFFECT OF THE PRESERVATIVE UPON THE METABOLISM OF PHOSPHORIC ACID.

A study of the data relative to the influence of boric acid and borax upon the metabolism of phosphorus reveals many contradictory results. When, however, all the data are collected into one expression it is found that the influence of these bodies added to the food is distinctly marked on the metabolism of phosphorus and phosphoric acid. There is a distinct tendency shown by them to increase the quantity of phosphoric acid excreted during the period of the administration of the preservative. In the combined data of Series I, III, IV, and V the average per cent of phosphoric acid taken in the food eliminated during the fore periods of observation is 97.3, during the preservative periods 103.1, and during the after periods 97.

INFLUENCE OF THE PRESERVATIVE UPON THE ELIMINATION OF FAT.

The influence of boric acid and borax upon the metabolism of fat is not very marked. There is a slight tendency shown to decrease the elimination of fat in the feces during the administration of the preservative, and a tendency to recover is shown during the after periods. The percentage of fat ingested in the food eliminated during the fore periods is 4.1, during the preservative periods 4, and during the after periods 4.2. These data show that almost no disturbance in the metabolism of fat is caused by the administration of the preservative.

# INFLUENCE OF BORIC ACID AND BORAX UPON THE OXIDATION OF THE COMBUSTIBLE MATTER IN THE FOOD.

The collected data of all the series, except Series II, show that 6.4 per cent of the combustible matter in the food is eliminated, unburned, during the fore periods, 6.6 per cent during the preservative periods, and 7 per cent during the after periods. These data show a slight tendency on the part of the preservative to interfere with the combustion of the food in the body, and this tendency is continued in even a more marked manner during the after periods.

## INFLUENCE OF THE PRESERVATIVE UPON THE SOLIDS EXCRETED.

The solids summary for all of the series, except Series II, shows that the average quantity of solids in the food during the fore periods is 631.5 grams, during the preservative periods 627.6 grams, and during the after periods 614.1 grams. The average daily quantity of solids appearing in the feees in the fore periods is 25.6 grams, in the preservative periods 28.6 grams, and in the after periods 28.3 grams. The average quantity appearing in the urine during the fore periods is 64.48 grams, during the preservative periods 59.37 grams, and in the after periods 56.20 grams. The average balance of total solids during the fore periods is 544.701 grams, during the preservative periods 539.875 grams, and during the after periods 530.123 grams. These data show a slight tendency on the part of the preservative to increase the total solids excreted in the feces and to decrease the total solids excreted by the urine. There is a distinct tendency manifested by the preservative to interfere with the processes of digestion and absorption. Inasmuch, however, as the total quantity of solids administered in the food varied slightly in the different periods, a fairer interpretation is obtained by comparing the percentages of the total solids exhibited in the food eliminated by the feces and urine, respec-In this comparison it is found that the total percentage of solids in the food eliminated in the feees during the fore periods is 4.1, during the preservative periods 4.6, and during the after periods 4.6. The percentage of solids in the food eliminated in the urine during the fore periods is 10.2, during the preservative periods 9.5, and during the after periods 9.1. These percentages indicate also very strongly the influence exerted by the preservative mentioned above. It must be remembered also in this connection that practically 80 per cent of the preservative administered is recovered in the urine, increasing to that extent the total solids thus eliminated. In spite of this, however, there is a marked decrease in the total solids in the urine and a marked increase in the total solids in the feces.

## GENERAL CONCLUSIONS.

NECESSITY OF MINERAL SUBSTANCES IN THE BLOOD.

In the consideration of the action of preservatives of a mineral nature, such as borax and boric acid, it must be remembered that the animal as well as the plant possesses a certain mineral hunger. In other words, mineral substances play a double rôle in animal and plant nutrition: First, they may serve as real foods, necessary to the formation and nutrition of the tissues. In the animal economy this is especially true of phosphoric acid and lime. In the second place, they are necessary to the functional activity of the various organs of the body, irrespective of any part they may take in direct nutrition.

The necessity of saline solutions in the blood is known to every physician and physiologist. If the blood were deprived of all of its saline constituents the circulation would be impeded, restricted, or stopped, and death would result. In cases of collapse in disease saline injections in the blood are often used as a restorative measure. These salts in solution stimulate the heart's action and undoubtedly are active in the osmotic operations of the cells. This is one of the facts which show the intimate relation existing between physical chemistry and

physiology.

Common salt is the most frequent and most abundant of the saline constituents of the blood, but the alkalinity of the blood is not due of course to common salt, which is a neutral substance. The existence of alkaline carbonates or other alkaline salts is necessary to the vital functions. While it is true that the digestion in the stomach takes place in an acid solution, it is likewise true that any excessive acid must be neutralized and enough of alkali added in the small intestine in order that the further digestion of the food may properly take place. That saline bodies other than common salt or the alkaline carbonates may be useful, however, in the performance of the vital functions can not be denied, though it might be difficult to demonstrate their absolute necessity. Hence the introduction of saline bodies, which may or may not be of an antiseptic character, may, within certain limits, have a favorable influence upon health and digestion. At the same time it should not be forgotten that all excess of such bodies imposes upon the excretory organs an additional burden, which, while it might not impair their efficiency even for a number of years, might finally produce a condition of exhaustion which would be followed by serious consequences. Especially is this remark true of the kidneys, which appear to be a general clearing house for all the surplus of saline matters ingested in the foods.

#### THE ARGUMENT DE MINIMIS.

It is admitted by all who have examined the subject in a critical way, even by the users of preservatives, that in certain maximum quantities the limit of toleration is reached in each individual and positive injury is done, but it is also well recognized that many, if not all, of the usual foods when used in large excess produce injurious results. The many cases of disease produced by overeating, or by eating improperly prepared or poorly cooked foods, or by eating at unusual times are illustrations of this fact. Upon this basis and upon the further statement that when used in extremely small quantities the preservatives in question can not be regarded as harmful is founded the principal argument in favor of the use of the preservatives, aside from the fact that the foods themselves are kept in a better and more wholesome state.

It is only proper to give to this argument full consideration and not to brush it aside as illogical and irrelevant. It is evident that any attempt to determine experimentally the effect of extremely minute quantities of any preservative, even when used continuously, would not be likely to lead to any definite result. In the foregoing data we have illustrations of the fact that even large quantities of the preservatives employed—larger by far than would probably ever be found in any food product—do not always act in such a way as to permit of definite interpretation. The claim, therefore, that the use of such preservatives is justified when the amount is extremely small, and when even these small amounts are used only at intervals and not continuously, is worthy of careful consideration.

An illustration which is pertinent may be taken from the particular preservatives with which the foregoing experiments have been made, namely, boric acid and borax. One of the food products to which these preservatives are very commonly added is butter. This statement should not be taken to imply that in butter prepared for domestic use in this country borax is found to any considerable extent. When butter, however, is to be transported over long distances and necessarily kept a long while, the addition of borax is very frequently practiced.

The dietetic data which have been accumulated in the course of this experiment show that the quantity of butter consumed daily varies from 30 to 70 grams. Suppose, as a maximum, we say that the quantity of butter consumed in any one case daily is 100 grams, and that it contains 1 gram of boric acid or an amount of borax equivalent thereto. The maximum quantity of boric acid used in a day in this

case would be 1 gram. In point of fact, however, it would rarely if ever reach this amount, but even in those cases where butter is eaten freely probably half a gram would be about the maximum quantity consumed. Further than this, 1 per cent of boric acid or its equivalent of borax in butter is a very large quantity. Probably as a rule not more than one-half of 1 per cent is employed. In this case the quantity of boric acid likely to be consumed by any one individual in a day would be reduced to one-quarter of a gram.

In the case of meats preserved by borax, although larger quantities are eaten than of butter, it is not likely that any larger quantities of borax would be consumed. Thus it appears that those who habitually eat butter and meat preserved with borax might be consuming a half a gram or a little more of boric acid per day. But preserved meats are not regularly eaten, and hence the quantity mentioned is likely to be overestimated. It would be unwise to affirm in a case of this kind, in the light of the data obtained by the experiments, that such a minimum consumption of borax, especially when not continuous, would prove deleterious within any reasonable time of observation. The question then arises: Does the absence of such proof or the impracticability of obtaining it serve as a justifiable excuse for the use of this preservative?

This question ought not to be decided alone, because the principle of the decision must stand, not only for boric acid and borax, but for every preservative used in foods. In other words, whatever principle is established for judgment as to the use of boric acid in small portions must also be applied to the use of every other preservative used in foods. The principle must also be still further extended, so that whatever may be established as regards butter or meat must be admitted in respect of every other substance used as food. Hence before admitting the full force of the argument de minimis the full significance of such an admission must be considered and the practically unlimited extent

of its application acknowledged.

This leads to the discussion of the fact that in the majority of cases the labor of freeing the system from added preservatives falls principally upon the kidneys. In the method of life in vogue in this country the kidneys are already hard-worked organs. Americans probably eat more freely than the citizens of almost any other country, with the possible exception of England. Large quantities of nitrogenous foods are consumed. In the breaking down of the nitrogenous tissues the kidneys are the chief organs for the excretion of the débris. The addition of any further burden, therefore, no matter how minute, is to be deplored. If, however, the principle be admitted that injurious substances may be used in such small quantities as to be practically harmless, then we find the way open for loading upon the kidneys many different functions in addition to those which they now discharge.

If they may be justly called upon to eliminate the small quantities of boric acid added in food, they can not logically be freed from the necessity of eliminating also minute quantities of salicylic acid, saccharin, sulphurous acid, and sulphites, together with the whole list of the remaining preservatives, which are eliminated principally through the kidneys. It would be useless to contend that the occasional consumption of small quantities of boric acid in a sausage, in butter, or in preserved meat would produce even upon delicate stomachs any continuing deleterious effect which could be detected by any of the means at our disposal; but naturally it seems that this admission does not in any way justify the indiscriminate use of this preservative in food products, implying, as it would, the equal right of all other preservatives of a like character to exist in food products without restriction.

It appears, therefore, that there is no convincing force in the argument de minimis unless it can be established that there is only a single preservative used in foods, that this preservative is used in only a few foods, that it will be consumed in extremely minute quantities, and that the foods in which it is found are consumed at irregular intervals and in small amounts. On the other hand, the logical conclusion which seems to follow from the data at our disposal is that the use of boric acid and equivalent amounts of borax should be restricted to those cases where the necessity therefor is clearly manifest, and where it is demonstrable that other methods of food preservation are not applicable and that without the use of such a preservative the deleterious effects produced by the foods themselves, by reason of decomposition, would be far greater than could possibly come from the use of the preservative in minimum quantities. In these cases it would also follow, apparently, as a matter of public information, and especially for the protection of the young, the debilitated, and the sick, that each article of food should be plainly labeled and branded in regard to the character and quantity of the preservative employed.

De minimis non curat lex is a legal phrase which may be capable of more than one construction. In the light of the above discussion it may be said that its proper interpretation would be by the phrase, "The law does not excuse the use of injurious substances because they may be present in small quantities."

## EFFECT OF BORIC ACID AND BORAX UPON GENERAL HEALTH.

The most interesting of the observations which were made during the progress of the experiments was in the study of the direct effect of boric acid and borax, when administered in food, upon the health and digestion. When boric acid, or its equivalent in borax, is taken into the food in small quantities, not exceeding half a gram (7½ grains) a day, no notable effects are immediately produced. The medical symptoms of the cases, in long-continued exhibitions of small doses or in large doses extending over a shorter period, show in many instances a manifest tendency to diminish the appetite and to produce a feeling of fullness and uneasiness in the stomach, which in some cases results in nausea, with a very general tendency to produce a sense of fullness in the head, which is often manifested as a dull and persistent headache. In addition to the uneasiness produced in the region of the stomach there appear in some instances sharp and well-located pains, which, however, are not persistent. Although the depression in the weight of the body and some of the other symptoms produced persist in the after periods, there is a uniform tendency manifested after the withdrawal of the preservative toward the removal of the unpleasant sensations in the stomach and head above mentioned.

The administration of boric acid to the amount of 4 or 5 grams per day or borax equivalent thereto continued for some time results in most cases in loss of appetite and inability to perform work of any kind. In many cases the person becomes ill and unfit for duty. Four grams per day may be regarded, then, as the limit of exhibition beyond which the normal man may not go. The administration of 3 grams per day produced the same symptoms in many cases, although it appeared that a majority of the men under observation were able to take 3 grams a day for a somewhat protracted period and still perform their duties. They commonly felt injurious effects from the dose, however, and it is certain that the normal man could not long continue to receive 3 grams per day.

In many cases the same results, though less marked, follow the administration of borax to the extent of 2 grams and even of 1 gram per day, although the illness following the administration of borax and boric acid in those proportions may be explained in some cases by other causes, chiefly grippe.

The administration of borax and boric acid to the extent of one-half gram per day yielded results markedly different from those obtained with larger quantities of the preservatives. This experiment, Series V, conducted as it was for a period of fifty days, was a rather severe test, and it appeared that in some instances a somewhat unfavorable result attended it. On the whole, the results show that one-half gram per day is too much for the normal man to receive regularly. On the other hand, it is evident that the normal man can receive one-half gram per day of boric acid, or of borax expressed in terms of boric acid, for a limited period of time without much danger of impairment of health.

It is, of course, not to be denied that both borax and boric acid are recognized as valuable remedies in medicine. There are certain dis-

eases in which these remedies are regularly prescribed for both internal and external use. The value which they possess in these cases does not seem to have any relation to their use in the healthy organism except when properly prescribed as prophylaetics. The fact that any remedy is useful in disease does not appear to logically warrant its use at any other time.

It appears, therefore, that both boric acid and borax, when continuously administered in small doses for a long period or when given in large quantities for a short period, create disturbances of appetite, of digestion, and of health.

#### APPENDIX.

## TABLES SHOWING BALANCES OF FOOD ELEMENTS.

#### EXPLANATION.

The sheets on which the balances of nitrogen, phosphoric acid, fat, calories, and solids were calculated are printed in full. The nitrogen sheets, for example, include the number of grams of nitrogen per day in the food consumed and the number of grams eliminated in the feces and in the urine, the figures being taken from sheets on which they have been previously calculated from the weights and the percentage composition. From these figures data are calculated for the succeeding columns. which show the percentages of nitrogen eliminated in the feces, in the urine, and in both, and also the balance between the quantity of nitrogen ingested and the quantity excreted. For the convenience of calculators the columns are numbered at the top, and just below the heading the necessary calculation is indicated in parentheses. For instance, column 4 is calculated by adding together the corresponding figures of columns 2 and 3; column 5 by dividing the figures in column 2. by those in column 1; while the balances in column 8 are obtained by subtracting the results in column 4 from those in column 1. Exceptions to the general method of calculation are the total and the average in column 4, which are not obtained by adding together the totals and averages respectively in columns 2 and 3. total in column 4 is obtained by adding together the various individual figures in the same column, and the average by dividing the total by the corresponding number of days. The sheets for phosphoric acid, fat, calories, and solids are similarly arranged.

For various reasons it sometimes happened that a sample of urine or feces of an individual for a single day was lost. This was sometimes occasioned by the breakage of a receptacle, sometimes by sickness of a member of the table, sometimes by accident in the analytical work. As the work progressed and was better systematized these losses of samples became less frequent.

In order to secure all possible data the analysis of the food and feces is given, even for those days for which the sample of urine was lost, and the analysis of food and urine for those days on which the sample of feces was lost. In the first case, however, the amount of nitrogen, phosphoric acid, fat, calories of combustion, or solids of the food and of the feces is placed in brackets. In the second case, in which the sample of feces was lost, the grams of nitrogen, etc., in the food and in the urine are placed in parentheses. The figures given without either brackets or parentheses therefore represent those days for which the analysis of food, feces, and urine was complete.

In the totals of each period and subperiod it was desired to have as full information as possible. In determining the amount of nitrogen, etc., eliminated in both feces and urine of course only those figures could be employed which were not inclosed in either brackets or parentheses; that is, for those days for which both feces and urine were entirely saved and examined. For the total amount of nitrogen, etc., in the feces alone for a given period or subperiod, however, not only are the uninclosed figures added together, but also those inclosed in brackets are included, and for comparison with them the amount of nitrogen, etc., in food for the same

days is determined; that is, the figures in the first column which are neither in brackets nor in parentheses are added to the figures in brackets. In order to determine the total nitrogen eliminated in the urine the figures for those days for which both the feces and urine were all saved and examined are added to those in which the urine was saved but the feces lost; that is, the figures which are neither in brackets nor parentheses are added to the figures in parentheses. For comparison with them the amount of nitrogen, etc., in food for the corresponding days was also determined; that is, the figures in column 1 which are neither in brackets nor in parentheses are added to the figures in parentheses.

In Table XLV, for instance (subject No. 1, Series I), the number of grams of nitrogen in the food for the fore period (December 16-21, 1902), was 113.226. This figure includes the nitrogen in the food for December 16, when the sample of urine was lost. The nitrogen in the food for December 16 is therefore inclosed in brackets, and the sum of the nitrogen for all the days on which the feces were saved, in this case for all days of the period, is also inclosed in brackets. The same is true of column 2, in which the nitrogen of the feces is given. The urine and feces were both saved for all days of the period excepting December 16, and the sum of the nitrogen in the food for those days is given, and the result expressed in figures that are not inclosed in either brackets or parentheses.

The average amount of nitrogen, etc., in the food for each day on which both feces and urine were analyzed is determined by dividing the number which is not in parentheses, 94.948, by the number of days represented in this sum; that is, from December 17 to December 21, inclusive. The figure so obtained represents the average amount of nitrogen for one day of the period when both urine and feces were examined and is not placed in either brackets or parentheses. The average amount of nitrogen in the urine is of course obtained by dividing the total number of grams for the period by the same number of days.

On the other hand, the average number of grams of nitrogen in the food for each day on which the feces were collected and examined is obtained by dividing the sum in brackets, 113.226, by the total number of days on which the feces were saved, that is, from December 16 to December 21, inclusive, and the result so obtained is placed in brackets. The average number of grams per day of nitrogen in the feces is also obtained by dividing the number in brackets in the second column, 8.735, by the total number of days on which the feces were obtained; that is, from December 16 to December 21, inclusive.

The amount of nitrogen eliminated in both feces and urine is obtained, as directed in the table, by adding together the amount eliminated each day in the feces to the amount eliminated in the urine. To obtain this result the figures inclosed in parentheses and brackets are omitted. The amount eliminated in both feces and urine for a period or subperiod is determined by adding together the amount eliminated in both feces and urine for all individual days in that period or subperiod. This figure of course does not include any of the figures expressed in brackets and parentheses in columns 2 and 3. It is therefore not equal to the sum which includes those results; for instance, in the table referred to above (Table XLV) the total nitrogen eliminated in both feces and urine during the fore period refers only to the time from December 17 to December 21, inclusive, and is not equal to the sum of the amount of nitrogen eliminated in the feces (8.735 grams, which includes also the data for December 16) and the amount of the nitrogen in the urine for December 17 to 21 (76,880 grams). This applies also to the other case mentioned; that is, where the sample of feces is lost and the results on food and urine for the corresponding days are inclosed in parentheses.

The averages that would have been obtained by excluding all results for those days on which either feces or urine were lost would not have differed greatly from those here given, but it was desired to make the report as full as possible and include as far as practicable all of the results obtained.

Great care must be taken to distinguish days on which the sample of feces was lost and days on which no movement of the bowels occurred. In the latter case no substance was lost, as the excrement would naturally be collected on a later date. An illustration of this is given under No. 2, for December 18, page 261. On this date no movement occurred, and yet it was included in the number of days on which feces are collected and analyzed; that is, the sum of the nitrogen in the feces for No. 2 during the fore period from December 16 to December 21, inclusive, was 8.080 grams. Since no sample was lost, the number of grams given is divided by 6 to obtain the average weight of nitrogen per day eliminated in the feces.

In order to bring together and average the results for all the men for each series and express them as a unit they were collected in summaries. The summary of the nitrogen data obtained in Series I is given on page 266. Here under each man the sums of each period are given, first, for the days on which both urine and feces were collected and analyzed (figures not inclosed either in brackets or in parentheses); second, for the days on which feces were lost, but urine was analyzed (figures inclosed in parentheses); and third, for the days on which urine was lost, but the feces were analyzed (figures inclosed in brackets).

The totals for all men for each period were obtained by adding together, first, the figures not inclosed in either brackets or parentheses; second, the figures inclosed in parentheses, and adding to them the figures not inclosed in either brackets or parentheses for those men for whom no figures in parentheses are given; third, by adding together all figures inclosed in brackets and adding to them all figures not inclosed in either brackets or parentheses for those men for whom no figures in brackets are given. To illustrate, in the summary for the fore period for Series I (p. 266), the number of grams of nitrogen in the food of all men for all days on which both feces and urine were saved and examined amounted to 566.765 grams. This sum was obtained by adding the following figures: 94.948, 89.778, 115.501, 84.465, 101.744, 80.329.

The number of grams of nitrogen in the food for those days on which feces were all recovered and analyzed was found by adding together all of the figures given above with the exception of 94.948 and 89.778 and adding to this result the figures expressed in brackets, that is, 113.226 and 105.085.

The number of grams of nitrogen in the food for all days on which the urine was recovered and analyzed was found by adding together the figures given above for those days on which both urine and feces were recovered, with the exception of 84.465, and adding to that sum the number of grams of nitrogen in the food of No. 4 for all days on which the urine alone was saved and analyzed, that is, 101.641.

In order to determine the average amount of nitrogen per day in the food for all days on which both urine and feces were recovered and analyzed it is necessary to turn to the individual balance sheets and count the days and use the number thus obtained to divide into the total number of grams in the food for those days. By referring to the individual balance sheets we note that both urine and feces were recovered and analyzed in the fore period for the following number of days: No. 1, five days; No. 2, five days; No. 3, six days; No. 4, five days; No. 5, six days; No. 6, six days, making a total of thirty-three days. Now, dividing 566.765 grams (that is, the amount of nitrogen in the food for all days on which the urine and feces were entirely recovered and analyzed) by this number of days, we have the result 17.17; that is, the average number of grams of nitrogen in the food for each man for each day of this period.

In the same way the number of days in the fore period on which the feces were collected and analyzed was: No. 1, six days; No. 2, six days; No. 3, six days; No. 4,

five days; No. 5, six days; No. 6, six days—in all thirty-five days. By referring to the total, it was seen that the nitrogen in the food consumed during the same time—that is, the figure in brackets—amounted to 600.350 grams. This divided by 35 gives 17.15 grams, or the average number of grams of nitrogen consumed by each person for each day on which the feces were collected and analyzed.

Applying the same principle to urine, the number of days on which the urine was saved in the fore period of the first series was: No. 1, five days; No. 2, five days; No. 3, six days; No. 4, six days; No. 5, six days; No. 6, six days, making in all thirty-four days. The number of grams of nitrogen consumed during the same time amounted to 583.941 (the figure given in parentheses). This divided by 34 gives 17.17 grams as the average amount of nitrogen consumed by each man for each day on which the urine was collected and analyzed.

In column 2 the numbers given for each man represent the nitrogen eliminated for all days on which the feces were analyzed, while the total and average are obtained just as in column 1, using the same number of days used in obtaining the bracketed average in the food column. Similarly, in column 3, the individual data represent all days on which the urine was analyzed, and the average is obtained by using the number of days used in obtaining the average in parentheses in the food column. The same principle applies to column 4, where the average is obtained in the same manner as the uninclosed average in column 1. In the percentage and balance columns the total and average results are obtained as indicated in the heading, using in each case the numbers on the same line in the corresponding columns.

This same principle applies to the statements regarding nitrogen, phosphoric acid, fat, calories, and solids for all experiments conducted. The same method of recording, collecting, and averaging was employed in all periods.

Now, still further to simplify the data and reduce not merely the results of one series to a single statement, but to reduce all the series to the same basis, tables combining the various summaries for the several series have been prepared. As an illustration of this, Table LV, on page 306, general summary of nitrogen balances, is cited. During the fore period of Series I, 566.765 grams of nitrogen were consumed on the days when the feces and urine were collected and analyzed, 600.350 grams were consumed on all days for which feces were collected and analyzed, and 583,941 grams of nitrogen were consumed on the days on which urine was collected and analyzed. During the fore periods of all series, 1,937,485 grams of nitrogen were consumed during the days on which both feces and urine were collected and analyzed. The corresponding number of days for all fore periods, obtained as indicated above, was 111. Dividing 1,937,485 by 111 gives 17,455 as the average number of grams of nitrogen consumed by each man during the fore periods of all series for each day on which both feces and urine were collected and analyzed. The corresponding results for all days on which feces were examined and for all days on which urine was examined are obtained in the same manner, using for the former the figures in brackets and for the latter the figures in parentheses.

It is to be noted that in the general summaries Series II has been omitted from the averages owing to the fact that all of the men were ill at the close of the preservative period and no after period was run. It was not desired to compare the averages of the fore periods and preservative periods of five series with the after periods of four series, and for that reason the results on Series II are omitted in the averages. At the same time the figures are given for the sake of comparison.

## NITROGEN TABLES.

Table XLV.—Nitrogen balances for Series I.

No. 1.

•	1	5	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	$\begin{array}{c} \text{In} \\ \text{feces.} \\ (2 \div 1) \end{array}$	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance.	Boric acid admin- istered.
Fore period.  1902—Dec. 16	Grams. [18. 278] 17. 194 19. 291 18. 964 19. 704 19. 795	Grams. [1, 878] 1, 091 1, 020 1, 590 1, 754 1, 402	Grams.  14.514 15.036 14.960 32.370	Grams.  15. 60 16. 06 16. 55 35. 53	Per ct. [10.3] 6.3 5.3 8.4 8.0	Per ct.  84.4 77.9 78.9 82.0	90.7 83.2 87.3 90.0	Grams. + 1.59 + 3.23 + 2.41 + 3.97	Grams.
$egin{array}{lll} egin{array}{lll} egin{arra$	94, 948 [113, 226] 18, 990 [18, 871]	[8, 735] [1, 456]	76. 880 15. 376	83.74 16.75	[7.7]	81.0	88.2	+11. 20 + 2. 24	
Preservative period. First subperiod: 1902—Dec. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26.	19. 213 17. 710 16. 430 19. 030 20. 030	1. 486 1. 105 1. 561 1. 366 1. 042	16. 00 14. 52 16. 51 15. 78 15. 11	17. 49 15. 62 17. 87 17. 10 16. 15	7.7 6.2 8.3 7.2 5.2	83. 2 82. 0 100. 5 82. 7 75. 4	91.0 88.2 108.8 89.9 80.6	+ 1.72 + 2.09 - 1.44 + 1.93 + 3.88	1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0
Total Average	92. 413 18. 483	6.360 1.272	77.87 15.57	84. 23 16. 85	6.8	84.3	91.1	+ 8.18 + 1.63	5.0
Second subper od: 1902—Dec. 27. 28. 29. 30.	19. 77 19. 97 19. 79 (20. 71)	2. 145 1. 860 1. 118 Lost.	18.04 15.12 17.30 (17.36)	20.18 16.98 18.42	10.8 9.3 5.6	91. 2 75. 7 87. 4 (83. 8)	102. 0 85. 0 93. 0	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.41 \\ +2.99 \\ +1.37 \end{array} $	2. 0 2. 0 2. 0 2. 0 2. 0
Total	59.53 (80.24) 19.84 (20.06)	5. 123 1. 708	(67.82) (16.96)	55, 58 18, 53	8.6	(84.5)	93, 4	+ 3.95 + 1.31	8.0
Third subperiod: 1902—Dec. 31. 1903—Jan. 1. 2. 3.	19. 29 19. 01 15. 19 15. 28	1.305 .628 1.224 1.058	14. 28 16. 52 15. 05 17. 86	15. 58 17. 15 16. 27 18. 92	6.8 3.3 8.1 6.9	74. 0 86. 9 99. 0 116. 9	80. 8 90. 2 107. 1 123. 8	$\begin{array}{r} + \ 3.71 \\ + \ 1.86 \\ - \ 1.08 \\ - \ 3.64 \end{array}$	3.0 3.0 3.0 3.0
Total Average	68.77 17.19	4. 215 1. 054	63.71 15.93	67. 92 16. 98	6.1	92.6	98.7	+ .85 + .21	12.0
Entire preservative period:  Total	220, 713 (241, 423) 16, 978 (18, 571)	15.698	(209.40)	207.73	7.1	(86.7)	94.1	+12.98	} 25.0
After period.  1903—Jan. 4	21. 47 21. 54 20. 77 22. 38 18. 92 (19. 90) 18. 86 16. 86 19. 02 18. 79	1. 296 1. 208 1. 878 1. 736 2. 374 Broken. 1. 143 1. 379 1. 506 2. 210	14. 98 17. 37 17. 54 15. 79 18. 19 (15. 68) 18. 04 14. 78 19. 27 10. 69	16. 28 18. 58 19. 42 17. 53 20. 56 19. 18 16. 16 20. 78 12. 90	6.0 5.6 9.0 7.8 12.5 6.1 8.2 7.9 11.8	69.8 80.6 84.5 70.5 96.1 (78.8) 95.6 87.7 101.3	75. 8 86. 2 93. 5 78. 3 108. 6 101. 7 95. 9 102. 2 68. 7	+ 5.19 + 2.96 + 1.35 + 4.85 - 1.64 32 + .70 - 1.76 + 5.89	
Total	178. 61 (198. 51) 17. 86 (19. 85)	14.730 1.473	(162.33) (16.23)	161.39 16.14	8.2	(81.8)	90.3	+17.22	

Table XLV.—Nitrogen balancès for Series I—Continued.

No. 2.

	1	5	8	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine.		Balance.	Borie acid admin- istered.
Fore period.  1902—Dec. 16	Grams. [15, 307] 16, 666 16, 765 18, 963 19, 147 18, 237	Grams. [1, 399] 1, 566 (a) 2, 169 1, 524 1, 422	Grams.  11.57 14.49 14.98 30.95	Grams.  16.14 14.49 17.15 33.90	Per ct. [9, 1] 9, 4  11, 4 7, 9	Per ct.  87.4  86.4  79.0  82.8	96. 8 86. 4 90. 4 90. 7	Grams. + 0.53 + 2.28 + 1.81 + 3.48	Grams.
Total	89,778 [105,085] 17,956 [17,511]	[8, 080] [1, 347]	71.99	81.68	[7.7]	83.5	91.0	+ 8.10 + 1.62	
Preservative period. First subperiod: 1902—Dec. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26.	20, 049 16, 77 17, 51 15, 95 18, 93	2, 305 1, 635 1, 553 1, 717 1, 777	12, 58 16, 17 16, 38 14, 28 14, 84	14, 88 17, 80 17, 93 16, 00 16, 62	11.5 9.7 8.9 10.8 9.4	62. 7 . 96. 4 . 93. 5 . 89. 5 . 78. 4	74. 2 106. I 102. 4 100. 3 87. 8	+ 5.169 - 1.03 42 05 + 2.31	1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0
Total Average	89. 21 17. 84	8, 987 1, 797	74. 25 14. 85	83. 23 16, 65	10.1	83.2	93.3	+ 5.98 + 1.20	5.0
Second subperiod: 1902—Dec. 27. 28. 29. 30.	19.74	1. 886 2. 767 1. 743 1. 374	15, 82 13, 20 15, 56 15, 01	17. 71 15. 97 17. 30 16. 38	10. 2 15. 1 8. 8 7. 4	85. 3 72. 0 78. 8 80. 9	95. 5 87. 1 87. 6 88. 3	+ 0.84 + 2.37 + 2.44 + 2.17	2. 0 2, 0 2. 0 2. 0 2. 0
Total Average	75, 18 18, 80	7.770 1.942	59, 59 14, 90	67. 36 16. 84	10.3	79.3	89, 6	+ 7.82 + 1.96	8.0
Third subperiod: 1902—Dec.31. 1903—Jan.1. 2. 3	19. 27 19. 92 19. 67 18. 48	2, 140 2, 025 1, 134 1, 886	15. 28 11. 62 16. 35 12. 22	17, 42 13, 65 17, 48 14, 11	11. 1 10. 2 5. 8 10. 2	79.3 58.3 83.1 66.2	90. 4 68. 5 88. 9 76. 4	+ 1.85 + 6.27 + 2.19 + 4.37	3.0 3.0 3.0 3.0
Total Average	77.34 19.34	7, 185 1, 796	55. 47 13. 87	62, 66 15, 66	9.3	71.7	81.0	$+14.68 \\ +3.68$	12.0
Entire preservative period: Total Average		23, 942 1, 842	189. 31 14. 56	213. 25 16. 40	9.9	78.3	88, 2	+28.48 + 2.19	25.0
After period.  1903—Jan. 4	18, 76 17, 62 19, 36 16, 56 18, 45 19, 44 17, 82 19, 50	0, 836 1, 438 1, 674 , 964 1, 738 1, 556 1, 846 2, 963 1, 431 1, 437	11, 66 13, 78 15, 77 14, 48 14, 09 15, 84 14, 25 13, 70 18, 72	12, 50 15, 22 17, 44 15, 44 15, 83 16, 36 17, 69 17, 21 15, 13 20, 16	5. 4 7. 6 9. 5 5. 0 10. 5 8. 4 9. 5 16. 6 7. 3 7. 7	75. 6 73. 5 89. 5 74. 8 85. 1 80. 3 31. 5 80. 0 70. 3 100. 9	81, 0 81, 1 99, 0 79, 8 95, 6 88, 7 91, 0 96, 6 77, 6 108, 6	+ 2.98 + 3.54 + .18 + 3.92 + .73 + 2.09 + 1.75 + .61 + 4.37 - 1.61	
Total	181, 49 18, 15	15, 883 1, 588	147, 09 14, 71	162, 98 16, 30	8,8	81.0	89.8	+18.51 + 1.85	

a No movement.

 ${\it Table XLV.-Nitrogen\ balances\ for\ Series\ I--Continued.}$ 

No. 3.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7 .	8	9
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	1n feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1).	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Boric acid admin- istered.
Fore period.  1902—Dec. 16	Grams. 18.176 17.557 19.660 19.731 22.741 17.636	Grams. 1.599 2.667 1.263 .789 1.913 .556	$Grams.$ 14.75 9.27 11.74 16.57 } 27.06	Grams. 16.35 11.94 13.00 17.36 29.53	Per ct. 8.8, 15.2 6.4 4.0 6.1	Per ct. 81.2 52.8 59.7 84.0 67.0	Per ct. 90. 0 68. 0 66. 1 88. 0 73. 0	Grams. + 1.83 + 5.62 + 6.66 + 2.37 +10.85	Grams.
Total Average	115. 501 19. 250	8.787 1.464	79.39 13.23	88. 18 14. 70	7. 6	68.7	76.3	+27.33 + 4.55	
Preservative period.									
First subperiod: 1902—Dec. 22	19. 68 16. 64 15. 81 15. 59 [15. 98]	2.617 1.547 1.256 .719 [1.541]	15. 05 9. 68 14. 28 17. 08 Lost.	17. 67 11. 23 15. 54 17. 80	13.3 9.3 7.9 4.6 [9.6]	76.5 58.2 90.3 109.6	89.8 67.5 98.3 114.2	+ 2.01 + 5.41 + .27 - 2.21	1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0
$egin{array}{lll}  ext{Total} & \dots & \{ & & \\  ext{Average} & \dots & \{ & & \\ & & & \\ \end{array}$	67.72 [83.70] 16.93 [16.74]	[7, 680] [15, 360]	56.09 14.02	62. 24 15. 56	[9. 2]	82.8	91.9	+ 5.48	5.0
Second subperiod: 1902—Dec. 27	18. 56 16. 24 19. 35 16. 76	1.867 1.881 1.653 .595	13.88 13.52 12.78 11.93	15. 75 15. 40 14. 43 12. 52	10.1 11.6 8.5 3.6	74. 8 83. 3 66. 0 71. 2	84.9 94.8 74.6 74.7	+ 2.81 + .84 + 4.92 + 4.24	2, 0 2, 0 2, 0 2, 0
Total Average	70. 91 17. 73	5, 996 1, 499	52. 11 13. 03	58.10 14.52	8.5	73.5	81.9	$^{+1281}_{+3.21}$	8.0
Third subperiod: 1902—Dec. 31 1903—Jan. 1 2 3	19. 47 12. 85 12. 63 16. 54	2.733 1.425 .872 1.305	11. 09 15. 08 11. 40 12. 01	13.82 16.50 12.27 13.32	14.0 11.1 6.9 7.9	57. 0 117. 4 90. 3 72. 6	71. 0 128. 4 97. 1 80. 5	+ 5,65 - 3,65 + ,36 + 3,22	3. 0 7. 0 2. 0 2. 5
Total Average	61.49 15.37	6.335 1.584	49.58 12.40	55, 91 13, 98	10.3	80.6	90.9	$+5.58 \\ +1.39$	14.5
Entire preservative period:  Total	200. 12 [216. 10] 15. 39 [16. 62]	[20, 011]	157.78 12.14	176, 25 13, 56	[9. 3]	78.8	88.1	+23.87	27.5
1903—Jan. 4	15. 14 18. 51 17. 95 19. 49 16. 99 17. 33 18. 16 14. 43 19. 13 17. 62	1.775 .594 .806 2.271 1.343 1.049 2.225 1.053 1.720 .437	11. 66 12. 88 13. 49 14. 14 12. 48 13. 68 13. 89 11. 32 13. 11 14. 62	13. 44 13. 47 14. 30 16. 41 13. 82 14. 73 16. 12 12. 37 14. 83 15. 06	11.7 3.2 4.5 11.7 7.9 6.1 12.3 7.3 9.0 2.5	77. 0 69. 6 75. 2 72. 6 73. 5 78. 9 76. 5 78. 4 68. 5 83. 0	88, 8 72, 8 79, 7 84, 2 81, 3 85, 0 88, 8 85, 7 77, 5 85, 5	+ 1.70 + 5.04 + 3.65 + 3.08 + 3.17 + 2.60 + 2.04 + 2.06 + 4.30 + 2.56	
Total Average	174.75 17.48	13. 273 1. 327	131, 27 13, 13	144. 55 14. 46	7.6	75, 1	82.7	+30, 20 + 3, 02	

Table XLV.—Nitrogen balances for Series I—Continued.

No. 4.

	1	5	3	4	5	G	7	8	9
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine.	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Boric acid admin- istered.
Fore period.  1902—Dec. 16	17. 970 17. 303	Grams, 0. 942 Lost, 1, 353 1, 453 1, 280 2, 045	Grams. 13. 62 13. 22) 13. 14 14. 06  25. 49	Grams. 14.56 14.49 15.51 28.82	Per ct. 5, 5 7, 0 8, 1 11, 1	Per ct. 79. 5 (77. 0) 67. 6 78. 2 85. 2	74. 5 86. 3	Grams, + 2,58 + 4,95 + 2,46 + 1,10	Grams.
Total	84, 465 (101, 641) 16, 893 (16, 940)	1.415	(79, 53) (13, 26)	73, 38 14, 68	8.4	(78, 2)	86.9	+11 08 + 2.21	
Preservative period.  First subperiod: 1902—Dec. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. Total	15, 38 16, 29 15, 69 18, 64 84, 237	0. 996 1. 652 1. 021 1. 369 2. 156 7. 194	16. 72 15. 26 14. 53 16. 24 15. 12	17. 72 16. 91 15. 55 17. 61 17. 28	5, 5 10, 7 6, 3 8, 7 11, 6	91. 7 99. 2 89. 2 103. 5 81. 1	97. 2 109. 9 95. 5 112. 2 92. 7	+ 0.52 - 1.53 + .74 - 1.92 + 1.36	1. 0 1. 0 1. 0 1. 0 1. 0
Average	19.01 17.31 19.45 18.73	1. 439 1. 476 1. 763 1. 560 1. 481	15, 57 14, 54 14, 47 15, 36 14, 04	16. 02 16. 23 16. 92 15. 52 64. 69	7. 8 10. 2 8. 0 7. 9	76, 5 83, 6 79, 0 75, 0	84.3 93.8 87.0 82.9	+ 2.99 + 1.08 + 2.53 + 3.21	2. 0 2. 0 2. 0 2. 0 2. 0
Total	30.00 10.31 17.23	1,710 . 932 1,234 . 902	15, 78 12, 18 15, 52 12, 00	17. 49 13. 11 16. 75 12. 90	5. 7 9. 0 7. 2 6. 4	52. 6 118. 1 90. 1 85. 2		+2.45 $+12.51$ $-2.80$ $+38$	3. ( 1. ( 3. ( 2. 5
Total Average	. 71.63	4.778 1.194	55.48 13.87	60, 25 15, 06	6.7	77.5	84.1	$+11.38 \\ + 2.85$	9.5
Entire preservative period: TotalAverage	230.367		191.76 14.75	210, 01 16, 15	7.9	83. 2	91.2	+20, 36 + 1, 57	22. 5
After period.  1903—Jan. 4	15.16 13.90 15.42 14.32 13.49 13.55 14.61 16.21	1, 326 1, 016 1, 330 1, 244 1, 411 2, 092 954 1, 298 2, 249 2, 332	10, 21 12, 28 12, 34 12, 21 11, 54 11, 59 11, 83 11, 86 13, 70 11, 63	11, 54 13, 30 13, 67 13, 45 12, 95 13, 68 12, 78 13, 16 15, 95 13, 96	11, 7 6, 7 9, 6 8, 1 9, 9 15, 5 7, 0 8, 9 13, 9 14, 6	90, 4 81, 0 88, 8 79, 2 80, 6 85, 9 87, 3 81, 2 84, 5 72, 7	87, 2 90, 4 101, 4 94, 3 90, 1	$\begin{array}{c} + 1.86 \\ + .23 \\ + 1.97 \\ + 1.37 \\19 \\ + .77 \\ + 1.45 \\ + .26 \end{array}$	
Total		15, 252 1, 52	119, 19 11, 92	134, 44 13, 44	10.6	82.8	93.4	+ 9.50 + .95	

## Table XLV.—Nitrogen balances for Series I—Continued.

No. 5.

			TAO.	0.					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	ln urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	ln urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Borie acid admin- istered.
Fore period.									
1902—Dec, 16	Grams. 15.443	Grams. 0.948	Grams, 12.642	Grams. 13.59	Per ct. 6.1	Per ct. 81. 9	Per ct. 88. 0	Grams. + 1.85	Grams.
17 18	14.391 17.831	1.496 1.643	11.64 12.80	13.14	10.4 9.2	80.9 71.8	91.3 81.0	+1.25 + 3.39 + 3.07	
19 20 21	17. 167 17. 421 19. 491	2. 038 2. 435 2. 573	13.06 $28.10$	15.10 32.11	11. 9 10. 9	76.1 76.1	88. 0 87. 0	+ 2.07 + 4.80	
Total	101.744 16.957	10.133 1.689	78. 242 13. 040	88, 38 14, 73	10.0	76.9	86.9	$^{+13.36}_{+2.22}$	
Preservative period.									
First subperiod: 1902—Dec. 22	(15.79) 17.71 (16.59) 16.90 18.49	Broken. 1,953 Lost. 2,074 1,325	(13. 20) 13. 95 (13. 35) 13. 42 13. 31	15. 90 15. 49 14. 64	11.0 12.3 7.2	(83.6) 78.8 (80.5) 79.4 72.0	89.8 91.7 79.2	+ 1.81 + 1.41 + 3.85	1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0
Total	53. 10 (85. 48)	5, 352	(67.23)	46.03	10.1	(78.6)	86.7	+ 7.07	5.0
Average	17.70 (17.10)	1.784	(13.45)	<b>1</b> 5.34		(70.0)		+ 2.36	
Second subperiod:	10 10	1 000	10.00	15.95	11.0	79.7	01.7	1 9 79	2, 0
1902—Dec. 27	18.13 18.96 19.28 20.48	1. 989 2. 358 1. 753 2. 001	13.36 12.77 16.24 12.88	15. 35 15. 13 17. 99 14. 88	11.0 12.4 9.1 9.8	73. 7 67. 4 84. 2 62. 9	84.7 79.8 93.3 72.7	$\begin{array}{r} + 2.78 \\ + 3.83 \\ + 1.29 \\ + 5.60 \end{array}$	2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0
Total	76.85	8.101	55.25	63.35	10.5	71.9	82.4	+13.50	8.0
Average	19.21	2.025	13.81	15.84	====			+ 3.37	
Third subperiod: 1902—Dec. 31	18.33 22.59 16.88 16.52	2, 962 2, 264 2, 009 1, 804	17.96 12.96 13.66 13.79	20. 92 15. 22 15. 67 15. 59	16.2 10.0 11.9 10.9	98. 0 57. 4 80. 9 83. 5	114.1 67.4 92.8 94.4	$ \begin{array}{r} -2.59 \\ +7.37 \\ +1.21 \\ +.93 \end{array} $	3.0 3.0 3.0 3.0
Total	74.32 18.58	9. 039 2. 260	58.37 14.59	67. 40 16. 85	12.2	78.5	90.7	+ 6.92 + 1.73	12.0
Entire preservative									
period: Total	204. 27 (236, 65)	22,492	(100 05)	176.49	11.0	(76.4)	86.4	+27.49	} 25.0
Average	18.57 (18.20)	2.04	(180, 85)	16.04		(76.4)		+ 2.53	, 
After period.	(10.20)		(10.01)	==					
1903—Jan. 4	19.04	1.421	13.46	14.88	7.5	70.7	78.2	+ 4.16	
5 6	18.16 19.34	3.062 3.248	19. 26 13. 45	22.32 16.70	16.9 16.8	106. 1 69. 5	122. 9 86. 3	$ \begin{array}{r} -4.16 \\ +2.64 \\ +5.30 \end{array} $	
6 7 8 9	19.88 17.05 17.69	1.472 2.302 1.316	13.11 13.52 13.73	14.58 15.82	7.4	65.9 79.3	73.3 92.8 85.1	$\begin{array}{c c} + 5.30 \\ + 1.23 \\ + 2.64 \end{array}$	
10 11	[17. 52] 16. 80	[1.647] 1.903	(a) 13.54	15. 05 15. 44	7. 4 [9. 4]	77. 6	91.9		
12 13	16.38 16.58	1, 422 1, 252	12.53 15.55	13. 95 16. 80	11.3 8.7 7.6	76.5 93.8	85. 2 101. 3	$\begin{array}{c} + \ 1.36 \\ + \ 2.43 \\ - \ .22 \end{array}$	
* Total	160, 92 1178, 441	[19.045]	128.15	145. 54	[10.6]	79.6	90.4	+15.38	
Average	[178.44] 17.88 [17.84]	[1, 904]	14. 24	16.17	[20.0]			+ 1.71	
-	1 1							1	

Table XLV.—Nitrogen balances for Series I—Continued.

No. 6.

20.0.											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Borie acid admin- istered.		
Fore period.  1902—Dec. 16	Grams. 12, 442 14, 521 14, 349 14, 167 10, 217 14, 633	Grams. 2, 933 (a) 1, 209 2, 101 2, 116 2, 030	Grams. 12, 2400 12, 3200 11, 9350 12, 5400 21, 9240	Grams. 15. 173 12. 320 13. 144 14. 641 26. 070	Per et. 23. 6 8. 4 14. 8 16. 7	Per ct. 98.3 84.8 83.2 88.5 88.2	Per et. 121. 9 84. 8 91. 6 103. 3 104. 9	Grams 2.731 + 2.201 + 1.201474 - 1.220	Grams.		
Total	80, 329 13, 388	10.389 1.732	70, 9590 11, 8265	81, 348 13, 558	12.9	83.3	101.2	- 1.019 170			
Preservative period.  First subperiod: 1902—Dec. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26.	9, 90 13, 71	3.018 (a) 1.572 1.978 Lost.	12.70 12.48 11.36 12.16 Lost.	15, 72 12, 48 12, 93 14, 14	20. 5 15. 9 14. 4	86. 2 99. 0 114. 7 88. 7	106. 7 99. 0 130. 6 103. 1	- 0.99 + .13 - 3.03 43	1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0		
Total		6, 568 1, 642	48.70 12.18	55. 27 13. 82	12.9	95, 6	108.5	-4.32 - 1.08	5.0		
Second subperiod: 1902—Dec. 27	. 13.93 . 16.53	(a) 2, 299 2, 678 1, 271	9, 46 15, 80 12, 48 12, 17	9, 46 18, 10 15, 16 13, 44	16.5 16.2 9.2	61, 2 113, 4 75, 5 87, 7	61. 2 129. 9 91. 7 96. 9	$^{-}$ 4.17 $+$ 1.37	2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0		
Total		6,248 1,562	49.91 12.48	56, 16 14, 04	10. 4	83, 5	93.9	+ 3.63 + .91	8.0		
Third subperiod: 1902—Dec 31 1903—Jan. 1 2	. 10, 74 9, 85	2. 064 2. 551 1. 913 1. 544	12. 42 10. 99 10. 92 6. 73	14.48 13.54 12.83 8.27	21. 0 23. 8 19. 4 19. 1	126, 2 102, 3 110, 9 83, 0	147. 2 126. 1 130. 3 102. 1	$\begin{array}{c c} -2.80 \\ -2.98 \end{array}$	3.0 3.0 3.0 3.0		
Total Average		8, 072 2, 018	41.06 10.26	49.12 12.28	20.9	106.6	127, 5	-10.59 $-2.65$	12.0		
Entire preservative period: TotalAverage	. 149.27	20.876 1.740	139. 67 11. 64	160, 55 13, 38	13.9	93.6	107.6	-11.28	25.0		
After period.  1903—Jan. 4	. 15, 34 . 12, 45 . 16, 89 . 12, 16 . 16, 34 . 16, 22 . 13, 73 . 14, 28	1, 642 1, 866 2, 047 1, 863 3, 247 (a) 2, 281 1, 246 1, 304 1, 534	11. 48 12 01 14. 54 10. 20 12. 65 10. 60 13. 44 9. 08	18, 16 13, 35 14, 05 16, 40 13, 15 12, 65 12, 88 14, 69 10, 38 11, 33	11. 9 12. 2 16. 4 11. 0 26. 1 14. 1 9. 1 9. 1	74.8 96.5 86.1 81.8 77.4 65.3 97.9 63.5	112.9 97.1 107.9 77. 79. 107.0 72.0	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			
Total Average		17, 030 1, 703	120, 32 12, 03	137.34 13.73	11.0	81.9	93.	1077			

a No movement.

Table XLVI.—Summary of nitrogen balances for Series I.

Six men.

	.1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Period.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance.	Bori acid ad- mini tered	
Fore period.  \[ No. 1	Grams. 94, 948 [113, 226] 89, 778 [105, 085] 115, 501 84, 465 (101, 641) 101, 744 80, 329	Grams. [8, 735] [8, 080] 8, 787 7, 073 10, 133 10, 389	Grams. 76.880 74.99 79.39 (79.53) 78.242 70.959	Grams. 83.74 81.68 88.18 73.38 88.38 81.348	[7, 7] [7, 7] [7, 6] 8, 4  10, 0 12, 9	Per ct. 81. 0 83. 5 68. 7 (78. 2) 76. 9 88. 3	Per ct. 88. 2 91. 0 76. 3 86. 9 101. 2	Grams. + 11.20 + 8.10 + 27.33 + 11.08 + 13.36 - 1.019	Gram	
Total	566. 765 (583. 941) [600. 350] 17. 17 (17. 17) [17. 15]	[53, 197] [1, 520]	(459, 991)	496, 708 15, 05	[8, 9]	(78.8)	87.6	+ 70.057 + 2.12		
First subperiod: No. 1 No. 2 No. 3 No. 4 No. 5 No. 6	92, 413 89, 21 67, 72 [83, 70] 84, 237 53, 10 (85, 48) 50, 95	6. 360 8. 987 [7. 680] 7. 194 5. 352 6. 568	77. 87 74. 25 56. 09 77. 87 (67. 23) 48. 70	84, 23 83, 23 62, 24 85, 07 46, 03 55, 27	6.8 10.1 [9.2] 8.5 10.1	84. 3 83. 2 82. 8 92. 4 (78. 6) 95. 6	91. 1 93. 3 91. 9 101. 0 86. 7	+ 8.18 + 5.98 + 5.48 833 + 7.07 - 4.32	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	
Total	437, 630 (470, 010) [453, 610] 16, 83 (16, 79) [16, 80]	[42, 141] [1, 561]	(402, 01)	416.07 16.00	[9.3]	(85, 5)	95.1	+ 21.56	30	
econd subperiod: No. 1	59. 53 (80. 24) 75. 18 70. 91 74. 50 76. 85 59. 79	5. 123 7. 770 5. 996 6. 280 8. 101 6. 248	(67. 82) 59. 59 52. 11 58. 41 55. 25 49. 91	55, 58 67, 36 58, 10 64, 69 63, 35 56, 16	10.3 8.5 8.4 10.5 10.4	(84.5) 79.3 73.5 78.4 71.9 83.5	93. 4 89. 6 81. 9 86. 8 82. 4 93. 9	+ 3.95 + 7.82 + 12.81 + 9.81 + 13.50 + 3.63	} 8	
-Total	416.76 (437.47) 18.12 (18.23)	39, 518 1, 718	(343.09)	365. 24 15. 88	9.5	(78.4)	87. 6	+ 51.52	} 48	
'hird subperiod; No. 1	68. 77 77. 34 61. 49 71. 63 74. 32 38. 53	4, 215 7, 185 6, 335 4, 778 9, 039 8, 072	63.71 55.47 49.58 55.48 58.37 41.06	67, 92 62, 66 55, 91 60, 25 67, 40 49, 12	6.1 9.3 10.3 6.7 12.2 20.9	92. 6 71. 7 80. 6 77. 5 78. 5 106. 6	98. 7 81. 0 90. 9 84. 1 90. 7 127. 5	$\begin{array}{c} + & 0.85 \\ + & 14.68 \\ + & 5.58 \\ + & 11.38 \\ + & 6.92 \\ - & 10.59 \end{array}$	12 12 14 6 12 12	
Total Average	392.08 16.34	39.624	323, 67	363, 26	10.1	82.5	92.6	+ 28.82	79	

Table XLVI.—Summary of nitrogen balances for Series I—Continued.

## Six men-Continued.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	ln urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Boric acid ad- minis tered.
Preservative period— Continued.									
Entire preservative period:  No. 1	Grams, 220, 713 (241, 423) 241, 73 200, 12 [216, 10] 230, 367 204, 27 (236, 65) 149, 27	Grams, 15 608 23, 942 [20, 011] 18, 252 22, 492 20, 876	(209, 40) 189, 31 157, 78 191, 76 (180, 85) 139, 67	Grams, 207, 65  213, 25  176, 25  210, 01  176, 79  160, 55	Per ct. 7.1 9.9 [9.3] 7.9 11.0	Per ct. (86.7) 78.3 78.8 83.2 (76.4) 93.6	94.1 88.2 88.1	Grams, + 13.06 + 28.48 + 23.87 + 20.36 + 27.48 - 11.28	Grams 25.0 25.0 27.5 22.5 25.0 25.0
Total	1, 246, 470 (1, 299, 560) [1, 262, 450] 17, 08 (17, 10) [17, 06]	[121, 181]	(1, 068. 77)	15, 68	[9.6]			+101.97	150.0
After period.  No. 1	178, 61 (198, 51) 181, 49 174, 75 143, 94 160, 92 [178, 44] 146, 95	14. 730 15. 883 13. 273 15. 252 [19. 045] 17. 030	(162, 33) 147, 09 131, 27 119, 19 128, 15	161. 39 162. 98 144. 55 134. 44 145. 54 137. 34	8. 2 8. 8 7. 6 10. 6 [10. 6] 11. 6	(81. 8) 81. 0 75. 1 82. 8 79. 6	89. 8 82. 7 93. 4 90. 4	+ 17.22 + 18.51 + 30.20 + 9.50 + 15.38 + 9.61	
Total	986.66 (1,006.56) [1,004.18] 17.01 (17.06) [17.02]	[95, 213]	(808, 35)	886, 24 15, 28	[9.5]				

# Table XLVII.—Nitrogen balances for Series II.

No. 7.

	1	2.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	In . urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Boric acid ad- minis- tered.
Fore period.									
1903—Jan. 19	Grams. (19.43)	Grams. $(a)$	Grams. (16.82)	Grams.	Per et.	Per ct. (86.6)	Per ct.	Grams.	Grams.
· 20	(18. 13)	$\begin{pmatrix} a \\ 2.41 \end{pmatrix}$	(12, 92)	17 79	15.8	(71.3) 100.5	116.3	9.40	
21 22	15. 24 16. 12	1.77	15.32 12.96	17.73 14.73	11:0	80.4	91.4	-2.49 + 1.39	
23 24	18.46 16.02	2.13 1.27	17.39 15.28	19.52 16.55	11.5 7.9	94.2 95.4	105. 7 103. 3	$\begin{array}{rrr} - & 1.06 \\ - & .53 \end{array}$	
25	17.46	2.89	15.86	18.75	16.6	90.8	107.4	$\begin{array}{r} -1.29 \\ +3.76 \end{array}$	
26 27	17.82 16.63	$\frac{1.76}{2.08}$	12,30 $13.52$	14.06 15.60	9. 9 12. 5	69.0 81.3	78. 9 93. 8	+ 3.76 + 1.03	
· m. ( )	117.75	14.31		116.94	12. 2		99.3	+ .81	
Total	(155.31) 16.82	2.04	(132.37)	16.71		(85.2)		+ .11	
Average	(17. 26)	2.01	(14.71)						
Preservative period.									
First subperiod: 1903—Jan. 28	19.62	4.36	14.58	18.94	22.2	74.3	96.5	+ 0.68	1.0
29	16.31	1.08	10.61	11.69	6.6	65.1	71.7	+4.62	1.0
30 31	14. 99 16. 10	2.21 4.69	12.32 14.72	14.53 19.41	14.7 29.1	82. 2 91. 4	96. 9 120. 6	+ .46 - 3.31	1.0
Total	67.02	12.34	52, 23	64.57	18.4	77.9	96.3	+ 2.45	4.0
Average	16.76	3.08	13.06	16.14				+ .62	
Second subperiod:									
1903—Feb. 1	19. 26 16. 77	$\frac{(b)}{3.70}$	12.06 13.89	12.06 17.59	22.1	62.6 82.8	62. 6 104. 9	+ 7.20 82	2.0 2.0
3	17.15	1.78 1.75	11.56 13.06	13.34 14.81	10. 4 10. 0	67. 4 74. 7	77. 8 84. 7	$+3.81 \\ +2.68$	2. 0 2. 0
4	17.49								
Total Average	70.67 17.67	7.23 1.81	50. 57 12. 64	57.80 14.45	10.2	71.6	81.8	+12.87 +3.22	8.0
Third subperiod;									
1903—Feb. 5 6	16.88 16.19	2.07 $2.10$	11.99 13.19	14.06 15.29	12.3 13.0	71.0 81.5	83.3 94.4	+ 2.82 + .90	3. 0 3. 0
7	17.80	2.59	15.73	18.32	14.6	88.4	102.9	52	3.0
8	17. 67	2.03	13.46	15. 49	11.5	76.2	87.7	+ 2.18	3,0
Total Average	68.54 17.14	8.79	54.37 13.59	63.16 15.79	12.8	79.3	92.2	+5.38 +1.35	12.0
Subperiods 1, 2, and 3:									
Total	206. 23	28.36	157.17	185.53	13.8	76, 2	90.0	+20.70	24.0
Average	17.19	2.36	13. 10	15.46				+ 1.73	
Fourth subperiod; c 1903—Feb. 9	14.83	1.35	11.04	12.39	9.1	74.4	83, 5	+ 2.44	4.0
10	16. 22	1.89	14.62	16.51	11.7	90.1	101.8	29	4.0
							1		i

a Not collected. b No movement. c Excluded from average; data not obtained for all members.

Table XLVII.—Nitrogen balances for Series II—Continued.

## No. 8.

NO. C.										
	1	5	3	1	5	6	7	8	9	
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. .(2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance.	Borie acid ad- minis- tered.	
Fore period.										
1903—Jan. 19	Grams, (21, 71)	Grams.	Grams. (18.54)	tirams.	Per et.	Per ct. (85, 4)	Per ct.	Grams.	Grams.	
20 21	(19.65) 21.51	(a) 2.01	(14.41) $17.82$	19.83	9.3	(73.3) 82.9	.92.2	+ 1.68		
22 23	20, 40 18, 74	1.29	13.14 14.39	14.43 14.39	6.3	64.4	70. 7 76. 8	+ 5.97 + 4.35		
24 25	17. 92 17. 77	2.02 2.84	15.51 13.45	17. 53 16. 29	11.3 16.0	86.5 75.7	97. 8 91. 7			
26 27	20. 25 18. 83	1.83 (b)	14.64 14.42	16. 47 14. 42	9.0	72.3	81.3 76.6	+ 3.78		
,	135.42	9,99		113, 36	7.4		83.7	+22.06		
Total	(176, 78) 19, 35		(136.32)			(77.1)				
Average{	(19.64)		(15, 15)							
Preservative period.										
First subperiod: 1903—Jan. 28	19.94	2,03	14.11	16.14	10.2	70.8	81.0	+ 3.80	1.0	
29 30	17.48 17.46	3.09	13. 05 12. 19	16.14 12.19	17.7	74. 6 69. 8	92.3 69.8	$+1.34 \\ +5.27$	1.0	
31	19. 28	1.96	16.96	18.92	10.2	87.9	98.1	+ .36	1.0	
Total	74.16 18.54	7. 08 1. 77	56.31 14.08	63, 39 15, 85	9.6	75.9	85.5	$^{+10.77}$ $^{+2.69}$	4.0	
Second subperiod:	10.00	0.20	11.00	10.00	10.5	== 1)		. 0.04		
1903—Feb.1	18. 96 17. 48	2.36 1.78	14. 26 13. 15	16, 62 14, 93	12.5 10.2	75. 2 75. 2	87. 7 85. 4	+2.34 +2.55	2.0	
3 1	(3, 06)	(a) (a)	Lost.			(233.0)			. 0.0	
Total	36, 44 (39, 50)	4.14	/9 ( 5 1 )	31.55	11.4	(97.4)	86, 6	+ 4.89	4.0	
Average	18, 22 (13, 17)	2.07	(34, 54)	15.77		(01.4)	*******	+ 2.45		
Third subperiod:	(13.17)		(11.51)							
1903—Feb.5	(15, 56) (17, 74)	(a)							0.0	
7	(17.79)	(a)	(14.60)			(82.1)			0.0	
8	(18. 90)	(a)							0.0	
Total		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	(13.90)						0.0	
Subperiods 1, 2, and 3.	110 60			94.94			85, 8	115 00		
Total	110. 60 (183. 65)		(146, 46)			(79.7)		+15,66	8.0	
A verage {	18, 43 (36, 73)	1.87	(29, 29)					+ 2 61		

a Disearded.

b No movement.

# Table XLVII.—Nitrogen balances for Series II—Continued.

No. 9.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	s	9
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance.	Borie acid ad- minis- tered.
Fore period.  1903—Jan. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27.	Grams. (20. 41) (19. 20) 19. 97 19. 94 16. 09 19. 38 19. 35 20. 33 (19. 24)	Grams. (a) (a) 1.42 .44 1.67 (b) 2.30 2.08 (a)	Grams. (17, 71) (14, 50) 17, 02 15, 63 14, 90 16, 74 15, 75 12, 69 (14, 64)	18.44 16.07 16.57 16.74 18.05 14.77	7.1 2.2 10.4 11.9 10.2	Per ct. (86.8) (75.5) 85.2 78.4 92.6 86.4 81.4 62.5 (76.1)	92.3 80.6 103.0 86.4 93.3 72.7	Grams. + 1.53 + 3.8748 + 2.64 + 1.30 + 5.56	Grams.
$egin{array}{lll}  ext{Total} & \dots & \\  ext{Average} & \dots & \end{array} iggl\}$	115.06 (173.91) 19.18 (19.32)	7. 91 1. 32	(139, 58) (15, 51)	100.64 16.78	6.9	(80.3)	87.5	+14.42 + 2.40	
Preservative period.									
First subperiod: 1903—Jan. 28. 29. 30. 31.	6. 31 15. 84 15. 58	2.00 1.62 1.67 Lost.	14. 88 14. 96 14. 54 Not run.	16.88 16.58 16.21	31.7 10.2 10.7	235.8 94.5 93.3	267. 5 104. 7 104. 0	-10.57 74 63	1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0
Total Average	37. 73 12. 58	5, 29 1, 76	44.38 14.79	49.67 16.56	14.0	117.6	131.6	-11.94 - 3.98	4.0
Third subperiod; o 1903—Feb. 5	(16. 44) (14. 61) (16. 50) (18. 17)	(a) (a) (a) (a) (a)	(13.63) (12.07) (8.89) (12.30)			(83.1) (82.6) (53.9) (67.7)			0. 0 0. 0 0. 0
Total	(65, 72) (16, 43)		(46.89) (11.72)			(71.3)			0.0
Subperiods 1 and 3:  Total	37. 73 (103. 45) 12. 58 (14. 78)	5. 29 1. 76	(91, 27)	49.67	14.0	(88.2)	131.6	-11. 94 - 3. 98	} 4.0

a Discarded. b No movement. c Data for second subperiod discarded.

Table XLVII.—Nitrogen balances for Series II—Continued.

No. 10.

	1	5	3	i	5	- 6	7	8	9
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces, (2÷1)	ln urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance.	Borie acid ad- minis- tered.
Fore period.  1903—Jan, 19	Grams, (18, 48) (20, 33) 21, 54	(irams. (a) (a) (a) 1.10	Grams, (18, 45) (14, 92) 15, 46	Grams.	Per ct. 5.1	Per ct. (99, 8) (73, 4) 71, 8		Grams. + 4.98	Grams.
22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27.	19, 90 20, 45 19, 94 21, 17 21, 47 17, 31	1.54 1.88 1.78 2.13 2.92 1.62	16, 38 12, 69 17, 29 12, 41 13, 73 15, 20	17. 92 14. 57 19. 07 14. 54 16. 65 16. 82	7.7 9.2 8.9 10.1 13.6 9.4	82, 3 62, 1 86, 7 58, 6 64, 0 87, 8	90. 0 71. 2 95. 6 68. 7 77. 6 97. 2	+ 1.98 + 5.88 + .87 + 6.63 + 4.82 + .48	
Total	20. 25	12, 97 1, 85	(136, 53)		9.1			+25, 65 + 3, 66	
Preservative period.									
First subperiod: 1903—Jan. 28 29 30 31	21.58 (19.60) 18.78 (19.56)	1.68 (a) 1.45 (a)	16. 05 (13. 92) 13. 87 (19. 30)	17. 73 15. 32	7.8	74. 4 (71. 0) 73. 9 (98. 7)	81.6	+ 3.85 + 3.46	1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0
Total	40.36 (79.52) 20.18 (19.88)	3. 13 1. 56	(63.14) (15.78)	16.52	7, 8				4.0
Second subperiod: 1903—Feb.1	22, 61 19, 91 18, 77 20, 45	3, 58 1, 22 2, 11 2, 65	15. 20 15. 05 18. 91 15. 68	18, 78 16, 27 21, 02 18, 33	15.8 6.1 11.2 13.0	67. 2 75. 6 100. 8 76. 7	83. 1 81. 7 112. 0 89. 6	+ 3.83 + 3.64 - 2.25 + 2.12	2. 0 2. 0 2. 0 2. 0 2. 0
Total	81.74 20,44	9.56 2.39	64, 84 16, 21	74. 40 18. 60	11.7	79.3	91.0	+ 7.34 + 1.84	8.0
Third subperiod: 1903—Feb.56	20, 36 19, 49 20, 12 21, 50	2.98 (b) 3.12 (b)	17. 82 15. 56 16. 70 15, 88	20.80 19.82 15.88	14.7 15.5	87. 5 79. 8 83. 0	102. 2 98. 5 73. 9	- 0.44 + 3.93 + .30 + 5.62	3. 0 3. 0 3. 0 3. 0
Total	81.47 20,37	6.10 1.52	65, 96 16, 49	72.06 18.02	7.5	81.0	88.5	+9.41 +2.35	12.0
Subperiods 1, 2, and 3: Total	203, 57 (242, 73) 20, 36 (20, 23)	18.79	(193, 94)	17.95	9.2	(79.9)	88.2	+24.06 + 2.41	} 24.0
Fourth subperiod; c. 1903—Feb. 9	20.50 (20.70)	2.70 (a)	16, 51 (15, 65)	19.21	13.2	80, 5 (75, 6)	93.7	+ 1.29	4.0

a Discarded, b No movement, b Excluded from average; data not obtained for all members,

# Table XLVII.—Nitrogen balances for Series II—Continued.

No. 11.

110. 11.												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Borie acid ad- minis- tered.			
Fore period.  1903—Jan. 19	Grams. (19. 84) (17. 83) 20. 26 19. 36 19. 46 18. 01 20. 49 19. 28 19. 87	Grams. (a) (a) 1.42 2.44 3.05 3.05 1.01 1.54 2.14	Grams. (15. 34) (13. 46 13. 83 15. 22 14. 61 11. 21 16. 54 14. 77 15. 93	Grams.  15. 25 17. 67 17. 66 14. 26 17. 55 16. 31 18. 07	7. 0 12. 6 15. 7 16. 9 5. 0 8. 0 10. 8	Per ct. (77.3) (75.3) 68.3 78.7 75.1 62.3 80.7 76.6 80.1	Per ct.  75.3 91.3 90.8 79.2 85.7 84.6 90.9	Grams. + 5.01 + 1.69 + 1.80 + 3.75 + 2.94 + 2.97 + 1.80	Grams,			
Total	136. 73 (174. 40) 19. 53 (19. 38)	14. 65	(130. 92)	116.77	10.7	(75.5)	85.4	+19.96 + 2.85				
Preservative period.  First subperiod: 1903—Jan. 28	20. 02 18. 07 17. 87 17. 43	1.10 1.60 1.37 2.05	15. 77 14. 65 15. 13 14. 52	16.87 16.25 16.50 16.57	5.5 8.9 7.7 11.8	78.8 81.0 84.6 83.3	84. 3 89. 9 92. 3 95. 1	+ 3.15 + 1.82 + 1.37 + .86	1.0 1.0 1.0			
Total Average	73.39 18.35	6.12 1.53	60.07 15.02	66.19 16.55	8.3	81.9	90.2	+ 7.20 + 1.80	4.0			
Second subperiod; 1903—Feb. 1	18. 45 17. 73	1.01 .25 (a) [.70]	14. 49 14. 01 (b) (b)	15.50 14.26	5. 5 1. 4 [14. 8]	78. 5 79. 0	84.0 80.4	+ 2.95 + 3.47	2. 0 2. 0 0. 0 0. 0			
Total	36.18 [40.91] 18.09 [13.64]	[1.96] [.65]	28.50 14.25	29.76 14.88	[4.8]	78.8	82.3	+ 6.42 + 3.21	} 4.0			
Third subperiod: 1903—Feb. 5	(11. 47) (14. 92) (14. 42) (17. 40)	(a) (a) (a) (a) (a)	(12, 71) (11, 58) (14, 27) (11, 46)			(77.6)			0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0			
Total Average	(58, 21) (14, 55)		(50, 02) (12, 50)			(85.9)			0.0			
Subperiods 1, 2, and 3:  Total	109.57 (167.78) [114.30] 18.26 (16.78) [16.33]	[8. 08]	(138, 59)	15.99	[7.1]	(82.6)		+ 2.27	8.0			

a Discarded.

b Not run.

Table XLVII.—Nitrogen balances for Series II—Continued.

No. 12.

	1	5	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period and date.	In food.	ln feces.	Įn urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	1n feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance.	Borie acid ad- minis- tered.
Fore period.  1903—Jan. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27.	Grams. (20, 37) (18, 07) (20, 13) 19, 11 18, 29 18, 78 20, 77 20, 27 18, 34	Grams. (a) (a) 1.36 1.91 1.90 (b) 1.66 3.44 .97	Grams. (15, 15) (13, 70) 15, 05 11, 68 11, 40 13, 39 12, 62 12, 86 9, 72	Grams.  16.41 13.59 13.30 13.39 14.28 16.30 10.69	6.8 10.0 10.4 8.0 17.0 5.3	Per ct. (74.4) (75.8) 74.8 61.1 62.3 71.3 60.8 63.4 53.0	81.5 71.1 72.7 71.3 68.8 80.4 58.3	Grams. + 3.72 + 5.52 + 4.99 + 5.39 + 6.49 + 3.97 + 7.65	Grams.
Total	135, 69 (174, 13) 19, 38 (19, 35)	11.24	(115.57) (12.84)		8.3	(60, 6)	72.2	+37.73	
Preservative period.									
First subperiod: 1903—Jan. 28	20.74 18.06 17.55 18.86	1.62 1.60 1.57 2.63	13. 43 14. 31 12. 60 12. 87	15. 05 15. 91 14. 17 15. 50	7.8 8.9 8.9 13.9	64.8 79.2 71.8 68.2	72. 6 88. 1 80. 7 82. 2	+ 5.69 + 2.15 + 3.38 + 3.36	1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0
Total	75. 21 18. 80	7.42 1.86	53. 21 13. 30	60.63 15.15	9.9	70.7	80.6	+14.58 + 3.65	4.0
Second subperiod: 1903—Feb. 1	21. 19 17. 53 13. 90 16. 32	1.84 2.06 .58 1.10	13. 41 15. 45 13. 59 13. 34	15. 25 17. 51 14. 17 14. 44	8.7 11.8 4.2 6.7	63. 3 88. 1 97. 8 81. 7	72. 0 99. 9 101. 9 88. 5	+ 5.94 + .02 27 + 1.88	2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0
Total Average	68, 94 17, 24	5, 58 1, 40	55, 79 13, 95	61. 37 15. 34	8.1	80.9	89.0	+ 7.57 + 1.90	8.0
Third subperiod: 1903—Feb. 5. 6. 7. 8.	10.88 6.61	1.61 .67 1.34 1.40	14.77 13.90 10.65 10.32	16.38 14.57 11.99 11.72	9.5 6.2 20.3 30.2	87. 0 127. 8 161. 1 222. 4	96, 5 133, 9 181, 4 252, 6	+ .59 - 3.69 - 5.38 - 7.08	3. 0 0. 0 0. 0 0. 0
Total Average	39.10 9.78	5.02 1.26	49.64 12.41	54. 66 13. 66	12.8	127.0	139.8	-15.56 - 3.88	3.0
Subperiods 1, 2, and 3: Total	183, 25 15, 27	18, 02 1, 50	158. 64 13. 22	176.66 14.72	9.8	86.6	96, 4	+ 6.59 + .55	15, 0

a Discarded.

b No movement.

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 ${\it Table XLVIII.--Summary\ of\ nitrogen\ balances\ for\ Series\ II.}$ 

## Two men.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine, (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance.	Borie acid ad- minis- tered.
Fore period. No. 7	Grams, 117.75 (155.31) 141.78 (180.59)	Grams. 14.31 12.97	Grams. (132, 37) (136, 53)	Grams. 116.94 116.13	Per ct. 12. 2 9. 1	Per ct. (85, 2) (75, 6)	Per ct. 99.3	Grams. + 0.81 +25.65	Grams.
$ ext{Total} \dots \{$ $ ext{Average} \dots \{$	259.53 (335.90) 18.54 (18.66)	27, 28 1, 95	(268, 90) (14, 94)	233. 07 16. 65	10.5	(80.1)	89.8	+26.46 $+1.89$	
Preservative period.					,				
First subperiod: No. 7	67. 02 40. 36 (79. 52)	.12.34 3.13	52. 23 (63. 14)	64.57 33.05	18.4 7.8	77. 9	96.3 81.9	+ 2.45 + 7.31	4.0 4.0
Total	107.38 (146.54) 17.90 (18.32)	15.47 2.58	(115.37)	97. 62 16. 27	14.4	(78.7)	90.9	+ 9.76 + 1.63	8.0
Second subperiod: No.7 No.10	70.67 81.74	7. 23 9. 56	50.57 64.84	57. 80 74. 40	10. 2 11. 7	71.6 79.3	81.8 91.0	+12.87 + 7.34	8. 0 8. 0
Total	152. 41 19. 05	16.79 2.10	115, 41 14, 43	132, 20 16, 53	11.0	75.7	86.7	+20.21 + 2.52	16.0
Subperiods 1 and 2:  Total	259.79 (298.95) 18.56 (18.68)	32, 26	(230, 78)	229. 82 16. 41	12.4+	(77.2)	88.5	+29.97 + 2.14	} 24.0
Third subperiod: No.7 No.10	68.54 81.47	8.79 6.10	54.37 65.96	63.16 72.06	12.8 7.5	79.3 81.0	92. 2 88. 5	+ 5,38 + 9,41	12. 0 12. 0
Total Average	150.01 18.78	14.89 1.86	120.33 15.04	135. 22 16. 90	9.9	80.2	90.1	$+14.79 \\ +1.85$	24.0
Subperiods 1, 2, and 3:	400.00	45 15		965 04	11 5		00.1	141.70	)
Total	409. 80 (448. 96) . 18. 63 (18. 71)	47.15 2.14	(351.11)	365. 04 16. 59	11.5	(78.2)	89.1	+44.76 $+2.03$	48.0

Table XLVIII.—Summary of nitrogen balances for Series II—Continued.

## Three men.

	1	5	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period.	In food,	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	1n feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Boric acid ad- minis- tered.
Fore period. No. 7	Grams, 117, 75 (155, 31) 141, 78	Grams. 14.31	Grams, (132.37)	Grams. 116.94	Per ct. 12, 2	Per ct.	Per et. 99.3	Grams, + 0.81 +25.65	Grams.
No. 12.	(180, 59) $135, 69$ $(174, 13)$	11.24	$(136, 53) \\ (115, 57)$	97.96	8.3	(75, 6) (60, 6)	72.2	+37.73	
Total	395, 22 (510, 03) 18, 82	38.52 1.83	(384.47)	331.03 15.76	9.7	(75, 4)	83.7	+64.19 + 3.06	
Average{  Preservative period.	(18, 89)		(14, 24)						
First subperiod:	67, 02 40, 36 (79, 52) 75, 21	12. 34 3. 13 7. 42	52, 23 (63, 14) 53, 21	64, 57 33, 05 60, 63	18.4 7.8 9.9	77. 9 (79. 4) 70. 7	96.3 81.9	$\begin{array}{r} + 2.45 \\ + 7.31 \\ +14.58 \end{array}$	4.0 4.0 4.0
Total { Average {	182, 59 (221, 75) 18, 26 (18, 48)	22, 89 2, 29	(168, 58) (14, 05)	158, 25 15, 83	12.5	(76.0)	86.7	+24.34 + 2.43	12.0
Second subperiod; No. 7. No. 10. No. 12	70, 67 81, 74 68, 94	7. 23 9. 56 5. 58	50, 57 64, 84 55, 79	57, 80 74, 40 61, 37	10. 2 11. 7 8. 1	71. 6 79. 3 80. 9	81.8 91.0 89.0	+12.87 + 7.34 + 7.57	8, 0 8, 0 8, 0
Total Average	221, 35 18, 45	22.37 1.86	171, 20 14, 27	193, 57 16, 13	10.1	77.3	87.4	$+27.78 \\ +2.32$	24.0
Subperiods 1 and 2: Total	103, 94 (443, 10) 18, 36 (18, 46)	2,06	(339, 78)	351, 82 15, 99	11.2	(76, 7)	87.1	+52.12 $+2.37$	36,0
	111.10)		111.10)			1			

# Table XLIX.—Nitrogen balances for Series III.

No. 1.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7.	8	9
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance.	Boric acid admin- istered
Fore period.									
1903—Feb. 19	Grams. 18.39 19.50 16.63 19.92 18.22	Grams. 2. 13 1. 72 1. 16 1. 46 1. 13	Grams, 16.59 18.78 16.29 16.24 16.28	Grams, 18.72 20.50 17.45 17.70 17.41	Per ct. 11.58 8.82 6.98 7.33 6,20	Per ct. 90, 21 96, 31 97, 96 81, 53 89, 35	Per ct. 101. 8 105. 1 104. 9 88. 9 95. 6	Grams 0.33 - 1.0082 + 2.22 + .81	Grams.
23	17. 96 17. 65 17. 59 17. 85	1.34 .822 1.32 2.30	17. 66 16. 97 17. 89 17. 51	19.00 17.79 19.21 19.81	7.46 4.66 7.51 12.89	98. 33 96. 15 101. 71 98. 10	105.8 100.8 109.2 111.0	$\begin{array}{r} -1.04 \\ -1.14 \\ -1.62 \\ -1.96 \end{array}$	
Total	163.71 18.19	13.38 1.49	154.21 17.13	167.59 18.62	8, 20	94. 20	102.4	- 3.88 43	
Preservative period.									
First subperiod: 1903—Feb. 28	18, 36 20, 29 18, 48 19, 27	0. 673 2. 66 1. 67 1. 28	18. 22 18. 42 17. 14 17. 20	18.89 21.08 18.81 18.48	3. 67 13. 11 9. 04 6. 64	99, 24 90, 78 92, 75 89, 26	102. 9 103. 9 101. 8 95. 9	- 0.53 79 33 + .79	1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0
Total	76.40 19.10	6. 28 1. 57	70. 98 17. 75	77. 26 19. 32	8.20	92.90	101.1	86 22	4.0
Second subperiod: 1903—Mar.4567	17. 78 16. 32 16. 55 17. 79	0.968 1.52 1.44 .798	17. 95 16. 13 16. 11 15. 46	18. 92 17. 65 17. 55 16. 26	5. 44 9. 31 8. 70 4. 49	100.96 98.84 97.34 86.90	106. 4 108. 1 106. 0 91. 4	$\begin{array}{r} -1.14 \\ -1.33 \\ -1.00 \\ +1.53 \end{array}$	4. 6 4. 6 2. 6 2. 6
Total	68. 44 17. 11	4.73 1.18	65. 65 16. 41	70.38 17.59	6.90	95. 90	102.8	- 1.94 48	12.0
Third subperiod: 1903—Mar. 8 9 10 11	15. 61 18. 48 19. 98 13. 36	1.16 1.01 1.55 .421	16. 04 15. 33 15. 91 15, 90	17. 20 16. 34 17. 46 16. 32	7. 43 5. 47 7. 76 3. 15	102. 75 82. 95 79. 63 119. 01	110. 2 88. 4 87. 4 122. 2	$\begin{array}{r} -1.59 \\ +2.14 \\ +2.52 \\ -2.96 \end{array}$	3.0 2.0 3.0 2.0
Total	67. 43 16. 86	4.14 1.03	63. 18 15. 80	67. 32 16. 83	6.10	93.70	99.8	+ .11 + .03	10.0
Entire preservative period: Total Average	212. 27 17. 69	15.15 1.26	199. 81 16, 65	214. 96 17. 91	7. 20	94.10	101.3	- 2.69 22	26.0
After period.			10.00						
1903—Mar. 12	15. 48 21. 39 21. 21 19. 05 19. 34 21. 09 19. 58 18. 89	1.10 1.21 1.63 1.15 .841 1.47 1.64 1.18	16. 46 17. 20 18. 47 17. 11 16. 22 16. 64 15. 99 14. 59	17. 56 18. 41 20. 10 18. 26 17. 06 18. 11 17. 63 15. 77	7, 11 5, 66 7, 69 6, 04 4, 35 6, 97 8, 38 6, 25	106.33 80,41 87.08 89.82 83.87 78.90 81.66 77.24	113. 4 86. 1 94. 8 95. 9 88. 2 85. 9 90. 0 83. 5	$\begin{array}{c} -2.08 \\ +2.98 \\ +1.11 \\ +.79 \\ +2.28 \\ +2.98 \\ +1.95 \\ +3.12 \end{array}$	
Total Average	156.03 19.50	10. 22 1. 28	132.68 16.58	142, 90 17, 86	6, 60	85, 00	91.6	$+13.13 \\ +1.64$	

Table XLIX.—Nitrogen balances for Neries III—Continued.

No. 2.

			7417						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period and date.		In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)		In feces and urine, (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Boric acid admin- istered.
Fore period.  1903—Feb. 19	Grams. 15, 69 18, 28 17, 38 18, 57 18, 56 17, 52 16, 49 16, 63 17, 33	Grams. 1. 98 1. 53 1. 18 1. 69 1. 31 . 722 1. 14 1. 73 1. 59	Grams. 14.59 14.79 14.38 14.83 15.51 16.02 15.37 15.66 16.16	Grams. 16, 57 16, 32 15, 56 16, 52 16, 82 16, 74 16, 51 17, 39 17, 75	Per ct. 12.6 8.4 6.8 9.1 7.0 4.1 6.9 10.4 9.2	Per ct. 93. 0 80. 9 82. 7 79. 9 83. 6 91. 4 93. 2 94. 2 93. 2	Per ct, 105.6 89.3 89.5 89.0 90.6 95.5 100.1 104.6 102.4	Grams 0.88 + 1.96 + 1.82 + 2.05 + 1.74 + .78027642	Grams.
Total Average	156, 45 17, 38	12.872 1.43	137.31 15.26	150, 18 16, 69	8.2	87.8	96, 0	+ 6.27 + .69	
Preservative period.  First subperiod: 1903—Feb.28.  Mar. 1. 2 3.	17. 99 18. 84	1.69 1.47 1.28 1.24	15. 91 16. 13 16. 65 14. 79	17. 60 17. 60 17. 93 16. 03	8.8 8.2 6.8 6.5	82, 4 89, 6 88, 4 77, 9	91. 2 97. 8 95. 2 84. 4	+ 1.70 + .39 + .91 + 2.97	1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0
Total Average	75. 13 18. 78	5, 68 1, 42	63.48 15.87	69. 16 17. 29	7.6	84.5	92.1	+ 5.97 + 1.49	4.0
Second subperiod: 1903—Mar. 4 5 6 7	9, 37 9, 16	1. 12 . 425 (a) (a)	15, 81 13, 39 12, 28 14, 14	16, 93 13, 82 12, 28 14, 14	6.2	88. 1 142. 9 134. 1 122. 0	94.3 147.4 134.1 122.0	+ 1.02 - 4.45 - 3.12 - 2.55	4.0 2.0 0.0 1.0
Total Average		1. 545 . 77	55, 62 13, 90	57. 17 14. 29	3.2	115.7	118.9	$\begin{array}{c} -9.10 \\ -2.27 \end{array}$	7.0
Third subperiod: 1903—Mar. 8 9 10 11	8. 15 13. 18	1.10 1.13 .862 1.01	13, 97 14, 21 14, 53 14, 75	15, 07 15, 34 15, 39 15, 76	21. 9 13. 9 6. 5 5. 2	278.3 174.3 110.3 76.6	300. 2 188. 2 116. 8 81. 8	$ \begin{array}{r} -10.05 \\ -7.19 \\ -2.21 \\ +3.51 \end{array} $	0. 0 0. 0 0. 0 0. 0
Total		4.102 1.026	57.46 14.36	61.56 15.39	9.0	125.9	134.9	-15.94 $-3.99$	0.0
Entire preservative period: TotalAverage			176, 56 14, 71	187. 89 15. 66	6.7	104.6	111.3	-19.07 - 1.59	11.0
After period.  1903—Mar. 12	. 19, 22 20, 13 . 19, 62 . 19, 98 . 21, 36 . 19, 41	1, 21 1, 57 1, 19 1, 78 2, 49 1, 49	15, 39 14, 79 15, 37 13, 05 14, 31 11, 20 12, 60 12, 79	16, 00 16, 91 11, 21 16, 09 16, 69 11, 09	8, 9 6, 3 7, 8 6, 1 8, 9 11, 6 7, 7 4, 3	79. 8 . 76. 9 76. 4 66. 5 71. 6 66. 5 64. 9 70. 2	88. 7 83. 2 84. 2 72. 6 80. 5 78. 1 72. 6 74. 5	$   \begin{array}{r}     + 5.38 \\     + 3.89 \\     + 4.67 \\     + 5.32   \end{array} $	
Total	. 157, 23 . 19, 65		112, 50 14, 06		7.8	71.5	79.3	+32,50 + 4.06	

a No movement.

Table XLIX.—Nitrogen balances for Series III—Continued.

No. 3.

					1	,	1		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period and date.			In	In feces	111	In	In feces	Balance.	Borie acid
	In food.	In feces.	urine.	urine.	feces. $(2 \div 1)$	urine. (3÷1)	urine.	(1-4)	admin-
				(2+3)		( /	(4÷1)		istered.
Fore period.									
	Grams.	Grams.	Grams.	Grams.	Per ct.	Per ct.	Per et.	Grams.	Grams.
1903—Feb. 19	14.41 13.31	2. 26 . 878	11.36 12.91	13.62 13.79	15. 7 6. 6	78.8 97.0	94.5	$  \begin{array}{c} + \ 0.79 \\ - \ .48 \end{array}  $	
21 22	[14. 16] 16. 63	[1, 45] 1, 64	Lost.	16.30	[10, 2] 9, 8	88.2	98.0		
23	16, 22	2.35	14. 66 16. 70	19.05	14.4	103.0	117.4	$\begin{array}{r} + .33 \\ - 2.83 \end{array}$	
24 25	15.20 15.00	. 703 1. 32	13.34 14.66	14. 04 15. 98	4.6 8.8	87.8 97.7	92.4 106.5	$\begin{array}{c c} + 1.16 \\98 \end{array}$	
26	15.66	1.62	14.10	15.72	10.4	90.0	100.4	06	
27	13.91	1.23	11.99	13.22	8.8	86.2	95.0	+ .69	
Total	120.34		109.72	121.72		91.1	101.1	- 1.38	
}	[134, 50] 15, 04	[13.451]	13.72	15. 22	[10.0]			18	
Average{	[14.94]	[1.495]							
Preservative period.									
First subperiod:									
1903—Feb. 28	15.35	1.01	12.46	13.47	6.6	81.2	87.8	+1.88 +1.32	1.0
Mar. 1	16. 27 (15. 72)	1.36 Lost.	13.59 (11.92)	14.95	8.4	83.5 (75.8)	91.9	+ 1.32	$1.0 \\ 1.0$
3	16.17	1.24	13. 02	14.26	7.7	80.5	88.2	+ 1.91	1.0
(	47.79	3.61		42.68	7.6		89.3	+ 5.11	4.0
Total	(63, 51)	1.20	(50.99)	14.23		(80.3)		+ 1.72	
Average	15. 93 (15. 88)	1,20	(12.75)	14.20				+ 1.72	
Second subperiod:									
1903—Mar. 4	15.39	1.64	12.82	14.46	10.7	83.3	94.0	+ 0.93	4.0
5 6	16. 21 12. 38	. 410 1. 83	5.41 11.45	5.82 13.28	2.5 14.8	33. 4 92. 5	35.9 107.3	-10.39 $90$	4.0 2.0
7	13.53	1.34	10.41	11.75	9.9	76.9	86.8	+ 1.78	$\begin{array}{c} 2.0 \\ 2.0 \end{array}$
Total	57.51	5. 22	40.09	45.31	9.0	69.8	78.8	+12.20	12.0
Average	14.38	1.30	10.02.	11.33	•••••			+ 3.05	
Third subperiod:	10.50	mor	20.54	.= 00		100.0	105.0	0.70	0.0
1903—Mar. 8	13. 76 13. 41	. 735 2. 24	16.54 10.75	17. 28 12. 99	5.3 16.7	120.3 80.2	125. 6 96. 9	$\begin{array}{r r} -3.52 \\ + .42 \end{array}$	3. 0 3. 0
10 11	12.77 11.68	. 923 . 574	11.47 10.20	12.39 10.77	7. 2 4. 9	89. 8 87. 3	97. 0 92. 2	+ .38	2. 0 3. 0
Total	51.62 12.90	4.472 1.118	48.96 $12.24$	53.43 13.36	8.7	94, 8	103.5	- 1.81	11.0
Entire preservative period:							,		
Total	156. 92	13.302	(140,04)	141.42	8,5	(81.1)	90.1	+15.50	} 27.0
Average	(172.64) $14.27$	1,209	(140. 04)	12.86		(01.1)		+ 1.41	
11,01426)	(14, 39)		(11.67)			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	••••••		
After period.									
1903—Mar. 12	14.34	1.83	9.45	11.28	12.8	65.9	78.7	+ 3.06	
13	18. 15 14. 76	. 674 1. 66	12.85 12.50	11.28 13.52 14.16	12.8 3.7 11.2	70. 8 84. 7	74.5 95.9	+4.63	
15	- 15.42	. 743	13.14	13.88	4.8	85, 2	90.0	+1.54	
16 17	17.38 (17.98)	1.01 Lost.	11.76 (10.14)	12.77	5.8	67.7 (56.4)	73.5	+ 4.61	
18	15. 29	1.78	11.09	12.87	11.6	72.6	84.2	$+2.42 \\ +2.36$	
19	15.12	1.84	10.92	12.76	12.2	72.2	84.4	+ 2.36	
Total	110.46	9.537	(01, 05)	91.24	8.6		82.6	+19.22	
Average	(128, 44) 15, 78	1.362	(91.85)	13.03		(71.5)		+ 2.75	
A verage	(16.06)		(11.48)						

Table XLIX.—Nitrogen balances for Series III—Continued.

No. 4.

110, -1,												
	1	5	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
Period and date.	In food,	In feces.	ln urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Borie acid admin- istered.			
Fore period.												
1903—Feb. 19.	Grams. Absent.	Grams.	Grams.	Grams.	Per ct.	Per et.	Per ct.	Grams.	Grams.			
20 21	17. 46 16. 37	1.59 .82	11.84 11.50	13, 43 12, 32	9.1 5.0	67.8 70.3	76.9 75.3	+ 4.03 + 4.05				
22 23	(16, 77) 19, 31	(a) .882	(11.90) $17.72$	18,60	4.6	(71.0) 91.7	96.3	+ .71				
24. 25	18. 91 19. 24	1.70 1.68	15.22 13,68	16, 92 15, 36	9.0 8.7	80. 5 71. 1	89. 5 79. 8	+ 1.99 + 3.88				
26 27	17.87 16.24	1.85 1.43	16.80 12.65	18.65 14.08	10.4 8.8	94.0 77.9	104. 4 86. 7	$^{-}_{+}^{.78}_{2.16}$				
Total	125, 40 (142, 17)	9.95	(111, 31)	109.36	7.9	(78.3)	87.2	+16.04				
Average	(142.17) $17.91$ $(17.77)$	1.42	(13.91)	15,62				+ 2.29				
Preservative period.												
First subperiod: 1903—Feb. 28.	16.16	1.54	15.97	17.51	9, 6	98.8	108.4	- 1.35	1.0			
Mar. 1	18. 12 17. 43	2.77 1.37	14. 20 16. 84	16. 97 18. 21	15.3 7.9	78.4 96.6	93. 7 104. 5	+ 1.15	1.0 1.0			
3	19.74	1.78	16.23	18. 01	9.0	82. 2	91.2	+ 1.73	1.0			
Total	71, 45 17, 86	7.46 1.86	63, 24 15, 81	70.70 17.67	10.5	88.5	99.0	+ .75 + .19	4.0			
Second subperiod: 1903—Mar. 4	16,79	1.31	14.34	15, 65	7.8	85.4	93. 2	+ 1.14	4.0			
5	16.78 12.78	1.86 1.04	6.75 $12.85$	8. 61 13. 89	11. 1 8. 1	40. 2 100. 6	51.3 108.7	+ 8.17	4.0			
7	12.59	1.65	12.29	13.94	13.1	97.6	110.7	- 1.35	2,0			
Total	58. 94 14. 74	5.86 1.46	46.23 11.56	52, 09 13, 02	9.9	78.5	88.4	$+6.85 \\ +1.72$	12.0			
Third subperiod: 1903—Mar. 8	13.28	1.34	11.24	12.58	10.1	84.6	94.7	+ 0.70	3.0			
9	13.14	1.07	11. 56 12. 85	12.63 14.67	8.1 12.8	88. 0 90. 5	96.1 103.3	+ .51	1.7 3.0			
10	14. 20 7. 73	1.82 1.74	10.66	12.40	22.5	137.9	160. 4	- 4.67	2.0			
Total	48, 35 12, 09	5. 97 1. 49	46, 31 11, 58	52, 28 13 07	12.3	95.8	108.1	- 3.93 98	9.7			
Entire preservative period:												
Total	178.74 14.90	19.29 1.61	155.78 12.98	175.07 14.59	10.8	87.1	97.9	+ 3.67 + .31	25.7			
After period.	14.50		12.30	14.00				1 .01				
1903—Mar. 12	(12.10)	Lost.	(9.86)			(81, 5)						
13	(12.10) (15.63) 17.47	Lost,	(10.11) 9.98	9.98		(64.7) 57.1	57.1	+ 7.49				
15 16	14.78 [17.35]	1.91 [1.89]	10.56 Lost,	12,50	13.1 [10.9]	71.5	81.6	+ 2.28				
17	17.08	. 994	11.18 12.48	12.17 13.87	5, 8 8, 6	65, 5 76, 9	71.3 85.5	$\begin{array}{r} + 4.91 \\ + 2.35 \end{array}$				
18	16, 22 (17, 00)	(a)	(12, 48) $(12, 93)$	10.07	8.0	(76.1)		+ 2.00				
Tetal	65, 55 (110, 28)		(77.10)	48, 52		(69, 9)	74.0					
Total	[82, 90]	[6, 21]	(77.10)	10 10	[7.5]	(00.0)						
Average	16, 39 (15, 75)	f1 011	(11, 01)	12.13				+ 4.26				
	[16, 58]	[1, 24]						(				

Table XLIX.—Nitrogen balances for Series III—Continued.

No. 5.

			140.						
	1	-2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period and date,	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine, (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. $(1-4)$	Boric acid admin istered
Fore period.  1903—Feb. 19	Grams. 20. 84 19. 91 19. 34 21. 74 20. 16 19. 72 19. 51 20. 34 18. 73	Grams. 1. 09 .517 .973 3. 62 1. 90 .677 1. 24 2. 71 .510	Grams. 14. 23 16. 24 17. 74 15. 73 15. 41 18. 06 17. 25 18. 47 17. 15	Grams. 15.32 16.76 18.71 19.35 17.31 18.74 18.49 21.18 17.66	Per ct. 5. 2 2. 6 5. 0 16. 6 9. 4 3. 4 6. 4 13. 3 2. 7	Per ct. 68.3 81.6 91.7 72.4 96.5 91.6 88.4 90.8 91.6	Per ct. 73.5 84.2 96.7 89.0 85.9 95.0 94.8 104.1 94.3	Grams. + 5.52 + 3.15 + .63 + 2.39 + 2.85 + .98 + 1.02 84 + 1.07	Grams
Total	180, 29 20, 03	13, 237 1, 47	150. 28 16. 70	163, 52 18, 17	7.3	83.4	90.7	$+16.77 \\ + 1.86$	
Preservative period. First subperiod: 1903—Feb. 28 Mar. 1 2 3	20.78 22.71 21.26 21.26	2.61 .186 1.91 2.50	16.68 17.08 16.80 18.08	19. 29 17. 27 18. 71 20. 58	12. 6 . 8 9. 0 11. 8	80. 2 75. 2 79.0 85. 0	92. 8 76. 0 88. 0 96. 8	$\begin{array}{c} + 1.49 \\ + 5.44 \\ + 2.55 \\ + .68 \end{array}$	1. 1. 1. 1.
Total Average	86. 01 21. 50	7. 206 1. 80	68. 64 17. 16	75.85 18.96	8.4	79.8	88.2	+10.16 + 2.54	4.
Second subperiod: 1903—Mar. 4 5 6 7	20. 29 20. 64 17. 71 17. 29	1. 37 1. 02 2. 70 1. 60	17. 86 16. 64 14. 85 15. 22	19. 23 17. 66 17. 55 16. 82	6.8 5.0 15.2 9.3	88, 0 80, 6 83, 9 88, 0	94. 8 85. 6 99. 1 97. 3	+ 1.06 + 2.98 + .16 + .47	4. 4. 2. 2.
Total	75. 93 18. 98	6. 69 1. 67	64.57 16.14	71. 26 17. 82	8.8	85.0	93.8	+ 4.67 + 1.17	12.
Third subperiod:  1903—Mar.8  9 10 11	16. 78 17. 31 14. 76 10. 61	1. 52 . 382 . 721 . 269	14. 34 14. 52 14. 24 13. 79	15. 86 14. 90 14. 96 14. 06	9.0 2.2 4.9 2.5	85, 5 83, 9 96, 5 130, 0	94. 5 86. 1 101. 4 132. 5	+ 0.92 + 2.41 20 - 3.45	3. 3. 2. 3.
Total	59. 46 14. 86	2.892 .723	56.89 14.22	59.78 14.94	4.9	95.6	100.5	32 08	11.
Entire preservative period: TotalAverage	221. 40 18. 45	16.79 1.40	190.10 15.84	206. 89 17. 24	7.6	85.8	93. 4	$+14.51 \\ +1.21$	27.
After period.  1903—Mar. 12	14. 38 20. 08 22. 91 22. 01 22. 81 22. 34 22. 63 22. 11	2. 33 1. 65 2. 19 (a) 1. 45 2. 14 . 417 1. 57	15. 48 15. 01 17. 36 16. 10 15. 69 16. 60 15. 98 15. 90	17. 81 16. 66 19. 55 16. 10 17. 14 18. 74 16. 40 17. 47	16.2 8.2 9.5 6.3 9.6 1.9 7.1	107.7 74.8 75.8 73.1 68.8 74.3 70.6 71.9	123. 9 83. 0 85. 3 73. 1 75. 1 83. 9 72. 5 79. 0	$\begin{array}{c} -3.43 \\ +3.42 \\ +3.36 \\ +5.91 \\ +5.67 \\ +3.60 \\ +6.23 \\ +4.64 \end{array}$	
Total	169. 27 21. 16	11.747 1.68	128.12 16.02	139.87 17.48	6.9	75.7	82.6	+29.40 + 3.68	

a No movement.

# Table XLIX.—Nitrogen balances for Series III—Continued.

## No. 6.

			140.						
	1	6	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine, (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Borie acid admin istered
Fore period.  1903—Feb. 19	Grams. 13. 34 12. 74 12. 82 13. 20 15. 35 16. 64 15. 32 13. 71 14. 05	Grams. (a) .707 3.78 1.79 (a) 1.11 1.32 1.59 (a)	Grams. 8. 69 11. 02 11. 03 9. 94 12. 24 12. 54 13. 84 13. 62 13. 60	Grams. 8, 69 11, 73 14, 81 11, 73 12, 24 13, 65 15, 16 15, 21 13, 60	Per et.  5, 6 29, 5 13, 6 6, 7 8, 6 11, 6	Per et. 65.1 86.5 86.0 75.3 79.7 75.3 90.4 99.3 96.8	Per et. 65, 1 92, 1 115, 5 88, 9 79, 7 82, 0 99, 0 110, 9 96, 8	$\begin{array}{c} Grams. \\ +\ 4.\ 65 \\ +\ 1.\ 01 \\ -\ 1.\ 99 \\ +\ 1.\ 47 \\ +\ 3.\ 11 \\ +\ 2.\ 99 \\ +\ 1.\ 50 \\ -\ 1.\ 50 \\ +\ .\ 45 \end{array}$	Grams
Total Average	127. 17 14. 13	10. 297 1. 144	106. 52 11. 84	116. 82 12. 98	8.1	83.8	91, 9	$+10.35 \\ +1.15$	
Preservative period.									
First subperiod: 1903—Feb. 28 Mar. 1 2 3	10. 32 9. 39 11. 24 16. 60	2.11 2.51 1.91 .927	13. 65 13. 18 11. 40 15. 31	15. 76 15. 69 13. 31 16. 24	20. 4 26. 7 17. 0 5. 6	132.3 140.4 101.4 92.2	152.7 167.1 118.4 97.8	- 5.44 - 6.30 - 2.07 + .36	1.
Total	47, 55 11, 89	7.457 1.864	53. 54 13. 38	61.00 15.25	15. 7	112.6	128.3	$ \begin{array}{r} -13.45 \\ -3.36 \end{array} $	1.
Second subperiod: 1903—Mar. 4 5 6 7	13. 75 14. 71 13. 54 16. 28	1, 55 2, 83 2, 33 2, 20	15. 49 14. 22 12. 38 15. 09	17. 04 17. 05 14. 71 17. 29	11.3 19.2 17.2 13.5	112.6 96.7 91.4 92.7	123. 9 115. 9 108. 6 106. 2	$\begin{array}{r} -3.29 \\ -2.34 \\ -1.17 \\ -1.01 \end{array}$	1. 2.
Total	58. 28 14. 57	8. 91 2. 23	57. 18 14. 30	66. 09 16. 52	15.3	98.1	113. 4	- 7.81 - 1.95	3.
Third subperiod: 1903—Mar. 8 9 10 11	15, 59 14, 11 16, 36 16, 33	2.55 1.66 (a) 2.01	10. 46 12. 45 12. 47 12. 25	13. 01 14. 11 12. 47 14. 29	16. 4 11. 8	67. 1 88. 2 76. 2 75. 0	83. 5 100. 0 76. 2 87. 5	+ 2.58 0.0 + 3.89 + 2.04	3. 3. 3. 3.
Total	62.39 15.60	6.25 1.56	47.63 11.91	53. 88 13. 47	10.0	76.3	86.3	+ 8,51 + 2,13	12.
Entire preservative period: TotalAverage	168, 22 14, 02	22.617 1.885	158.35 13.20	180.97 15.08	13.5	94.1	107. 6	12.75 1.06	16.
After period.									
1903—Mar. 12 13 14 15 16 16 17 18 19 19	16. 27 16. 42 18. 08 18. 20 16. 87 19. 34 15. 51 (17. 07)	2. 16 2. 05 . 771 1. 62 1. 88 1. 93 3. 00 Lost.	14. 45 13. 39 14. 40 15. 09 11. 84 12. 99 12. 67 (12. 78)	16. 61 15. 44 15. 17 16. 71 13. 72 14. 92 15. 67	13. 3 12. 5 1. 3 8. 9 11. 1 10. 0 19. 3	88. 8 81. 5 79. 6 82. 9 70. 2 67. 1 81. 7 (74. 9)	102.1 94.0 83.9 91.8 81.3 77.1 101.0	- 0.34 + .98 + 2.91 - 1.49 + 3.15 + 4.42 16	
Total	120, 69 (137, 76) 17, 24 (17, 22)	13,411	(107.61)	15.46	11.1	(78.1)	89.7	+12.45 $+1.78$	

a No movement.

Table L.—Summary of nitrogen balances for Series III.

## Four men.

Four men.											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
Period.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Boric acid ad- minis- tered.		
Fore period.  No.1	Grams. 163. 71 120. 34 [134. 50] 125. 40 (142. 17)	Grams. 13. 38 [13. 451] 9. 95	Grams. 154.21 109.72	Grams. 167, 59 121, 72 109, 36	P. ct. 8. 2 [10. 0] 7. 9	P. ct. 94. 2 91. 1 (78. 3)	P. ct. 102. 4 101. 1	Grams 3.88 - 1.38 +16.04	Grams.		
No.5	180, 29	13.237	150. 28	163. 52	7.3	83.4	90.7	+16.77			
Total{  Average{	589.74 (606.51) [603.90] 17.87 (17.84) [17.76]	[50. 018]	(525, 52) (15, 46)	562.19 17.04	[8. 3]	(86.6)	95.3	+27.55			
Preservative period.  First subperiod:	76. 40 47. 79 (63. 51) 71. 45	6. 28 3. 61 7. 46	70. 98 (50. 99) 63. 24	77. 26 42. 68 70. 70	8.2 7.6	92. 9 (80. 3) 88. 5	101. 1 89. 3	- 0.86 + 5.11 + .75	4.0 4.0 4.0		
No. 5	281, 65 (297, 37) 18, 78 (18, 59)	7. 206 24. 556 1. 637	(253. 85) (15. 87)	75, 85 266, 49 17, 77	8.4	(85.4)	94.6	+10.16 +15.16 + 1.01	16.0		
Second subperiod: No.1 No.3 No.4 No.5	68. 44 57. 51 58. 94 75. 93	4.73 5.22 5.86 6.69	65. 65 40. 09 46. 23 64. 57	70. 38 45. 31 52. 09 71. 26	6. 9 9. 0 9. 9 8. 8	95. 9 69. 8 78. 5 85. 0	102. 8 78. 8 88. 4 93. 8	$\begin{array}{r} -1.94 \\ +12.20 \\ +6.85 \\ +4.67 \end{array}$	12.0 12.0 12.0 12.0		
Total Average	260, 82 16, 30	22.50 1.41	216.54 13.53	239. 04 14. 94	8.6	83.0	91.6	$+21.78 \\ + 1.36$	48.0		
Third subperiod; No. 1	67. 43 51. 62 48. 35 59. 46	4. 14 4. 472 5. 97 2. 892	63. 18 48. 96 46. 31 56. 89	67. 32 53. 43 52. 28 59. 78	6.1 8.7 12.3 4.9	93. 7 94. 8 95. 8 95. 6	99.8 103.5 108.1 100.5	+ 0.11 - 1.81 - 3.93 32	10.0 11.0 9.7 11.2		
Total Average	226.86 14.18	17.474 1.092	215.34 13.46	232.81 14.55	7.7	94. 9	102.6	- 5.95 37	41.9		
Entire preservative period: No. 1	212, 27 156, 92 (172, 64) 178, 74 221, 40	15. 15 13. 302 19. 29 16. 79	199, 81 (140, 04) 155, 78 190, 10	214. 96 141. 42 175. 07 206. 89	7.2 8.5 10.8 7.6	94.1 (81.1) 87.1 85.8	101.3 90.1 97.9 93.4	$ \begin{array}{r} -2.69 \\ +15.50 \\ +3.67 \\ +14.51 \end{array} $	26. 0 27. 0 25. 7 27. 2		
$egin{array}{lll}  ext{Total} & \dots & \\  ext{Average} & \dots & \end{array} $	769. 33 (785. 05) 16. 37 (16. 36)	64.532	(685, 73) (14, 29)	738. 34 15. 71	8.4	(87.3)	96.0	+ 30.99	} 105.9		
After period.  No.1	156, 03 110, 46 (128, 44) 65, 55	10.22 9.537	132.68	142.90 91.24 48.52	6.6	85. 0 (71. 5)	91. 6 82. 6	+13.13 +19.22 +17.03			
No. 4	(110, 28) [82, 90] 169, 27	[6.21] 11.747	(77. 10) 128. 12	139, 87	[7. 5] 6. 9	(69. 9) 75. 7	82.6	+29.40			
Total	501, 31 (564, 02) [518, 66] 18, 57 (18, 19) [18, 52]	[37, 714]	(429, 75)	422.53	[7. 8]	(76.2)	84.3	+78.78			
	[18.52]	[1.347]									

Table L.—Summary of nitrogen balances for Series III—Continued.

#### Five men.

	1	5	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period,	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	feces.	In urine. (3÷1)	feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance.	Boric acid ad- minis- tered.
Fore period.  No. 1.  No. 2.  No. 3.  No. 4.  No. 5.	Grams. 163.71 156.45 120.34 [134.50] 125.40 (142.17) 180.29	Grams, 13, 38 12, 872 [13, 451] 9, 95	Grams. 154, 21 137, 31 109, 72 (111, 31) 150, 28	Grams. 167, 59 150, 18 121, 72 109, 36 163, 52	8. 2 8. 2 [10. 0]	Per et. 94.2 87.8 91.1 (78.3) 83.4	Per et. 102, 4 96, 0 101, 1 87, 2	Grams 3, 88 + 6, 27 1, 38 + 16, 04 + 16, 77	Grams,
Total	746, 19 (762, 96) [760, 35] 17, 76 (17, 74) [17, 68]	[62. 890] [1. 463]	(662, 83)	712.37	[8.3]	(86.9)	95.5	+ 33.82	
Preservative period.									
First subperiod: No. 1. No. 2. No. 3. No. 4. No. 5.	76. 40 75. 13 47. 79 (63. 51) 71. 45 86. 01	6. 28 5. 68 3. 61 7. 46 7. 206	70, 98 63, 48 (50, 99) 63, 24 68, 64	77. 26 69. 16 42. 68 70. 70 75. 85	8.2 7.6 7.6 10.5 8.4	92. 9 84. 5 (80. 3) 88. 5 79. 8	101. 1 92. 1 89. 3 99. 0 88. 2	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c }\hline - & 0.\overline{8}6 \\ + & 5.97 \\ + & 5.11 \\ \hline + & .75 \\ + & 10.16 \\ \hline\end{array}$	4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0
Total	356, 78 (372, 50) 18, 78 (18, 63)	30, 236 1, 591	(317, 33)	335, 65 17, 66	8, 5	(85.2)	94.1	+ 21.13 + 1.12	20.0
Second subperiod; No. 1. No. 2. No. 3. No. 4. No. 5.	68. 44 48. 07 57. 51 58. 94 75. 93	4, 73 1, 545 5, 22 5, 86 6, 69	65, 65 55, 62 40, 09 46, 23 64, 57	70, 38 57, 17 45, 31 52, 09 71, 26	6. 9 3. 2 9. 0 9. 9 8. 8	95. 9 115. 7 69. 8 78. 5 85. 0	102. 8 118. 9 78. 8 88. 4 93. 8	- 1.94 - 9.10 + 12.20 + 6.85 + 4.67	12.0 7.0 12.0 12.0 12.0
Total Average	308.89 15.44	24, 045 1, 202	272.16 13.61	296, 21 14, 81	7.8	88.1	95. 9	+ 12.68 + .63	55, 0
Third subperiod: No. 1 No. 2 No. 3 No. 4 No. 5	67, 43 45, 62 51, 62 48, 35 59, 46	4. 14 4. 102 4. 472 5. 97 2. 892	63, 18 57, 46 48, 96 46, 31 56, 89	67, 32 61, 56 53, 43 52, 28 59, 78	6. 1 9. 0 8. 7 12. 3 4. 9	93. 7 125. 9 94. 8 95. 8 95. 6	99. 8 134. 9 103. 5 108. 1 100. 5	+ 0.11 -15.91 - 1.81 - 3.93 32	10.0 .0 11.0 9.7 11.2
Total Average	272.48 13.62	21, 576 1, 078	272, 80 13, 64	294.37 14.72	7.9	100. I	108.0	-21, 89 - 1, 10	41.9
Entire preservative period: No. 1 No. 2 No. 3 No. 5 No. 5	212, 27 168, 82 156, 92 (172, 61) 178, 74 221, 40	15, 15 11, 327 13, 302 19, 29 16, 79	199. 81 176. 56 (110. 01) 155, 78 190. 10	214. 96 187. 89 141. 42 175. 07 206, 89	7. 2 6. 7 8. 5 10. 8 7. 6	94. 1 101. 6 (81, 1) 87. 1 85. 8	101, 3 111, 3 90, 1 97, 9 93, 4	- 2.69 -19.07 +15.50 + 3.67 +11.51	26.0 11.0 27.0 25.7 27.2
Total	938, 15 (953, 87) 15, 90 (15, 90)	75, 859 1, 285	(862, <b>2</b> 9) (14, 37)	926, 23 15, 70	8.1	(90, 4)	98. 7	+11.92 + .20	116.9

Table LI.—Nitrogen balances for Series IV.a

No. 7.

		•							
	1	5	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	ln urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance.	Borax admin- istered.
Fore period.  1903—Mar. 20	Grams. 11.77 16.39 14.53 14.54 13.23 14.25 14.70 16.05	Grams. 2.01 2.36 2.07 1.51 1.97 1.22 3.29 1.23	Grams. 6, 43 12, 56 10, 89 12, 30 8, 31 9, 88 11, 47 10, 44	Grams. 8.44 14.92 12.96 13.81 10.28 11.10 14.76 11.67	Per ct. 17.1 14.4 14.2 10.4 14.9 8.6 22.4 7.7	Per ct. 54, 6 76, 6 75, 0 84, 6 62, 8 69, 3 78, 0 65, 0	Per ct. 71.7 91.0 89.2 95.0 77.7 77.9 100.4 72.7	Grams. + 3.33 + 1.47 + 1.57 + .73 + 2.95 + 3.15 06 + 4.38	Grams.
Total	115, 46 14, 43	15.66 1.96	82. 28 10. 28	97. 94 12. 24	13.6	71, 2	84.8	+17.52 + 2.19	
First subperiod: 1903—Mar. 28	15. 31 14. 82 15. 05 15. 09	2. 34 3. 33 2. 92 2. 05	12.95 10.21 11.75 11.52	15. 29 13. 54 14. 67 13. 57	15.3 22.5 19.4 13.6	84.6 68.9 78.1 76.3	99. 9 91. 4 97. 5 89. 9	+ 0.02 + 1.28 + .38 + 1.52	0.5 .5 .5
Total Average	60. 27 15. 07	10.64 2.66	46.43 11.61	57.07 14.27	17.7	77.0	94.7	+ 3.20 + .80	2.0
Second subperiod: 1903—Apr. 1	13.87 Dropped.	(b)	8. 64	8.64		62.3	62.3	+ 5.23	1.0

a The use of the capsule for administering the preservative was experimental in this series, occurring only from April 4 to 14, and the entry of 0.024 gram of nitrogen credited to capsule was not made under nitrogen ingested until Series V. The omission has no appreciable effect on the results.

b No movement.

Table LI.—Nitrogen balances for Series IV—Continued.

No. 5.

	1	\$	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period and date.	Iu food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance.	Borax admin- istered.
Fore period.  1903—Mar. 20	Grams. 18.13 20.34 19.87 (16.71 16.86 17.24	Grams. 0.396 1.69 1.07 Lost. (a) 2.26 2.16	Grams. 13.00 14.86 14.41 (12.03) 13.20 17.61	Grams, 13, 40 16, 55 15, 48 13, 20 19, 87	Per ct. 2.2 8.3 5.4	Per ct. 71.7 73.1 72.5 (72.0) 78.3 102.2	Per ct. 73. 9 81. 4 77. 9	Grams. + 4.73 + 3.79 + 4.39 + 3.66 - 2.63	Grams.
26 27	18. 98	(a)	11.84 16.99	17.00	11.4	78. 2 88. 3	89.6 88.3	$\begin{array}{r} + 1.98 \\ + 2.25 \end{array}$	
Total	130, 66 (147, 37) 18, 67 (18, 42)	7.58	(116, 94) (14, 62)	16.07	5.8	(79.4)	86.1	+18.17	
Preservative period. First subperiod: 1903—Mar. 28	18, 91 18, 20 19, 37 17, 72	1.40 2.31 2.78 1.78	11. 86 15. 26 16. 24 15. 47	13. 26 17. 57 19. 02 17. 25	7.4 12.7 14.4 10.0	62. 7 83. 8 83. 8 87. 3	70. 1 96. 5 98. 2 97. 3	+ 5.65 + .63 + .35 + .47	0.5 .5 .5
Total	74. 20 18. 55	8, 27 2, 07	58. S3 14. 71	67.10 16.78	11.1	79.3	90. 4	+ 7.10 + 1.77	2.0
Second subperiod: 1903—Apr. 1	17. 99 18. 03 18. 33 18. 25	(a) 2, 45 1, 11 2, 19	15. 19 14. 20 14. 61 14. 28	15. 19 16. 65 15. 72 16. 47	13. 6 6. 1 12. 0	84. 4 78. 7 79. 7 78. 2	84. 4 92. 3 85. 8 90. 2	+ 2.80 + 1.38 + 2.61 + 1.78	1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0
Total	72. 60 18. 15	5. 75 1. 44	58. 28 14. 57	64. 03 16. 01	7.9	80.3	88.2	+ 8.57 + 2.14	4, 0
Subperiods 1 and 2: Total Average	146.80 18.35	14.02 1.75	117. 11 14. 64	131.13 16.39	9.5	79.8		+15.67	6, 0
Third subperiod: 1903—Apr. 5	17. 32 19. 14 18. 15 17. 48 18. 95	(a) 1, 20 1, 87 1, 69 1, 36	13, 03 17, 30 15, 93 14, 20 14, 27	13, 03 18, 50 17, 80 15, 89 15, 63	6.3 10.3 9.7 7.2	75, 2 90, 4 87, 8 81, 2 75, 3	75. 2 96. 7 98. 1 90. 9 82. 5	+ 4.29 + .64 + .35 + 1.59 + 3.32	1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0
Total	91, 04 18, 21	6. 12 1. 22	74. 73 14. 95	80, 85 16, 17	6.7	82.1	88, 8	$^{+10.19}_{+2.04}$	5, 0
Subperiods 1, 2, and 3: Total	237. 84 18. 30	20, 14 1; 55	191, 84 14, 76	211. 98 16. 31	8,5	80, 6	89.1	+25,86 + 1,99	11.0
Fourth subperiod: 1903—Apr. 10	18. 68 17. 10 16. 52 17. 41 17. 04	1. 40 1. 32 2. 04 1. 35 1. 43	12, 72 14, 37 12, 51 9, 77 11, 92	14. 12 15. 69 14. 55 11. 12 13. 35	7.5 7.7 12.1 7.8 8.4	68, 1 84, 0 75, 7 56, 1 69, 9	75, 6 91, 7 88, 1 63, 9 78, 3	+ 4,56 + 1,41 + 1,97 + 6,29 + 3,69	2. 0 2. 0 2. 0 2. 0 2. 0 3. 0
Total Average	86, 75 17, 35	7, 54 1, 51	61, 29 12, 26	68, 83 13, 77	8.7	70.6	79.3	$^{+17.92}_{+3.58}$	11.0
Entire preservative period; Total	324, 59 18, 03	27, 68 1, 54	253, 13 14, 06	280, 81 15, 60	8,5	78, 0	86, 5	+ 13. 78	22. 0
After period.  1903—Apr. 15	16, 70 17, 50 18, 97 17, 67 16, 71 16, 72 15, 56 15, 74	1. 13 1. 34 1. 89 1. 07 2. 23 2. 02 (") 2. 85	13, 57 12, 30 12, 96 12, 93 15, 13 15, 50 16, 06 12, 29	14, 70 13, 64 14, 85 14, 00 17, 36 17, 52 16, 06 15, 14	6, 8 7, 6 10, 0 6, 0 13, 3 12, 1	81, 2 70, 3 68, 3 73, 2 90, 5 92, 7 103, 2 78, 1	88, 0 77, 9 78, 3 79, 2 103, 8 104, 8 103, 2 96, 2	+ 2.00 + 3.86 + 4.12 + 3.67 65 .80 .50 + .60	
Total	135, 57 16, 95	12, 53 1, 57	110, 74 13, 81	123, 27 15, 41	9. 2	81.7	90, 9	+12,30 + 1,54	

Table LI.—Nitrogen balances for Series IV—Continued.

No. 9.

			No.	9.					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Borax admin- istered.
Fore period.  1903—Mar. 20	Grams. 17. 13 20. 81 19. 58 19. 04 16. 86 18. 09 18. 32 20. 03	Grams. 1. 83 . 983 1. 94 1. 66 1. 35 1. 26 1. 60 . 857	Grams. 14. 28 16. 74 15. 51 14. 85 16. 12 17. 94 16. 07 16. 97	Grams. 16. 11 17. 72 17. 45 16. 51 17. 47 19. 20 17. 67 17. 83	Per ct. 10.7 4.7 9.9 8.7 8.0 6.9 8.8 4.3	Per ct. 83.3 80.4 79.2 78.0 95.6 99.2 87.7 84.7	Per ct. 94. 0 85. 1 89. 1 86. 7 103. 6 106. 1 96. 5 89. 0	$Grams.\\ + 1.02\\ + 3.09\\ + 2.13\\ + 2.53\\61\\ - 1.11\\ + .65\\ + 2.20$	Grams.
Total	149.86 18.73	11.48 1.43	128.48 16.06	139.96 17.49	7.6	85.8	93.4	+ 9.90 + 1.24	
Preservative period.  First subperiod: 1903—Mar. 28 29 30 31	18.63 19.39 19.35 19.03	1.56 1.55 1.48 1.54	16. 40 17. 13 17. 22 15. 94	17.96 18.68 18.70 17.48	8. 4 7. 9 7. 6 8. 1	88. 0 88. 4 89. 0 83. 8	96. 4 96. 3 96. 6 91. 9	+ 0.67 + .71 + .65 + 1.55	0.5 .5 .5
Total	76. 40 19. 10	6.13 1.53	66. 69 16. 67	72.82 18.20	8.0	87.3	95. 3	+ 3.58 + .90	2.0
Second subperiod: 1903—Apr. 1	18. 32 18. 07 20. 05 18. 53	1. 64 (a) 2. 44 (a)	15. 54 15. 73 16. 30 17. 39	17. 18 15. 73 18. 74 17. 39	9.0	84. 8 87. 1 81. 5 93. 8	93. 8 87. 1 93. 5 93. 8	+ 1.14 + 2.34 + 1.31 + 1.14	1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0
Total Average	74. 97 18. 74	4.08 1.02	64.96 16.24	69.04 17.26	5.4	86.7	92.1	+ 5.93 + 1.48	4.0
Subperiods 1 and 2: Total Average	151.37 18.92	10.21 1.28	131. 65 16. 46	141.86 17.73	6.7	87.0	93.7	+ 9.51 + .19	6.0
Third subperiod: 1903—Apr. 5	17.80 18.09 17.83 17.78 18.83	1. 25 1. 73 1. 13 1. 85 . 603	15. 60 17. 51 17. 46 16. 28 17. 41	16.85 19.24 18.59 18.13 18.01	7.1 9.6 6.4 10.4 3.2	87. 6 96. 8 97. 9 91. 6 92. 4	94.7 106.4 104.3 102.0 95.6	+ 0.95 - 1.15 76 35 + .82	1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0
Total Average	90.33 18.07	6.56 1.31	84. 26 16. 85	90.82 18.16	7.2	93.3	100.5	49 90	5. 0
Subperiods 1, 2, and 3: Total Average	241.70 18.59	16. 77 1. 29	215. 91 16. 61	232.68 17.90	6.9	89.3	96.2	+ 9.02 + .69	11.0
Fourth subperiod: 1903—Apr. 10 11 12 13 14	19.17 17.26 17.83 17.57 17.68	1.08 1.86 1.59 .942 1.11	17. 03 16. 86 16. 10 14. 48 15. 42	18.11 18.72 17.69 15.42 16.53	5.6 10.8 8.9 5.4 6.3	88.8 97.7 90.3 82.4 87.2	94.4 108.5 99.2 87.8 93.5	$\begin{array}{c} +\ 1.06 \\ -\ 1.46 \\ +\ .14 \\ +\ 2.15 \\ +\ 1.15 \end{array}$	2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 3.0
Total	89.51 17.90	6.58 1.32	79.89 15.98	86.47 17.29	7.4	89.2	96.6	+ 3.04 + .61	11.0
Entire preservative period: Total	331, 21 18, 40	23. 35 1. 29	295.80 16.43	319. 15 17. 73	7.1	89.3	96.4	+12.06 + .67	22.0
1903—Apr. 15	17. 12 17. 64 18. 80 18. 37 20. 01 19. 27 16. 84 15. 43	0. 952 1. 36 1. 60 1. 61 1. 54 1. 59 . 472 . 860	15. 13 14. 65 15. 98 20. 33 14. 36 17. 94 16. 80 15. 93	16.08 16.01 17.58 21.94 15.90 19.53 17.27 16.79	5.5 7.7 8.5 8.7 7.7 8.2 2.8 5.6	88. 4 83. 1 85. 0 110. 7 71. 8 93. 1 99. 8 103. 2	93. 9 90. 8 93. 5 119. 4 79. 5 101. 3 102. 6 108. 8	+ 1.04 + 1.63 + 1.22 - 3.57 + 4.11 26 43 - 1.36	
Total	143.48 17.93	9. 98 1. 25	131.12 16.39	141. 10 17. 64	6.9	91.4	98.3	+ 2.38 + .29	

## Table LI.—Nitrogen balances for Series IV—Continued.

# No. 10.

			TAO.	.A. (./.					
	1	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance.	Borax admin- istered.
Fore period.  1903—Mar. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27.	13. 15	Grams, 1, 64 1, 65 1, 29 1, 27 1, 46 1, 58 1, 61 1, 78	Grams. 15, 07 16, 63 16, 39 15, 46 15, 55 19, 25 18, 01 16, 40	Grams. 16,71 18,28 17,68 16,73 17,01 20,83 19,62 18,18	Per et. 9.2 8.0 7.3 9.0 11.1 9.0 8.6 9.0	Per et. 84.6 80.3 93.4 109.4 118.3 110.4 95.7 82.7	Per et. 93. 8 88. 3 100. 7 118. 4 129. 4 119. 4 104. 3 91. 7	Grams. + 1.10 + 2.42 13 - 2.60 - 3.86 - 3.39 80 + 1.65	Grams.
Total	139. 43 17. 43	12.28 1.54	132.76 16.59	145. 04 18. 13	8,8	95. 2	104.0	- 5.61 70	
Preservative period. First subperiod: 1903—Mar. 28	18,04	2. 41 2. 32 1. 43 2. 98	17, 30 16, 28 15, 83 15, 52	19, 71 18, 60 17, 26 18, 50	12. 7 12. 4 7. 7 16. 4	91. 3 86. 8 84. 9 85. 5	104. 0 99. 2 92. 6 101. 9	$ \begin{array}{r}  -0.77 \\  + .15 \\  +1.38 \\ 35 \end{array} $	0.5 .5 .5
Total Average	74, 48 18, 62	9.14 2.29	64. 93 16. 23	74, 07 18, 52	12.2	87.2	99.4	+ .41 + .10	2.0
econd subperiod: 1903—Apr. 1 2 3 4	18, 11 19, 21	1.30 2.17 1.54 1.21	15, 63 11, 89 19, 10 14, 78	16, 93 14, 06 20, 64 15, 99	7.3 12.0 8.0 6.6	87. 1 65. 6 99. 4 80. 8	94. 4 77. 6 107. 4 87. 4	$\begin{array}{r} + \ 1.01 \\ + \ 4.05 \\ - \ 1.43 \\ + \ 2.30 \end{array}$	1. 0 1. 0 1. 0 1. 0
Total	73.55	6.22 1.56	61, 40 15, 35	67. 62 16. 91	8.4	83.5	91.9	+ 5.93 + 1.48	4.0
Subperiods 1 and 2: Total Average	118. 03 18. 50	15, 36 1, 92	126. 33 15. 79	141, 69 17, 71	10.4	85, 3	95. 7	+ 6.34 + .79	6.0
Third subperiod: 1903—Apr. 5. 6	. 18, 25 . 18, 01 . 16, 91	1,51 1,43 1,60 1,70 1,60	15, 35 12, 80 17, 34 14, 30 13, 37	16, 86 14, 23 18, 91 16, 00 14, 97	8.5 7.8 8.9 10.0 8.5	86. 4 70. 2 96. 3 84. 6 70. 9	91. 9 78. 0 105. 2 94. 6 79. 4	+ 0.91 + 4.02 93 + .91 + 3.88	1. 0 1. 0 1. 0 1. 0 1. 0
Total Average	. 89.79 . 17.96	7.81 1.57	73, 16 14, 63	81.00 16.20	8.7	81.5	90.2	+ 8.79 + 1.76	5.0
Subperiods 1, 2, and 3: Total	. 237.82	23, 20 1, 78	199, 49 15, 35	222, 69 17, 13	9.8	83.8	93, 6	1 9 90	11.0
Fourth subperiod: 1903—Apr. 10	. 18.06 . 17.45 . 17.05	1,60 ,695	12, 72 16, 54 15, 25 13, 45 10, 08	13, 18 19, 45 16, 85 14, 14 12, 74	2. 4 16. I 9. 2 1. 0 11. 7	66, 9 91, 6 87, 4 78, 9 55, 8	69, 3 107, 7 96, 6 82, 9 70, 5	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.39 \\ + .60 \\ + 2.91 \end{array} $	2. 0 2. 0 2. 0 2. 0 3. 0
Total A verage	. 89,63 17,93		68, 04 13, 61	76, 36 15, 27	9.3	75.9	85, 2	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	11.0
Entire preservative period: Total	. 327, 15	31, 52 1, 75	267, 53 11, 86		9, 6	81.7	91.3	7 50	
After period.  1903—Apr. 15	9,71 13,49 16,08 18,81 17,02	$egin{array}{ccc} (a) & (a) \ (a) & (a) \ 2.16 \ 2.174 \end{array}$	12, 79 10, 37 14, 17 12, 85 19, 22 11, 55	10, 37 14, 17 15, 01 20, 96	7.9 11.5 10.2 15.2	. 76, 9 . 88, 1 . 68, 2 . 112, 9	88, 1 79, 7	+ 3, 12 + 1, 91 + 3, 83 - 3, 91	
Total Average	91.76	7.19	80, 95 13, 19				96, 1	+ 3.56 + .59	

Table LI.—Nitrogen balances for Series IV—Continued.

No. 11.

			1, 0.	.AA. e					
	1	2	. 3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance.	Borax admin- istered
Fore period (excluded). 1903—Mar. 20	Grams. 17. 86 16. 90 17. 90 (14. 85) 15. 02 13. 98 17. 13 18. 47	Grams. 1. 44 . 954 1. 42 Lost 569 1. 77 . 796 1. 32	Grams. 12. 42 13. 50 16. 33 (13. 06) 18. 69 15. 48 13. 43 15. 01	Grams. 13. 86 14. 45 17. 75 19. 26 17. 25 14. 23 16. 33	Per ct. 8.1 5.6 8.0 3.8 12.7 4.7 7.1	Per ct. 69.5 79.9 91.2 (87.9) 124.4 110.7 78.4 81.3	Per ct. 77.6 85.5 99.2 128.2 123.4 83.1 88.4	Grams. + 4.00 + 2.45 + .15 - 4.24 - 3.27 + 2.90 + 2.14	Grams.
$egin{array}{lll}  ext{Total} & \dots & $	117. 26 (132. 11) 16. 75 (16. 51)	1.18	(117. 92)	113.13 16.16	7.1	(89.3)	96.5	+ 4.13 + .59	
Preservative period.									
First subperiod (excluded): 1903—Mar. 28 29 30	15. 92 17. 10 2, 59	1.51 1.13 2.85	14. 45 15. 96 10. 35	15. 96 17. 09 13. 20	9.5 6.6 110.1	90.8 93.3 399.6	100.3 99.9 509.7	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.04 \\ + .01 \\ -10.61 \end{array} $	0.5
Total	35.61 11.87	5. 49 1. 83	40. 76 13. 59	46. 25 15. 42	15. 4	114.5	129.9	$-10.64 \\ -3.55$	1.0
Fore period.									
1903—Mar. 31	4.33 8.52 10.63 16.53	(a) 1.22 .508 .952	11. 25 8. 17 11. 93 11. 56	11. 25 9. 39 12. 44 12. 51	14. 3 4. 8 5. 8	259.8 95.9 112.2 69.9	259.8 110.2 117.0 75.7	$\begin{array}{r} -6.92 \\ -8.87 \\ -1.81 \\ +4.02 \end{array}$	0.0
Total Average	40, 01 10, 00	2.68 .67	42.91 10.73	45.59 11.40	6.7	107.2	113.9	$ \begin{array}{r} -5.58 \\ -1.40 \end{array} $	),
Preservative period.									
1903—Apr. 4	14. 20 16. 64 13. 67 16. 55 13. 92 14. 78 17. 56 14. 07 15. 88 14. 03 14. 90	1.76 1.19 1.29 1.99 1.06 1.49 .894 1.57 1.72 1.52 1.08	14. 11 14. 58 11. 44 14. 36 12. 66 12. 04 14. 00 13. 86 13. 85 13. 88 12. 97	15.87 15.77 12.73 16.35 13.72 13.53 14.89 15.43 15.57 15.40 14.05	12.4 7.2 9.4 12.0 7.6 10.0 5.1 11.2 10.8 10.9 7.2	99. 4 87. 6 83. 7 86. 8 91. 0 81. 5 79. 7 98. 5 87. 2 98. 9 87. 0	111.8 94.8 93.1 98.8 98.6 91.5 84.8 109.7 98.0 109.8 94.2	$\begin{array}{c} -1.67 \\ + .87 \\ + .94 \\ + .20 \\ + 1.25 \\ + 2.67 \\ -1.36 \\ + .31 \\ -1.37 \\ + .85 \end{array}$	0.5 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 2.0 2.0 3.0
Total Average	166. 20 15. 11	15. 56 1. 42	147.75 13.43	163.31 14.85	9.4	88.9	98.3	+ 2.89 + .26	14.
After period.  1903—Apr. 15	16.14 18.09 14.44 14.53 15.70 13.85	0. 584 . 588 (a) 3. 52 . 518 1. 53 . 437 1. 20	12. 07 11. 93 13. 10 14. 34 12. 76 12. 33 14. 61 12. 96	12.65 12.52 13.10 17.86 13.28 13.86 15.05 14.16	4.1 4.4 19.4 3.6 10.5 2.8 8.6	85. 0 89. 0 81. 2 79. 3 88. 4 84. 9 93. 1 93. 6	89. 1 93. 4 81. 2 98. 7 92. 0 95. 4 95. 9 102. 2	+ 1.55 + .89 + 3.04 + .23 + 1.16 + .67 + .65 31	
Average		1.05	13. 01	14.06				+ .98	

Table LI.—Nitrogen balances for Series IV—Continued.

No. 12.

1,0,1,0,										
	1	-2	3	4	5	- 6	7	8	9	
Period and date,	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	$\begin{array}{c} \text{In} \\ \text{feces.} \\ (2 \div 1) \end{array}$	ln urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance.	Borax admin- istered.	
Fore period (excluded).  1903—Mar. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 27.	11.31	Grams. 1. 76 2. 97 . 773 2 36 1. 79 2. 01 1. 65 2. 40	Grams. 12, 21 15, 30 14, 74 15, 73 12, 42 13, 27 15, 56 13, 86	Grams, 13, 97, 18, 27, 15, 51, 18, 09, 14, 21, 15, 28, 17, 21, 16, 26	Per et. 12.9 17.8 4.2 16.1 12.5 12.1 9.7 13.5	Per et. 89, 2 91, 5 80, 2 106, 3 86, 8 79, 8 92, 1 77, 2	Per et. 102.1 109.3 84.4 122.4 99.3 91.9 101.8 90.7	Grams 0.29 - 1.55 + 2.86 - 3.31 + .10 + 1.3531 + 1.67	Graas,	
Total	129.32 16.16	15. 71 19. 6	113. 09 14. 14	128, 80 16, 10	12. 1	87.5	99, 6	+ .52 + .6		
First subperiod (excluded): 1903—Mar. 28	17. 06 16. 50 17. 33	1.35 1.86 3.18	13. 63 14. 30 12. 31	14. 98 16. 16 15. 49	7. 9 11. 3 18. 4	80. 0 86. 6 71. 0	87. 9 97. 9 89. 4	+ 2,08 + .34 + 1,84	0.5 .5 .5	
Total	50, 89 16, 96	6, 39 2, 13	40, 24 13, 41	46. 63 15. 54	12, 5	79.2	91.7	+ 4.26 + 1.42	2.0	
Fore period.  1903—Apr. 3	12.52 16.39	1. 37 1. 32	11.70 11.96	13. 07 13. 28	10.9	93. 1 72. 9	104.3 81.0	- 0.55 + 3.11	0.0	
5	17.05	1.72	13, 23	14.95	10.1	77.6	87.7	+ 2.10	.0	
Total	45, 96 15, 32	4.41 1.47	36, 89 12, 30	41, 30 13, 77	9, 6	80.3	89.9	+ 4.66 + 1.55	.0	
Preservative period.  1903—Apr. 6	16. 38 16. 06 16. 35 16. 83 13. 73 13. 88 15. 35 15. 21 15. 38	1, 66 1, 87 , 434 , 528 1, 10 (b) 2, 14 2, 02 1, 37	14, 25 13, 79 12, 05 14, 02 13, 25 10, 21 13, 23 12, 04 13, 22	15, 91 15, 66 12, 48 14, 55 14, 35 10, 21 15, 37 14, 06 14, 59	10. 1 11. 6 2. 6 3. 2 8. 0 13. 9	87. 0 85. 9 73. 7 83. 3 96. 5 73. 6 86. 2	97. 1 97. 5 76. 3 86. 5 101. 5 73. 6 100. 1 92. 4 94. 9	$\begin{array}{c} +\ 0.47 \\ +\ .40 \\ +\ 3.87 \\ +\ 2.28 \\ -\ .62 \\ +\ 3.67 \\ -\ .02 \\ +\ 1.15 \\ +\ .79 \end{array}$	1. 0 1. 0 1. 0 1. 0 1. 0 2. 0 2. 0 3. 0	
Total	139, 17 15, 46	11. 12 1. 24	116, 06 12, 89	127.18 14.13	8.0	83, 4	91.4	+11.99 + 1.33	13.0	
After period.  1903—Apr. 15	4, 74 6, 55 15, 81 17, 55 16, 76 17, 06 14, 05 13, 31	(b) 1.67 .943 2.82 1.79 2.71 .905 1.20	7, 63 12, 24 9, 49 12, 60 11, 39 10, 89 10, 86 12, 03	7, (3 13, 91 10, 43 15, 42 13, 18 13, 63 11, 76 13, 23	25, 5 6, 0 16, 1 10, 6 16, 1 6, 4 9, 0	161. 0 186. 9 60. 0 71. 8 68. 0 63. 8 77. 3 90. 4	161, 0 212, 4 66, 0 87, 9 78, 6 79, 9 83, 7 99, 4	+ 5.38 + 2.13 + 3.58 + 3.43 + 2.29 + .08		
Total	105, 83 13, 23	12, 06 1, 51	87, 13 10, 89	99, 19 12, 39	11, 4	82.3	93.7	$^{+}_{+}$ $^{6,64}_{-}$ $^{+}_{-}$ $^{-}_{-}$ $^{81}$		
								-		

a Discarded.

b No movement.

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Table LII.—Summary of nitrogen balances for Series IV. Three men.

			Three.		•				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Borax ad- minis- tered.
Fore period.  No. 8	Grams. 130.66 (147.37) 149.86 139.43	Grams. 7.58 11.48 12.28	Grams. (116.94) 128.48 132.76	Grams, 112, 49 139, 96 145, 04	Per ct. 5.8 7.6 8.8	Per ct. (79.4) 85.8 95.2	Per ct. 86.1 93.4 104.0	Grams. +18.17 + 9.90 - 5.61	Grams.
Total $\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \end{array} \right.$	419. 95 (436. 66) 18. 26 (18. 19)	31.34	(378. 18)	397.49 17.28	7.5	(86.6)	94.7	+22.46	
Preservative period. First subperiod: No. 8 No. 9 No. 10	74, 20 76, 40 74, 48	8. 27 6. 13 9. 14	58, 83 66, 69 64, 93	67. 10 72. 82 74. 07	11. 1 8. 0 12. 2	79.3 87.3 87.2	90. 4 95. 3 99. 4	+ 7.10 + 3.58 + .41	2. 0 2. 0 2. 0
Total Average	225, 08 18, 76	23.54 1.96	190. 45 15. 87	213.99 17.83	10.5	84.6	95.1	+11.09 + .93	6.0
Second subperiod: No. 8 No. 9 No. 10	72.60 74.97 73.55	5.75 4.08 6.22	58. 28 64. 96 61. 40	64, 03 69, 04 67, 62	7. 9 5. 4 8. 4	80.3 86.7 83.5	88. 2 92. 1 91. 9	+ 8.57 + 5.93 + 5.93	4.0 4.0 4.0
Total	221, 12 18, 43	16.05 1.34	184.64 15,38	200.69 16.72	7.3	83.5	90.8	$+20.43 \\ + 1.71$	12.0
Subperiods 1 and 2: No. 8. No. 9. No. 10.	146, 80 151, 37 148, 03	14. 02 10. 21 15. 36	117. 11 131. 65 126. 33	131.13 141.86 141.69	9. 5 6. 7 10. 4	79. 8 87. 0 85. 3	89.3 93.7 95.7	+15.67 + 9.51 + 6.34	6. 0 6. 0 6. 0
Total Average	446. 20 18. 59	39. 59 1. 65	375.09 15.63	414. 68 17. 28	8.9	84.0	92, 9	+31.52 + 1.31	18.0
Third subperiod: No. 8. No. 9. No. 10.	91.04 90.33 89.79	6.12 6.56 7.84	74. 73 84. 26 73. 16	80, 85 90, 82 81, 00	6. 7 7. 2 8. 7	82. 1 93. 3 81. 5	88.8 100.5 90.2	+10.19 49 + 8.79	5. 0 5. 0 5. 0
Total Average	271.16 18.08	20.52 1.37	232. 15 15. 47	252. 67 16. 84	7.6	85, 6	93. 2	$+18.49 \\ +1.24$	15.0
Subperiods1,2,and 3: No. 8. No. 9. No. 10.	237. 84 241. 70 237. 82	20.14 16.77 23.20	191. 84 215. 91 199. 49	211.98 232.68 222.69	8.5 6.9 9.8	80.6 89.3 83.8	89. 1 96. 2 93. 6	+25.86 + 9.02 +15.13	11.0 11.0 11.0
Total Average	717.36 18.39	60.11 1.54	607, 24 15, 57	667.35 17.11	8.4	84.6	93.0	+50.01 + 1.28	33.0
Fourth subperiod: No. 8. No. 9. No. 10.	86.75 89.51 89.63	7.54 6.58 8.32	61. 29 79. 89 68. 04	68.83 86.47 76.36	8.7 7.4 9.3	70. 6 89. 2 75. 9	79.3 96.6 85.2	$+17.92 \\ +3.04 \\ +13.27$	11.0 11.0 11.0
Total Average	265. 89 17. 73	22.44 1.49	209. 22 13. 95	231.66 15.44	8.4	78.7	87.1	+34. 23 + 2. 29	33.0
Entire preservative period; No. 8. No. 9 No. 10.	324.59 331.21 327.45	27. 68 23. 35 31. 52	253. 13 295. 80 267. 53	280, 81 319, 15 299, 05	8.5 7.1 9.6	78. 0 89. 3 81. 7	86.5 96.4 91.3	+43.78 +12.06 +28.40	22. 0 22. 0 22. 0
Total Average	983, 25 18, 21	82.55 1.53	816. 46 15. 12	899.01 16.65	8.4	83. 0	91.4	+84.24 + 1.56	66.0
After period. No. 8 No. 9 No. 10	135.57 143.48 91.70	12.53 9.98 7.19	110. 74 131. 12 80. 95	123. 27 141. 10 88. 14	9.2 6.9 7.8	81.7 91.4 88.3	90. 9 98. 3 96. 1	+12.30 + 2.38 + 3.56	
Total Average	370.75 16.85	29.70 1.35	322.81 14.67	352.51 16.02	8.0	87.1	95.1	+18.24 + .83	

Table LII.—Summary of nitrogen balances for Series IV—Continued.

## Two men.

	1	5	3	4	5	6	7	s	9
Period.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	ln feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)		Balance.	Borax ad- minis- tered.
Fore period.									
No.11 No.12	Grams. 40. 01 45. 96	Grams. 2, 68 4, 41	Grams. 42. 91 36. 89	Grams. 45, 59 41, 30	9.6	Per ct. 107. 2 80. 3	113. 9 89. 9		Grams.
Total Average	85. 97 12. 28	7.09 1.01	79. 80 11. 40	86. 89 12. 41	8,2	92.8	101.1	92 13.	
Preservative period.									
No. 11 No. 12	166, 20 139, 17	15, 56 11, 12	147.75 116.06	163, 31 127, 18	9.4 8.0	88.9 83.4	98.3 91.4	+ 2.89 +11.99	14.5 13.0
Total Average	305. 37 15. 27	26.68 1.33	263. 81 13. 19	290.49 14.52	8.7	86.4	95.1	+14.88 + .75	27.5
After period.									
No. 11 No. 12	120. 36 105. 83	8, 38 12, 06	104. 10 87. 13	112, 48 99, 19	7. 0 11. 4	86.5 82.3	93.5 93.7	+ 7.88 + 6.64	
Total Average	226, 19 14, 14	20.44 1.28	191.23 11.95	211.67 . 13.23	9.0	84.5	93.6	$^{+14.52}_{+\ .91}$	
			Five n	nen.					
Fore period.									
No.7	115. 46 130. 66	15. 66 7. 58	82, 28	97. 94 112. 49	13.6 5.8	71.2	84.8 86.1	$+17.52 \\ +18.17$	
No. 9.	(147. 37) 149, 86	11.48	(116, 94) 128, 48	139. 96	7.6	(79.4) 85.8	93. 4	+ 9.90	
No. 10 No. 12	139. 43 129. 32	12. 28 15. 71	132.76 113.09	145. 04 128. 80	8.8	95. 2 87. 5	104. 0 99. 6	+ 5.61 + .52	
Total	664.73 (681.44)	62.71	(573, 55)	624.23	9.4	(84.2)	93. 9	+40.50	
Average	17. 04 (17. 04)	1.61	(14.34)	16.01				+ 1.03	
Preservative period.									
First subperiod:	60, 27	10, 64	46, 43	57, 07	17.7	77.0	94.7	+ 3.20	2.0
No. 8 No. 9	74. 20 76. 40	8. 27 6. 13	58.83 66.69	67. 10 72. 82	11.1	79.3 87.3	90. 4 95. 3	+ 7.10 + 3.58	2.0
No. 10. No. 12.	74. 48 50. 89	9. 14 6. 39	64. 93 40. 24	74. 07 46. 63	12. 2 12. 5	87.2 79.2	99. 4 91. 7	+ .41 + 4.26	2. 0 2. 0 2. 0
Total	336. 24 17. 70	40.57 2.14	277. 12 14. 59	317.69 16.73	12.1	82.4	94.5	+18.55 + .97	10.0

Table LIII.—Nitrogen balances for Series V.

No. 1.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Boric acid ad- minis- tered.
Fore period.	Grams.	Grams.	Grams.	Grams.	Per ct.	Per ct.	Per ct.	Grams.	Grams.
1903—Apr. 24	18. 03 17. 55 17. 66 16. 63 17. 60	1.18 .969 1.12 1.21 1.15	17. 07 17. 20 16. 91 16. 51 16. 38	18. 25 18. 169 18. 03 17. 72 17. 53	6.5 5.5 6.3 7.3 6.5	94.7 98.0 95.8 99.3 93.1	101. 2 103. 5 102. 1 106. 6 99. 6	- 0.22 619 37 - 1.09 + .07	
30 May 1	17. 57 17. 00	. 989 2. 07	17. 60 17. 10	18.589 19.17	5. 6 12. 2	100, 2 100, 6	105.8 112.8	$^{+}$ .07 $^{-}$ 1.019 $^{-}$ 2.17	
Total	122.04 17.43	8, 688 1, 24	118. 77 16. 97	127, 46 18, 21	7.1	97.3	104.4	$-5.42 \\ -5.78$	
Preservative period.									
First subperiod: 1903—May 2 3 4 5 6 7 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	18. 22 19. 03 20. 11 17. 84 17. 20 19. 91 17. 61 17. 74 19. 60 18. 34 19. 15	2.17 .620 1.69 1.12 1.55 2.19 .993 1.75 2.00 1.29 1.57 1.18	17. 25 18. 09 16. 72 16. 65 17. 36 17. 24 16. 49 16. 24 16. 64 16. 27 17. 46 15. 91	19. 42 18. 710 18. 41 17. 77 18. 91 19. 43 17. 483 17. 483 17. 56 19. 03 17. 09	11, 9 3.3 8.4 6.3 9.0 11.0 5.6 9.9 10.2 7.0 8.2 6.8	94, 7 95, 1 83, 1 93, 3 100, 9 86, 6 93, 6 91, 5 84, 9 88, 7 91, 2 91, 3	106. 6 98. 3 91. 5 99. 6 109. 9 97. 6 99. 3 101. 4 95. 1 95. 7 99. 4 98. 0	$\begin{array}{c} -1.20 \\ + .32 \\ + 1.70 \\ + .07 \\ -1.71 \\ + .48 \\ + .127 \\25 \\ + .96 \\ + .78 \\ + .12 \\ + .34 \end{array}$	0.55 .55 .55 .55 .55 .55 .55 .55 .55 .55
Total	222, 18 18, 52	18.12 1.51	202, 32 16, 86	220, 44 18, 37	8,2	91.1	99.2	+ 1.74 + .15	6.0
Second subperiod: 1903—May 14  15  16  17  18  19  20  21  22  23  24  25	18. 00 17. 02 18. 07 18. 90 17. 96 18. 08 20. 50 19. 57 18. 19 18. 55 18. 52 18. 31	1. 28 1. 94 1. 80 . 505 1.10 1. 28 1. 72 1. 18 1. 20 1. 18 1. 41 1. 14	18. 01 16. 00 17. 06 16. 35 16. 57 16. 93 15. 77 17. 14 17. 18 17. 71 17. 09 17. 72	19. 29 17. 94 18. 86 16. 855 17. 67 18. 21 17. 49 18. 32 18. 38 18. 89 18. 50 18. 86	7. 1 11. 4 10. 0 2. 7 6. 1 7. 1 8. 4 6. 0 6. 6 6. 4 7. 6 6. 2	100.1 94.0 94.4 86.5 92.3 93.6 76.9 87.6 94.4 95.5 92.3 96.8	107. 2 105. 4 104. 4 89. 2 98. 4 100. 7 85. 3 93. 6 107. 0 101. 8 99. 9 103. 0	$\begin{array}{c} -1.29 \\92 \\92 \\79 \\ +2.045 \\ +.29 \\13 \\ +3.01 \\ +1.25 \\19 \\34 \\ +.02 \\55 \end{array}$	0
Total Average	221.67 18.46	15, 73 1, 31	203. 53 16. 96	219. 26 18. 27	7.1	91.8	98.9	$^{+\ 2.41}_{+\ .19}$	6.0
Subperiods 1 and 2: Total	443.85 18.49	35, 85 1, 41	405.85 16.91	439, 70 18, 32	7.6	91.4	99.1	+ 4.15 + .17	12.0
Third subperiod: 1903—May 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. June 1 2. 3. 4 5. 6.	17 98	1. 73 1. 00 1. 58 1. 27 1. 21 Lost. 2. 38 348 1. 53 1. 35 1. 63 1. 44	16, 95 18, 20 17, 44 17, 12 17, 43 (16, 21) 17, 44 17, 74 19, 06 17, 20 18, 29	18. 68 19. 20 19. 02 18. 39 18. 64 19. 82 18. 088 19. 00 20. 41 18. 83 19. 73	8. 9 5. 6 8. 8 6. 7 6. 0 12. 1 1. 9 8. 1 6. 5 8. 2 7. 6	87. 0 101. 5 97. 0 89. 9 87. 0 (87. 8) 88. 8 96. 0 91. 9 86. 1 96. 0	95. 9 107. 1 105. 8 96. 5 93. 1 100. 9 97. 9 101. 2 98. 5 94. 2 103. 6	+ 0.80 - 1.27 - 1.04 + .66 + 1.39 17 + 3.82 22 + .32 + 1.15 68	0
Total	211. 13 (229. 59) 19. 19 (19. 13)	15.47	(210.55) (17.55)	209. 81 19. 07	7, 3	(91, 7)	99.4	+ 1.32 + .12	6.0

# Table LIII.—Nitrogen balances for Series V—Continued.

#### No. 1—Continued.

	1	5	3	-1	5	6	7	8	9
Period and date.	ln food.	In feees.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance.	Borie aeid ad- minis- tered.
Preservative period— Continued.									
Subperiods 1, 2, and 3:  Total	18.71	Grams, 49.32		649. 51 18. 56	Per et. 7.5	(91, 5)	99. 2	+ 5.47	Grams. 18.0
Fourth subperiod; 1903—June 7	18, 84 18, 18 18, 40 18, 99 18, 88 18, 86 18, 44 18, 07 19, 19 17, 95 18, 37 19, 14 20, 35 17, 29	1. 18 1. 38 1. 67 1. 64 1. 78 2. 18 1. 72 . 994 1. 87 1. 98 1. 57 2. 00 2. 53 1. 55	17, 36 16, 52 15, 51 16, 40 17, 17 17, 18 17, 87 17, 74 17, 93 17, 57 16, 43 17, 20 16, 69 15, 94	18. 54 17. 90 17. 18 18. 04 18. 95 19. 36 19. 59 18. 73 18. 80 19. 55 18. 00 19. 20 19. 22 17. 49	6.3 7.6 9.1 8.6 9.4 11.6 9.3 5.5 4.6 11.0 8.5 10.4 12.4	92. 1 90. 9 84. 3 86. 4 90. 9 91. 1 96. 9 98. 2 93. 4 97. 9 89. 4 89. 9 82. 0 92. 2	98. 4 98. 5 93. 4 95. 0 100. 4 102. 7 106. 2 103. 7 98. 0 108. 9 98. 0 100. 3 94. 4 101. 2	T 0.30 + .28 + 1.22 + .95 07 50 - 1.15 66 + .39 - 1.60 + .37 06	0. 55 . 55 . 55 . 55 . 55 . 55 . 55 . 55
Total	260, 95 18, 64	23. 049 1. 646	237. 51 16. 97	260.55 18.61	8.8	91.0	99.8	+ .46 + .03	7.0
Entire preservative period:  Total	18, 69		(853. 91)	18, 57	7.9	(91.4)		+ 5.87 + .12	} 25.0
After period.  1903—June 21	18, 78 18, 48 18, 79 17, 47 18, 76 17, 62 (17, 44) 20, 61 18, 45	2. 32 1. 05 2. 17 2. 02 1. 61 2. 58 Lost. 1. 63 1. 49	17. 54 15. 58 16. 37 17. 55 17. 12 15. 91 (17. 02) 17. 22 18. 00	19. 86 16. 63 18. 54 19. 57 18. 73 18. 49	12. 4 5. 7 11. 5 11. 6 8. 6 14. 7	93. 4 84. 3 87. 1 100. 5 91. 3 90. 4 (97. 6) 83. 6 99. 2	90.0	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.08 \\ +1.85 \\ +25 \\ -2.10 \\ +0.03 \\ -87 \\ \end{array} $ $ \begin{array}{r} +1.76 \\ -1.34 \\ \end{array} $	
Total	148, 66 (166, 10) 18, 58 (18, 46)	14.87	(152, 31)	150, 16 18, 77	10.0		101.0	- 1.34 - 1.50 19	

Table LIII.—Nitrogen balances for Series V.—Continued.

No. 2.

			No.	~.					
	1	2	3	4	5	6 .	7	8	9
Period and date .	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. $(2 \div 1)$	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Boric acid ad- minis- tered.
Fore period.  1903—Apr. 24	Grams. 16.33 18.44 16.47 17.14 (15.99) 17.21 15.89 16.42	Grams. 1. 51 1. 53 1. 37 (a) Lost 773 . 907 1. 15	Grams. 14. 11 15. 58 14. 06 15. 13 (15. 04) 15. 03 14. 40 14. 38	Grams. 15. 62 17. 11 15. 43 15. 13 15. 80 15. 31 15. 53	Per ct. 9.2 8.3 8.3 8.3 4.5 5.7 7.0	Per ct. 86.4 84.5 85.4 88.3 94.1 87.3 90.6 87.6	Per ct. 95.6 92.8 93.7 88.3 91.8 96.3 94.6	Grams. + 0.71 + 1.33 + 1.04 + 2.01 + 1.41 + .58 + .89	Grams.
Total	117. 90 (133. 89) 16. 84 (16. 74)	7.240 1.03	(117, 73) (14, 72)	109. 93 15. 70	6.1	(87.9)	93, 2	+ 7.97 + 1.14	
Preservative period.									
First subperiod: 1903—May 2.  3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	16. 28 17. 15 20. 39 16. 27 18. 25 18. 79 14. 36 16. 52 17. 16 16. 93 18. 24 15. 26	1. 43 1. 51 . 926 1. 03 1. 23 1. 65 1. 35 . 982 1. 24 1. 57 1. 30 1. 14	15. 09 14. 71 16. 62 14. 70 16. 29 13. 34 13. 94 13. 92 12. 31 12. 94 14. 79 12. 99	16. 52 16. 22 17. 55 15. 73 17. 52 14. 99 15. 29 14. 90 13. 55 14. 51 16. 09 14. 13	8.8 8.8 4.5 6.3 6.7 8.8 9.4 5.9 7.2 9.3 7.1	92. 7 85. 8 81. 5 90. 3 71. 0 97. 1 84. 3 71. 7 76. 4 81. 1 85. 1	101. 5 94. 6 86. 1 96. 7 96. 0 79. 8 106. 5 90. 2 79. 0 85. 7 88. 2 92. 6	$\begin{array}{c} -0.24 \\ + .93 \\ +2.84 \\ + .54 \\ + .73 \\ +3.80 \\93 \\ +1.62 \\ +3.61 \\ +2.42 \\ +2.15 \\ +1.13 \end{array}$	0
Total Average	205.60 17.13	15.358 1.28	171. 64 14. 30	187.00 15.58	7.5	83.5	91.0	+18.60 + 1.55	6.0
Second subperiod; 1903—May 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	16. 82 15. 01 17. 74 14. 63 16. 97 14. 99 16. 03 20. 80 15. 06 16. 26 12. 71 15. 35	1. 31 1. 41 1. 27 1. 02 1. 22 1. 76 1. 07 1. 09 1. 07 1. 61 1. 04 1. 22	14. 18 13. 37 15. 12 13. 26 14. 41 13. 16 14. 06 12. 78 12. 52 13. 92 12. 46 12. 71	15. 49 14. 78 16. 39 14. 28 15. 63 14. 92 15. 13 13. 59 15. 53 13. 50 13. 93	7.8 9.4 7.2 7.0 7.2 11.7 6.7 5.2 7.1 9.9 8.2 7.9	84.3 89.1 85.2 90.6 84.9 87.8 87.7 61.4 83.1 85.6 98.0 82.8	92. 1 98. 5 92. 4 97. 6 92. 1 99. 5 94. 4 66. 7 90. 2 95. 5 106. 2 90. 7	+ 1. 33 + .23 + 1.35 + .35 + 1. 34 + .07 + .90 + 6.93 + 1. 47 79 + 1. 42	0.5
Total Average	192.37 16.03	15.09 1.26	161. 95 13. 50	177.04 14.75	7.8	84.2	92.0	$+15.33 \\ +1.28$	6.0
Subperiods 1 and 2: Total	397. 97 16. 58	30. 448 1. 27	333. 59 13. 90	364.04 15.17	7.7	83.8	91.5	+33.93 + 1.41	12.0
Third subperiod: 1903—May 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. June 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.	15. 76 15. 26 14. 06 14. 28 16. 29 13. 89 15. 00 13. 60 8. 68 11. 19 8. 16	1. 55 1. 07 1. 82 . 624 . 994 . 987 1. 67 . 941 1. 15 . 893 . 632 1. 34	13. 87 13. 78 11. 89 13. 58 14. 34 13. 80 13. 04 11. 34 11. 00 10. 68 9. 85 12. 24	15. 42 14. 85 13.71 14. 20 15. 33 14. 79 14. 71 12. 28 12. 15 11. 57 10. 48 13. 58	9.8 7.0 12.9 4.4 6.1 7.1 11.1 6.9 13.2 8.0 7.7 12.3	88. 0 90. 3 84. 6 95. 1 88. 0 99. 3 86. 9 83. 4 126. 7 95. 4 120. 7 112. 1	97. 8 97. 3 97. 5 99. 4 94. 1 106. 5 98. 1 90. 3 140. 0 103. 4 128. 4 124. 4	+ 0.34 + .41 + .35 + .96 90 + .29 + 1.32 - 3.47 38 - 2.32 - 2.66	0
Total	157.09 13.09	13.67 1.14	149.41 12.45	163.07 13.59	8.7	95.1	103.8	- 5.98 50	6.0

# Table LIII.—Nitrogen balances for Series V—Continued.

No. 2-Continued.

	1	5	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance.	Boric acid ad- minis- tered.
Preservative period— Continued.									
Subperiods 1, 2, and 3: Total Average	Grams. 555.06 15.42	Grams. 44.12 1.23	Grams, 483.00 13.42	Grams. 527.11 14.64	Per et. 7. 9	Per ct. 87.0	Per ct. 95.0	Grams. +27.95 + .78	Grams. 18.0
Fourth subperiod: 1903—June 7. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20.	10. 28 11. 78 10. 30 11. 91 11. 81 11. 82 12. 23 11. 41 14. 92 11. 86 13. 21 12. 01 13. 45 12. 38	1. 19 . 307 1. 56 . 834 . 760 . 845 1. 07 . 399 . 982 . 954 1. 55 1. 35 1. 50 2. 69	9, 71 10, 14 8, 77 10, 43 10, 90 9, 94 11, 16 10, 82 10, 10 13, 67 12, 42 12, 68 12, 30 12, 12	10. 90 10. 45 10. 33 11. 26 11. 66 10. 78 12. 23 11. 22 11. 08 14. 62 13. 97 14. 03 13. 80 14. 81	11.6 2.6 15.1 7.0 6.4 7.1 8.7 3.5 6.6 8.0 11.7 11.2 21.2	94. 4 86. 1 85. 1 87. 6 92. 3 84. 1 91. 2 94. 8 67. 7 115. 3 94. 0 105. 6 91. 4 97. 9	106. 0 88. 7 100. 3 94. 5 98. 7 91. 2 100. 0 98. 3 74. 3 123. 3 105. 8 116. 8 102. 6 119. 6	$\begin{array}{c} -0.62\\ +1.33\\ -0.03\\ +.65\\ +.15\\ +1.04\\ \pm.00\\ +.19\\ +3.84\\ -2.76\\76\\ -2.02\\ -2.35\\ -2.43 \end{array}$	0.5 .5 .5 .6 .0 .0 .0 .0
Total Average	169.37 12.10	15.991 1.14	155.16 11.08	171.14 12.22	9.4	91.6	101.0	- 1.77 12	2.5
Entire preservative period: Total	724. 43 14. 49	60.111	638.16 12.76	698, 25 13, 97	8.3	88.1	96.4	+26.18 + .52	20.5
After period.  1903—June 21	13. 91 17. 03 18. 09 16. 18 17. 49	1. 11 1. 34 1. 41 2. 10 1. 76 1. 17 1. 55 1. 01 . 878	12, 27 12, 00 12, 00 13, 73 14, 13 13, 89 16, 82 15, 05 14, 70	13. 38 13. 34 13. 41 15. 83 15. 89 15. 06 18. 37 16. 06 15. 58	9.5 9.3 10.1 12.3 9.7 7.2 8.9 5.4 4.6	105. 1 83. 6 86. 3 80. 6 78. 1 85. 8 96. 2 80. 7 76. 2	114.7 93.0 96.4 93.0 87.8 93.1 105.0 86.2 80.8	$\begin{array}{c} -1.71 \\ +1.01 \\ +.50 \\ +1.20 \\ +2.20 \\ +1.12 \\88 \\ +2.58 \\ +3.71 \end{array}$	
Total Average	146.65 16.29	12.328 1.37	124.59 13.84	136, 92 15, 21	8.4	85.0	93.4	+ 9.73 + 1.08	

Table LIII.—Nitrogen balances for Series V—Continued.

No. 3.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Boric acid ad- minis- tered.
Fore period.  1903—Apr. 24	Grams. (12. 46) 12. 91 13. 37 14. 14 15. 37 13. 51 13. 99 14. 32	Grams. Lost. 0.811 1.80 .605 2.36 1.42 1.11 2.14	Grams. (11. 48) 11. 14 15. 14 13. 59 15. 97 13. 35 12. 88 11. 76	Grams. 11. 95 16. 94 14. 20 18. 33 14. 77 13. 99 13. 90	Per ct.  6.3 13.5 4.3 15.4 10.5 7.9 14.9	Per ct. (92.1) 86.3 113.2 96.1 103.9 98.8 92.1 82.1	92. 6 126. 7 100 4 119. 2 109. 3 100. 0 97. 1	$\begin{array}{c} Grams. \\ +\ 0.96 \\ -\ 3.57 \\ -\ 0.06 \\ -\ 2.96 \\ -\ 1.26 \\ \pm\ .00 \\ +\ .42 \end{array}$	Grams.
Total	97. 61 (110. 07) 13. 94 (13. 76)	10. 246	(105, 31)	104. 08 14. 87	10.5	(95, 7)	106.6	- 6.47 93	
Preservative period. First subperiod: 1903—May 2	14. 82 14. 51 [15. 93] 13. 11 14. 03 16. 45 14. 77 17. 58 19. 01 16. 94 18. 64 15. 20	1. 25 1. 57 [1. 45] 1. 13 . 947 1. 64 1. 28 1. 42 1. 34 1. 10 2. 20 1. 45	13. 53 11. 55 Lost. 12. 72 12. 30 13. 03 11. 73 12. 64 13. 16 12. 82 12. 42 11. 59	14. 78 13. 12 13. 85 13. 25 14. 67 13. 01 14. 06 14. 50 13. 92 14. 62 13. 04	8.4 10.8 [9.1] 8.6 6.7 10.0 8.7 8.1 7.0 6.5 11.8 9.5	91. 3 79. 6 97. 0 87. 7 79. 2 79. 4 71. 9 69. 2 75. 7 66. 6 76. 2	99. 7 90. 4 105. 6 94. 4 89. 2 88. 1 80. 0 76. 3 82. 2 78. 3 85. 8	$\begin{array}{c} +\ 0.04 \\ +\ 1.39 \\ \hline -\ .74 \\ +\ .78 \\ +\ 1.78 \\ +\ 1.76 \\ +\ 3.52 \\ +\ 4.51 \\ +\ 3.02 \\ +\ 4.02 \\ +\ 2.16 \\ \end{array}$	0.5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5
$egin{array}{cccc}  ext{Total} & \dots & & \left\{ & & & & \\  ext{Average} & \dots & & & & \\ \end{array}  ight.$	175, 06 [190, 99] 15, 91 [15, 92]	[16. 777] [1. 40]	137. 49 12. 50	152, 82	[8, 8]	78.5	87.3	+22, 24 + 2, 02	6.0
Second subperiod: 1903—May 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	16. 33 14. 97 15. 98 16. 37 15. 53 14. 35 17. 68 16. 97 15. 65 17. 21 15. 35 17. 32	1. 70 1. 31 1. 38 1. 99 1. 05 1. 47 . 962 1. 44 2. 08 1. 41 1. 67 1. 56	12. 77 13. 10 13. 69 15. 72 12. 75 11. 50 13. 86 15. 76 13. 10 12. 34 12. 60 13. 63	14, 47 14, 41 15, 07 17, 71 13, 80 12, 97 14, 82 17, 20 15, 18 13, 75 14, 27 15, 19	10. 4 8. 8 8. 6 12. 2 6. 8 10. 2 5. 4 8. 5 13. 3 8. 2 10. 9 9. 0	78. 2 87. 5 85. 7 96. 0 82. 1 80. 1 78. 4 92. 9 93. 7 71. 7 82. 1 78. 7	88. 6 96. 2 94. 3 108. 2 88. 9 90. 4 83. 8 101. 4 97. 0 79. 9 93. 0 87. 7	+ 1.86 + .56 + .91 - 1.34 + 1.73 + 1.38 + 2.86 23 + .47 + 3.46 + 1.08 + 2.13	0.5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5
Total Average	193. 71 16. 14	18, 022 1, 50	160.82 13.40	178.84 14.90	9.3	83.0	92.3	+14.87 + 1.24	6.0
Subperiods 1 and 2:  Total	368. 77 [384. 70] 16. 03 [16. 03]	[34, 799]	298.31	331.66	[9.0]	80.9	89.9	+37.11	12.0
Third subperiod: 1903—May 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. June 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	17. 47 15. 14 15. 63 16. 67 18. 55 (14. 81) 16. 57 15. 53 16. 63 17. 54 16. 98 15. 78	2, 23 , 772 1, 30 1, 47 1, 36 1, 43	13. 65 13. 38 14. 44 9. 94 17. 55 (15. 03) 14. 99 13. 62 13. 68 13. 59 11. 15 13. 54	15. 58 14. 79 16. 88 11. 31 19. 79 17. 22 14. 39 14. 98 15. 06 12. 51 14. 97	11. 0 9. 3 15. 6 8. 2 12. 1 13. 5 5. 0 7. 8 8. 4 8. 0 9. 1	78. 1 88. 4 92. 4 59. 6 94. 6 (101. 5) 90. 5 87. 7 82. 3 77. 5 65. 7 85. 8	108. 0 67. 8 106. 7 103. 9 92. 7 90. 1 85. 9 73. 7 94. 9	$\begin{array}{c} +\ 1.89 \\ +\ .35 \\ -\ 1.25 \\ +\ 5.36 \\ -\ 1.24 \\ \hline -\ .65 \\ +\ 1.14 \\ +\ 1.65 \\ +\ 2.48 \\ +\ 4.47 \\ +\ .81 \\ \end{array}$	0.55 .55 .55 .55 .55 .55 .55
$egin{array}{cccc}  ext{Total} & \dots & \{ & & \\  ext{Average} & \dots & \{ & & \\ & & & \\ \end{array}$	182.49 (197.30) 16.59 (16.44)	1.63	(164. 56)	167. 48 15. 23	9.8	(83.4)	91.8	+15.01	6.0

## Table LIII.—Nitrogen balances for Series V—Continued.

No. 3—Continued.

	1	2	3	1	5	6	7	$\mathbf{s}$	9
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	ln feces. (2÷1)	In urine, (3÷1)	In feees and urine. (4÷1)	Balance.	Borie acid ad- minis- tered.
Preservative period— Continued.									
Subperiods 1, 2, and 3;				499.14			90.5	Grams. +52.12	Grams, 18.0
Total	[567, 19] 16, 21	[52, 751]		14.68	[9, 3]			+ 1.53	
Average	(16, 17) [16, 21]	[1.51]							
Fourth subperiod: 1903—June 7	15, 58 15, 03	0,678 1,93	14.13 13.03	14, 81 14, 96	4. 4 12. 8	90.7 86.7	95.1 99.5	+ 0.77 + .07	0,5
9 10	15, 84 15, 93	1, 36 1, 39	12, 22 11, 37	13.58 12.76	8.6 8.7	77.1 71.4	85.7 80.1	$\begin{array}{c} + & .07 \\ + & 2.26 \\ + & 3.17 \end{array}$	. 5 . 5
11 12	16, 69 15, 02	1,73 .796	13. 44 13. 39	15, 17 14, 19	10. 4 5. 3	80.5 89.1	90. 9 94. 5	$+1.52 \\ + .83$	.5
13 14	15, 83 14, 23 16, 65	1.70 1.50 1.03	14.14 14.58 13.98	15, 84 16, 08 15, 01	10.7 10.5 6.2	89, 3 102, 4 84, 0	100.0	= .01 $= 1.85$ $+ 1.64$	.5
15 16 17	11. 85 18. 02	1.03 1.94 1.68	13. 95 13. 84	15, 89 15, 52	13.1	93. 9	90. 2 107. 0 86. 1	+ 1.04 $+ 2.50$	.5 .5 .5
18 19 20	16, 93 16, 39 16, 22	2. 41 . 557 2. 51	13. 10 13. 36 13. 16	15.51 13.92 15.67	11.2 3.4 15.5	77. 4 81. 5 81. 1	91.6 84.9 96.6	$\begin{array}{r} + 1.42 \\ + 2.47 \\ + .55 \end{array}$	.5 .5 .5
Total	223, 21 15, 94	21, 211 1, 52	187.69 13.41	208, 91 14, 92	9.5	81.1	93.6	$+14.30 \\ +1.02$	7.0
Entire preservative period:									
Total	774, 47 (789, 28) [790, 40]	[73, 962]	(650, 56)	708. 05	9. 4	82.4	91.4	+66.42	25, 0
Average	16, 13		(13, 28)	14, 75				+ 1.38	
After period,									
1903—June 21	15, 87 15, 71	1.52 1.66	11.34 10.98	15, 86 12, 64	9, 6 10, 5	90. 4 69. 9	99. 9 80. 5	$^{+}$ 0.01 $^{+}$ 3.07	
23 24	19. 61 16. 29	1.12 2.67	14, 82 14, 66	15, 94 17, 33	5.7 16.4	75, 6 90, 0	81.3 106.3	+3.67 $-1.04$	
25 26	18. 93 19. 12	2, 43 1, 97	13, 86 14, 80	16, 29 16, 77	12.8 19.3	73. 2 77. 4	86. 1 87. 7	+2.64 + 2.35	
27 28 29	17, 85 21, 89 17, 16	1, 59 2, 25 1, 13	14.34 14.46 14.57	15, 93 16, 71 15, 70	8, 9 10, 3 6, 6	80.3 66.1 81.9	89. 2 76. 3 91. 5	$ \begin{array}{r} + 1.92 \\ + 5.18 \\ + 1.46 \end{array} $	
Total Average	162, 43 18, 05	16, 34 1, 82	126, 83 14, 09	143. 17 15, 91	10.1	78.1	88, 2	+19.26 + 2.14	

Table LIII.—Nitrogen balances for Series V—Continued.

No. 4.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. $(2 \div 1)$	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Borax ad- minis- tered.
Fore period.  1903—Apr. 24	Grams. 16. 49 13. 47 13. 69 14. 96 14. 62 9. 67 14. 94 12. 83	Grams. 1. 08 (a) 1. 78 1. 60 1. 40 1. 07 1. 68 2. 72	Grams. 12. 07 13. 78 12. 88 15. 47 15. 47 13. 16 13. 61 15. 82	Grams. 13. 15 13. 78 14. 66 17. 07 16. 87 14. 23 15. 29 18. 54	Per ct. 6.5 13.0 10.7 9.6 11.1 11.2 21.2	Per ct. 73. 2 102. 3 94. 1 103. 4 105. 8 136. 1 91. 1 123. 3	Per ct. 79.7 102.3 107.1 114.1 115.4 147.2 102.3 144.5	Grams. + 3.34 31 97 - 2.11 - 2.25 - 4.56 35 + 5.71	Grams.
Total Average	110.67 13.83	11.33 1.42	112, 26 14, 03	123, 59 15, 45	10.2	101.4	111.7	$-12.92 \\ -1.62$	
Preservative period.									
First subperiod: 1903—May 2	15. 66 15. 66 17. 60 15. 91 15. 91 15. 48 11. 88 14. 29 15. 19 14. 88 15. 88 12. 59	(a) 2.11 1.05 2.00 1.04 1.51 1.62 2.08 .724 1.60 1.82 1.39	12. 59 12. 34 14. 38 12. 10 15. 01 12. 38 13. 07 12. 52 12. 80 12. 87 13. 74 12. 81	12.59 14.45 15.43 14.10 16.05 13.89 14.69 14.60 13.52 14.47 15.56 14.20	13.5 6.0 12.6 6.5 9.8 13.6 14.6 4.8 10.8 11.5	80. 4 78. 8 81. 7 76. 1 94. 3 80. 0 110. 0 87. 6 84. 3 86. 5 86. 5	80. 4 92. 3 87. 7 88. 6 100. 9 89. 7 123. 6 102. 2 89. 0 97. 2 98. 0 112. 8	$\begin{array}{c} +\ 3.07 \\ +\ 1.21 \\ +\ 2.17 \\ +\ 1.81 \\ -\ .14 \\ +\ 1.59 \\ -\ 2.81 \\ -\ .31 \\ +\ 1.67 \\ +\ .41 \\ +\ .32 \\ -\ 1.61 \end{array}$	0.5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5
Total	180. 93 15. 08	16. 94 1. 41	156. 61 13. 05	173.55 14.46	9.4	86.6	95. 9	+ 7.38 + .62	6.0
Second subperiod: 1903—May 14.  15.  16.  17.  18.  19.  20.  21.  22.  23.  24.  25.  Total  A verage	16. 67 15. 01 17. 06 16. 07 16. 89 15. 31 19. 27 17. 18 16. 69 16. 05 16. 04 15. 55	1. 88 .741 2. 03 1. 46 1. 50 3. 66 (a) .465 2. 62 2. 39 1. 55 1. 24 19. 536 1. 63	15. 81 12. 10 15. 44 14. 32 16. 12 14. 96 13. 06 14. 56 14. 70 15. 25 14. 40 14. 68	17. 69 12. 84 17. 47 15. 78 17. 62 18. 62 13. 06 15. 02 17. 32 17. 64 15. 95 15. 92	11. 3 4. 9 11. 9 9. 1 8. 9 23. 9 2. 7 15. 7 14. 9 9. 7 8. 0	94.8 80.6 90.5 89.1 95.4 97.7 67.8 84.7 88.1 95.0 89.8 94.4	106. 1 85. 5 102. 4 98. 22 104. 3 121. 6 67. 8 87. 4 103. 8 109. 9 99. 9 99. 4	- 1.02 + 2.17 41 + .29 73 - 3.31 + 6.21 + 2.16 63 - 1.59 + .09 37 + 2.86 + .24	0. 5 . 5 . 5 . 5 . 5 . 5 . 5 . 5 . 5 . 5
Subperiods 1 and 2: Total	378. 72 15. 78	36. 476 1. 52	332, 01 13, 82	368.48 15.35	9.6	87.7	97.3	+10.24 + .43	12.0

a No movement.

Table LIII.—Nitrogen balances for Series V—Continued.

## No. 5.

			140,						
	1	5	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance.	Borax ad- minis- tered.
Fore period.  1903—Apr. 24	Grams, 18.38 18.64 17.08 16.46 17.87 17.72 18.13 17.10	Grams, 1, 52 , 515 2, 05 2, 28 (a) , 993 1, 45 1, 79	Grams, 14, 70 16, 88 16, 36 16, 55 16, 14 16, 86 17, 51 17, 00	Grams. 16.22 17.40 18.41 18.83 16.14 17.85 18.96 18.79	8. 3 2. 8 12. 0 13. 9	Per et. 80.0 90.6 95.8 100.5 90.3 95.1 96.6 99.4	Per et, 88.2 93.3 107.8 114.4 90.3 100.7 104.6 109.9	Grams. + 2.16 + 1.24 - 1.33 - 2.37 + 1.73 13 83 - 1.69	Grams.
Total	141, 38 17, 67	10.60 1.32	132, 00 16, 50	142.60 17.83	7.5	93. 4	100.9	- 1.22 16	
Preservative period.  First subperiod: 1903—May 2	18, 25 18, 20 20, 57 21, 36 18, 75 20, 41 17, 50 19, 05 19, 87 21, 89 20, 59 17, 18	0.773 .691 2.12 1.16 .580 1.49 1.65 2.22 1.97 .981 1.52 2.79	17. 01 17. 22 16. 73 16. 63 16. 65 16. 72 15. 33 15. 14 16. 17 14. 74 16. 32	17. 78 17. 91 18. 85 17. 79 17. 23 18. 17 18. 37 17. 55 17. 11 17. 15 16. 26 19. 11	4. 2 3. 8 10. 3 5. 4 3. 1 7. 3 9. 4 11. 7 9. 9 4. 5 7. 4 16. 2	93. 2 94. 6 81. 3 77. 9 88. 8 81. 7 95. 5 80. 5 76. 2 73. 9 71. 6 95. 0	97. 4 98. 4 91. 6 83. 3 91. 9 89. 0 105. 0 92. 0 86. 1 78. 3 79. 0 111. 2	+ 0.47 + .29 + 1.72 + 3.57 + 1.52 + 2.24 87 + 1.50 + 2.76 + 4.74 + 4.33 - 1.93	0. 5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5
Total Average	233. 62 19. 47	17. 95 1. 50	195, 34 16, 28	213.28 17.77	7.7	83.6	91.3	$+20.34 \\ + 1.70$	6,0
Second subperiod: 1903—May 14	19, 90 17, 71 18, 07 19, 83 15, 53 17, 34 23, 01 19, 67 17, 17 18, 60 (18, 91)	(a) 1. 92 2. 56 (a) . 686 (a) 2. 54 (a) 2. 45 3. 03 1. 32 Lost.	15, 22 14, 74 16, 56 17, 34 15, 26 15, 84 16, 76 13, 89 15, 44 16, 80 (14, 43)	15. 22 16. 66 19. 12 17. 34 17. 43 15. 26 18. 38 16. 76 16. 34 18. 47 18. 12	10.8 14.2 4.4 11.0 14.3 16.3 7.5	76.5 83.2 91.6 87.4 107.8 88.0 68.8 85.2 80.9 83.0 96.0 (76.3)	76. 5 94. 1 105. 8 87. 4 112. 2 88. 0 79. 9 85. 2 95. 2 99. 3 103. 5	+ 4.68 + 1.05 - 1.05 + 2.49 1.90 + 2.08 + 4.63 + 2.91 + .83 62	0.5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5
Total	204, 33 (223, 24) 18, 58 (18, 60)	14.51	(189, 02)	189. 10	7.1		92.5	+15,23 + 1,39	6,0
Subperiors 1 and 2:  Total	437, 95 (456, 86) 19, 04 (19, 04)	32, 45	(384, 36) (16, 02)	402, 38 17, 49	7.4	(81.1)	91.9	+35,57	12.0
Third subperiod:  1903—May 26.  27.  28.  29.  30.  31.  June 1.  2.  3.  4.  5.  6.	17, 50 10, 92 16, 00 17, 03 20, 59 15, 51 17, 05 17, 35 17, 61 19, 01 16, 98 17, 97	0, 233 (a) (a) 2, 47 1, 04 2, 20 , 210 1, 56 2, 04 , 917 (a) 2, 95	16, 60 14, 70 15, 51 13, 97 17, 46 16, 77 14, 95 16, 34 16, 95 15, 82 18, 93	16, 83 14, 70 15, 51 16, 14 18, 50 18, 97 15, 16 17, 90 18, 97 17, 87 15, 82 21, 88	1, 3 14, 5 5, 1 14, 2 1, 2 9, 0 11, 6 4, 8	94. 9 134. 6 96. 9 82. 0 81. 8 108. 1 87. 7 94. 2 96. 1 89. 2 93. 2 105. 3	96, 2 134, 6 96, 9 96, 5 89, 9 122, 3 88, 9 103, 2 107, 2 107, 94, 0 93, 2 121, 8	+ 0,67 - 3,78 + .49 + .59 + 2,09 - 3,46 + 1,89 - 1,36 - 1,14 + 1,16 - 3,91	0.5 .0 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5
Total	203, 52 16, 96	13, 62 1, 14	194, 93 16, 24	208, 55 17, 38	6,7	95, 8	102.5	5,03 ,42	5, 5

# Table LIII.—Nitrogen balances for Series V—Continued.

No. 5-Continued.

	1	5	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance.	Borax ad- minis- tered.
Preservative period— Continued.									
Subperiods 1, 2, and 3:  Total	Grams. 641.47 (660.38) 18.33 (18.34)	Grams. 46.07		Grams. 610.93	Per ct. 7. 2	Per ct. (87.7)	Per ct. 95. 2	Grams. +30.54 + .87	Grams. } 17.5
Fourth subperiod: 1903—June 7	17. 13 17. 69 18. 31 19. 50 18. 92 18. 10 17. 73 15. 04 17. 98 16. 66 18. 78 18. 38 18. 89 16. 76	(a) (a) 2. 48 (a) 2. 25 1. 00 3. 15 (a) 1. 47 . 935 2. 55 2. 21 (a) 4. 37	13. 03 13. 60 16. 28 17. 07 16. 59 16. 93 17. 35 14. 21 16. 81 16. 26 16. 29 16. 44 15. 45 16. 24	13. 03 13. 60 18. 76 17. 07 18. 84 17. 93 20. 50 14. 21 18. 28 17. 20 18. 84 18. 65 15. 45 20. 61	13. 5 11. 9 5. 5 17. 8 8. 2 5. 6 13. 6 12. 0 26. 1	76. 1 76. 9 88. 9 87. 5 87. 7 93. 5 97. 9 94. 5 97. 6 86. 7 89. 4 81. 8 96. 9	76.1 76.9 102.5 87.5 99.6 99.1 115.6 94.5 101.7 103.2 100.3 101.5 81.8 123.0	+ 4.10 + 4.09 45 + 2.43 + .08 + .17 - 2.77 + .83 30 54 27 + 3.44 - 3.85	0. 5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5
Total Average	249.87 17.85	20, 42 1, 46	222, 55 15, 90	242.97 17.36	8.2	89.1	97.2	+ 6.90 + .49	7.0
Entire preservative period:  Total	891. 34 (910. 25) 18. 19 (18. 21)	66. 49	(801, 84) (16, 04)	853. 90 17. 43	7.5	(88.1)		+37.44 + .76	} 24.5
After period.  1903—June 21	18.34 18.84 15.72 18.79 19.75 17.57 18.11 17.98 17.19	(a) 1.71 .752 1.86 2.78 1.94 1.43 2.32 .787	15. 74 13. 91 15. 74 15. 40 17. 00 14. 36 14. 90 15. 57 15. 91	15. 74 15. 62 16. 49 17. 26 19. 78 16. 30 16. 33 17. 89 16. 70	9. 1 4. 8 9. 9 14. 1 11. 0 7. 9 12. 9 4. 6	85. 8 73. 8 100. 1 82. 0 86. 1 81. 7 82. 3 86. 6 92. 6	85. 8 82. 9 104. 9 91. 9 100. 2 92. 8 90. 2 99. 5 97. 1	+ 2.60 + 3.22 77 + 1.53 03 + 1.27 + 1.78 + .09 + .49	
Total	162.29 18.03	13.58 1.51	138.53 15.39	152.11 16.90	8.4	85.4	93.7	+10.18 + 1.13	

a No movement

Table LIII.—Nitrogen balances for Series V—Continued.

No. 6.

	1	- 2	3	4	.5	6	7	8	9
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	1n feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Borax ad- minis- tered.
Fore period.  1903—Apr. 24	Grams. (13.89) 12.42 13.48 13.54 13.55 13.55 12.98	Grams. Lost. 1, 47 1, 52 1, 21 1, 80 1, 42 2, 22	Grams, (8, 21) 10, 77 11, 63 11, 35 11, 84 12, 29 12, 38	Grams.  12, 24 13, 15 12, 56 13, 64 13, 71 14, 60	Per ct.  11. 8 11. 3 8. 9 13. 3 10. 5 17. 1	Per et. (59.1) 86.7 86.3 83.8 87.4 90.7 95.4	98. 6 97. 5 92. 7 100. 7 101. 2 112. 5	Grams. + 0.18 + .33 + .980916 - 1.62	Grams.
Total	12.03 91.55 (105.44) 13.08 (13.18)	9.64	(90, 08)	91. 51 13. 07	10.5	96.5 (85.4)	96, 5	+ .42 + .04 + .01	
Preservative period.  First subperiod: 1903—May 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	12. 89 15. 37 14. 13 14. 97 14. 54 13. 62 13. 91 15. 31 14. 99 14. 22 13. 17	1. 81 1. 99 1. 42 1. 00 1. 57 2. 69 (a) 2. 86 2. 05 . 522 1. 04 1. 59	12. 13 12. 46 11. 36 10. 53 11. 35 11. 30 11. 03 12. 54 11. 69 11. 95 11. 42 12. 14	13. 94 14. 45 12. 78 11. 53 12. 92 13. 99 11. 03 15. 40 13. 74 12. 47 12. 46 13. 73	14.0 12.9 10.3 7.1 10.5 18.5 20.6 13.4 3.5 7.3 12.1	94. 1 81. 1 82. 5 74. 5 75. 8 77. 7 81. 0 90. 1 76. 4 79. 7 80. 3 92. 2	108, 1 94, 0 92, 8 81, 6 86, 3 96, 2 81, 0 110, 7 89, 7 83, 2 87, 6 104, 2	$\begin{array}{c} -1.05 \\ + .92 \\ 1.99 \\ + 2.60 \\ + 2.05 \\ + .55 \\ + .259 \\ - 1.49 \\ + 1.57 \\ + 2.52 \\ + 1.76 \\56 \end{array}$	0.5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .0 .0 .5 .5 .5
Total	170, 89 14, 24	18, 542 1, 55	139. 90 11. 66	158.44 13.20	10.9		92.7	$+12.45 \\ +1.04$	5, 0
Second subperiod: 1903—May 11 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	14, 04 14, 41 16, 38 14, 82 16, 20 14, 11 14, 58	1, 35 2, 34 1, 29 528 1, 68 2, 12 1, 77 1, 93 1, 53 2, 09 1, 20	10. 98 10. 85 12. 15 13. 74 11. 52 12. 01 11. 55 12. 69 13. 17 13. 08 12. 50 12. 19	12. 33 13. 19 13. 44 14. 27 13. 20 14. 13 13. 32 14. 62 14. 66 14. 61 11. 59 13. 39	9.6 17.5 9.6 3.7 12.0 14.7 10.8 13.0 8.6 10.8 14.3 8.4	78, 1 81, 1 90, 3 95, 2 82, 1 83, 3 70, 5 85, 6 81, 3 92, 7 85, 7 85, 8	87, 7 98, 6 99, 9 98, 9 91, 0 98, 1 81, 3 98, 6 89, 9 103, 5 100, 1 94, 2	+ 1,73 + .18 + .02 + .16 84 + .28 + 3.06 + .20 + 1.64 50 01 + .82	0.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.55
Total Average	171.07 11.51	19, 218 1, 60	116, 43 12, 20	165, 65 13, 80	11.0	84.1	95, 2	+ 8,42 + 71	6.0
Subperiods 1 and 2: Total Average	344, 96 11, 37	37, 76 1, 57	286, 33 11, 93	324, 09 13, 50	10.9	83.0	91.0	+20.87 + .87	11.0
Third subperiod: 1903—May 26	13. 21 11. 68 15. 57 14. 39 12. 53 12. 42 14. 54 16. 02 16. 16	1, 02 (a) 3, 20 3, 07 - 642 1, 30 2, 07 2, 16 1, 70 1, 03 1, 72 - , 933	12, 64 11, 97 13, 09 11, 53 14, 95 10, 73 12, 81 13, 45 11, 68 13, 04 12, 56 12, 38	13, 66 11, 97 16, 29 14, 60 15, 592 12, 03 11, 88 15, 61 11, 28 14, 07 11, 28 13, 313	10, 4 16, 6 11, 9 10, 6 6, 4 11, 1	97. 2 90. 4 89. 2 71. 1 103. 9 85. 6 103. 1 92. 5 72. 9 80. 7 81. 2 90. 5	105. 0 90. 1 111. 0 93. 8 108. 4 96. 0 119. 8 107. 4 83. 5 87. 1 92. 1 97. 3	+ .97 1.200 + .50 - 2.46	.5 .5 .5 .5
Total	171, 70 11, 31	18, 815 1, 57	150, 83 12, 57	169, 678 14, 14	11.0	87.8	98, 8	+ 2.026	

### Table LIII.—Nitrogen balances for Series V—Continued.

No. 6—Continued.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (1÷4)	Balance. (1-4)	Borax ad- minis- tered.
Preservative period— Continued.									
Subperiods 1, 2, and 3: Total Average	Grams. 516.66 14.35	Grams. 56, 605 1, 57	Grams. 437.16 12.14	Grams. 493.765 13.72	Per ct 11. 0	Per ct. 84.6	Per ct. 95.6	Grams. +22.895 + .63	Grams. 17.0
Fourth subperiod:  1903—June 7	14. 54 13. 46 14. 86 14. 64 15. 14 13. 03 12. 63 13. 04 15. 09 14. 09 14. 12 (11. 23) (13. 30)	2. 00 1. 96 1. 96 1. 26 1. 82 1. 14 2. 16 1. 46 1. 48 (a) 3. 63 Lost.	12. 38 11. 09 12. 71 13. 15 11. 38 13. 16 12. 51 12. 63 12. 96 12. 48 11. 18 12. 76 (9. 54) (13. 00)		13.8 14.6 13.2 4.9 8.3 14.0 9.0 16.6 9.7 10.5	85. 1 82. 4 85. 5 89. 8 75. 2 101. 0 99. 0 96. 8 85. 9 88. 6 80. 4 (84. 9) (97. 7)	98. 9 97. 0 98. 7 94. 7 83. 5 115. 0 108. 1 113. 4 95. 6 99. 1 80. 4 116. 1		0.55 .55 .55 .50 .00 .00 .00 .00
Total	168. 55 (193. 08) 14. 05 (13. 79)	19.584	(170, 93)	14.00	11.6	(88.5)	99.7	+ .58 + .05	2.5
period: Total	685. 21 (709. 74) 14. 28 (14. 19)	76.189 1.59	(608, 09)	13.79	11.1	(85.7)	96.6	+23, 475 + .49	} 19.5
After period.  1903—June 21	14. 44 14. 65 14. 08 14. 35 15. 40 14. 01 14. 23 17. 62 14. 81	1. 53 2. 97 1. 88 2. 91 (a) 1. 85 3. 87 1. 35 (a)	13.00 12.81 12.97 11.77 13.61 10.56 12.32 12.11 10.62	14.53 15.78 14.85 14.68 13.61 12.41 16.19 13.46 10.62	10. 6 20. 3 13. 4 20. 3 13. 2 27. 2 7. 7	90. 0 87. 4 92. 1 82. 0 88. 4 75. 4 86. 6 68. 7 71. 7	100.6 107.7 105.5 102.3 88.4 88.6 113.8 76.4 71.7	09 - 1.13 77 33 + 1.79 + 1.60 - 1.96 + 4.16 + 4.19	
Average	133. 59 14. 84	16.36 1.82	109.77 12.20	126.13 14.01	12.2	82.2	94.4	+ 7.46 + .83	

a No movement.

Table I.IV.—Summary of nitrogen balances for Series V.

#### Three men.

1								1 .	1
	1	5	3	4	5	6	7	s	9 Pre-
Period.	In food,	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	1n feees and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	serva- tive ad- minis- tered.
Fore period.									
No. 1	Grams. 122.04 97.61 (110.07)	Grams, 8, 69 10, 25	Grams. 118, 77 (105, 31)	Grams. 127. 46 104. 08	Per ct. 7.1 10.5	Per et. 97.3 (95.7)	Per ct. 104. 4 106. 6	Grams 5.42 - 6.47	Grams
No. 5	361.03	29, 54	132, 00	142, 60 374, 14	8.2	93.4	100.9	$-\frac{1.22}{-13.11}$	
Total{ Average{	(372, 41) 16, 41 (16, 24)	1.34	(356, 08) (15, 48)	17.00	0. 2	(95.3)		60	
Preservative period.									
First subperiod: No. 1 No. 3 No. 5	222, 18 175, 06 [190, 99] 233, 62	18.12 [16.78] 17.94	202, 32 137, 49 195, 34	220, 44 152, 82 213, 28	8, 2 [8, 8] 7, 7	91. 1 78. 5	99. 2 87. 3	$\begin{array}{r} + 1.74 \\ + 22.24 \\ + 20.34 \end{array}$	6.0 6.0 6.0
Total{  Average{	630, 86 [646, 79] 18, 02 [17, 97]	[52, 84] [1, 47]	535.15 15.29	586, 54 16, 76	[8, 2]	84.8	93.0	+ 44.32 + 1.26	18.0
Second subperiod:	[17.97]	[1.47]							
No. 3 No. 5	221. 67 193. 71 204. 33 (223. 24)	15, 73 18, 02 14, 51	203, 53 160, 82 (189, 02)	219. 26 178. 84 189. 10	7.1 9.3 7.1	91.8 83.0 (84.7)	98. 9 92. 3 92. 5	+ 2.41 + 14.87 + 15.23	$   \left. \begin{array}{c}     6.0 \\     6.0 \\     6.0   \end{array} \right. $
Total{ Average{	619. 71 (638. 62) 17. 71 (17. 74)	48. 26 1. 38	(553, 37)	587. 20 16. 78	7.8	(86, 7)	94.8	+ 32.51	18.0
Subperiods 1 and 2:	(17.77)		(10.07)		-				
Total	1, 250, 57 (1, 269, 48) [1, 266, 50]	[101.10]	(1, 088, 52)		[8.0]	(85.7)	93. 9	+ 76.83	36.0
Average	17. 87 (17. 88) [17. 84]	[1, 42]	(15.33)	16.76				+ 1.10	
Third subperiod: No. 1	211. 13 (229. 59)	15. 47 17. 95	(210, 55)	209.81 167.48	7.3	(91.7)	99.4	+ 1.32 + 15.01	6.0
No. 3	182, 49 (197, 30) 203, 52	13.62	(161, 56) 194, 93	208, 55	6.7	(83, 4) 95, 8	102.5	5,03	5.5
Total	597.14 (630.41) 17.56 (17.51)	47.04 1.38	(570, 04)	17, 23	7.9	(90, 4)	98.1	+ 11.30	17.5
Subperiod 1,2, and 3:			( )						
Total	1,847.71 (1,899.89) [1,863.64] 17.77	[148, 14]	(1,658.56)	1,759.58	[7.9]	(87.3)	95, 2	+ 88,13	53.5
Average	(17, 76) [17, 75]	[1, 41]	(15, 50)	117, 02					
Fourth subperiod:	0/10 (15	(11) (1)	1907 51	WW. FF	41. (	01.0	(10)	, , ,	7.0
No. 1	260, 95 223, 21 249, 87	23, 05 21, 21 20, 42	237, 51 187, 69 222, 55	260, 55 208, 91 212, 97	8, 8 9, 5 -8, 2	91. 0 81. 1 89. 1	99. 8 93. 6 97. 2	+ 0.40 + 14.30 + 6.90	7. 0 7. 0 7. 0
Total Average	734. 03 17. 48	64, 68 1, 54	647, 75 15, 42	712. 43 16. 96	8.8	88.2	97.1	+ 21.60	21.0

Table LIV.—Summary of nitrogen balances for Series V—Continued.

### Three Men-Continued.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. $(2 \div 1)$	1n urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine, $(4 \div 1)$	Balance. (1-4)	Pre- serva tive ad- minis tered
Preservative period— Continued.									
Entire preservative period:	Grams.	Grams.	Grams.	Grams. 2,472.01				Grams. +10 <b>9</b> .73	Grams
Total	2,581.74 (2,633.92) [2,597.67]	[212.82]	(2,306.31)		[8, 2]	(87.6)			74.
Average	17. 68 (17. 68) [17. 67]	[1.45]	(15, 48)	16.93				+ .75	
After period.	148.66	14.87		150. 16	10.0	(01.77)	101.0	- 1.50	
No. 3 No. 5	(166, 10) 162, 43 162, 29	16.34 13.58	(152.31) 126.83 138.53	143, 17 152, 11	10.1 8.4		88, 2 93, 7	+ 19.26 + 10.18	
Total	473.38 (490.82)	44. 79	(417. 67)	445, 44		(85,1)	94.1	+ 27.94	
Average	18.21 (18.18)	1.72	(15.47)	17.13				+ 1.08	

		1	1			1			
Fore period.									
No.1	122.04	8.69	188.77	127, 46	7.1	97.3	104.4	- 5, 42	
	117. 90	7.24	100.77	109.93	6.1		93. 2	+ 7.97	
No. 2	(133, 89)		(117.73)			(87.9)			
No. 3	97.61	10.25		104.08	10.5		106.6	- 6.47	
1	(110.07)		(105.31)			(95.7)			
No. 5	141.38	10.60	132,00	142.60	7.5	93.4	100.9	- 1.22	
No. 6	91.55	9.64		91.51	10.5	/05 4V	100.0	+ .04	
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	(105, 44)		(90.08)			(85.4)	• • • • • • •		
	570, 48	46.42		575.58	8.1		100.9	- 5.10	
Total	(612.82)	10.12							
Average	15.85	1.29		15.99				14	
Average	(15.71)		(14.46)						
Preservative period.						===			
First subperiod:									
No.1	222, 18	18.12	202, 32	220, 44	8.2	91.1	99.2	+ 1.74	6.0
No. 2	205, 60	15.36	171.64	187.00	7.5	83.5	91.0	+ 18.60	6.0
	175.06	10.00	137, 49	152.82		78, 5	87.3	+22.24	} 6.0
No.3	[190.99]	[16.78]			[8.8]				1
No.5	233, 62	17.94	195.34	213.28	7.7	83.6	91.3	+20.34	6.0
No.6	170.89	18.54	139.90	158.44	10.9	81.9	92.7	+ 12.45	5.0
(	1,007.35		046 60	931.98		84.1	92.5	+ 75.37	29.0
Total	[1,007.35	[86.74]	846, 69	951.98	re 51	84.1	92.0	+ 10.51	29.0
}	17. 07	[00.74]	14, 35	15.80	[0, 0]			+ 1.27	
Average	[17. 05]	[1.45]	11.00	10.00					
•									
Second subperiod:									
No. 1 No. 2	221.67	15.73	203.53	219. 26	7.1	91.8	98.9	+ 2.41	6.0
No. 3	192.37 193.71	15.09 18.02	161, 95 160, 82	177.04	7.8 9.3	84. 2 83. 0	92. 0 92. 3	+ 15.33 + 14.87	6.0
,	204. 33	14.51	100, 82	178.84 189.10	7.1	85.0	92.5	+ 14.87 + 15.23	1
No.5	(223, 24)	11.01	(189, 02)	105, 10	7.1	(84.7)	32.0	T 10.20	6.0
No. 6	174.07	19.22	146.43	165, 65	11.0	84.1	95.2	+ 8.42	6.0
Total	986.15	82, 57		929.89	8.4		94.3	+ 56.26	30.0
]	(1,005.06)		(861.75)			(85.7)			)
Average	16.71 (16.75)	1.40	(14, 36)	15. 76			· · · · · · ·	+ .95	
-	(10.75)		(14, 30)				••••••		
Subperiods 1 and 2:									
1	1,993.50			1,861.87			93.4	+131.63	59.0
Total	(2,012.41)	[169.31]	(1,708.44)			(84.9)			
	[2,009.43]	[169.31]			[8, 4]				
Avionomo	16.89 (16.91)		(14.00)	15. 78				+ 1.11	
Average	[16, 91]	[1, 49]	(14, 36)				• • • • • •		
·	[10. 69]	[1.42]			• • • • • • • •		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		

Table LIV.—Summary of nitrogen balances for Series V—Continued.

#### Five men-Continued.

	1	- 3	3	4.	5	6	7	s	9
Period.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Pre- serva tive ad- minis tered
Preservative period— Continued.									
Third subperiod:	Grams.	Grams.	Grams.	Grams.	Per ct.	Per et.	Per et.	Grams.	Grams
No.1	211, 13 (229, 59)	15, 47	(210.55)	209.81	7.3	(91.7)	99.4	+ 1.32	} 6.6
No. 2	157.09	13.67	149. 41	163.07	8.7	95.1	103.8	- 5.98	6.
No.3	182.49 (197, 30)	17.95	(164, 56)	167.48	9.8	(83.4)	91.8	+ 15.01	6.
No. 5	203. 52	13, 62	194.93	208.55	6.7	95.8	102.5	- 5.03	5.
No. 6	171.70	18.84	150, S3	169.68	11.0	87.8	98.8	+ 2.02	6.0
Total{	925, 93 (959, 20)	79.55	(870.28)	918.59	8.6	(00.7)		+ 7.34	29,
Average	15. 96 (15. 99)	1.37	(14.50)	15.84		(90.7)		+ .12	
Subperiods 1,2, and	0.010.40			O. MOO. 40			05.0	. 100 07	00
3: Total	2, 919, 43 (2, 971, 61)		(2,578.72)	2,780.46		(86.8)	95, 2	+138, 97	88.
	[2, 935, 36]				[8, 5]				
Average	16.59 (16,60)		(14, 41)	15.80				+ .79	
	[16.58]		(11.11)						

#### Six men.

			OLA II.	car.					
Fore period.									
No.1	122.04 117.90	8, 69 7, 24	118.77	127.46 109.93	7.1 6.1	97.3	104. 4 93. 2	- 5.42 + 7.97	
No. 3	(133, 89) 97, 61 (110, 07)	10, 25	(117, 73)	104.08	10.5	(87, 9)	106.6	- 6.47	
No. 4 No. 5.	110.67 141.38	11.33 10.60	112. 26 132. 00	123.59 142.60	10. 2 7. 5	101.4	111.7 100.9	- 12.92 - 1.22	
No. 6	91.55 (105.41)	9.64	(90.08)	91.51	10.5	(85.4)	100.0	+ .04	
Total	681, 15 (723, 49)	57.75	(676, 15)	699, 17	8.5	(93.5)	102.6	- 18.02	
Average{	15, 48 (15, 39)	1.31		15.89				- ,41	
Preservative period.									
First subperiod: No.1 No.2	222. 18 205, 60	18. 12 15. 36	202, 32 171, 64	220, 44 187, 00	8.2 7.5	91. 1 83. 5	99. 2 91. 0	+ 1.74 + 18.60	6. 0 6. 0
No.3	175.06 [190.99]	[16, 78]	137. 49	152, 82	[8,8]	78.5.	87.3	+ 22, 24	6.0
No. 4 No. 5 No. 6	180, 93 233, 62 170, 89	16.94 17.94 18.54	156, 61 195, 34 139, 90	173, 55 213, 28 158, 44	9, 4 7, 7 10, 9	86.6 83.6 81.9	95, 9 91, 3 92, 7	$\begin{array}{r} + & 7.38 \\ + & 20.34 \\ + & 12.45 \end{array}$	6.0 6.0 5.0
Total	1, 188, 28 [1, 204, 21]	[103, 68]	1,003.30	1,105.53		81.4	93, 0	+ 82,75	35.0
Average	16.74 [16.73]	[1, 44]	14.13	15.57				+ 1.17	
Second subperiod: No. 1	221, 67 192, 37 193, 71 197, 79 204, 33	15, 73 15, 09 18, 02 19, 54 14, 51	203, 53 161, 95 160, 82 175, 40	219, 26 177, 04 178, 84 194, 93 189, 10	7.1 7.8 9.3 9.9 7.1	91. 8 84. 2 83. 0 88. 7	98. 9 92. 0 92. 3 98. 6 92. 5	+ 2.41 + 15.33 + 14.87 + 2.86 + 15.23	6. 0 6. 0 6. 0 6. 0
No. 5	(223, 21) 174, 07	19, 22	(189, 02) 146, 43	165. 65	11.0	(81.7) 81.1	95. 2	+ 8.42	6.0
Total	1, 183, 91 (1, 202, 85)	102, 11	(1.037.15)	4, 124, 82		(86.2)			} 36.0
A verage {	16, 68	1.44	(14.40)	15, 81				18, 1	
Subperiods I and 2:	2, 372, 22			9 980 95			91.0	+ (41.87	1
Total	(2,391.13) [2,388.15]	[205, 79]	(2, 040, 45)		[8, 6]	(85.3)			71.0
Average			(11.27)						

Table LV.—General summary of nitrogen balances.

			1 0		-			
Period and series.	In food.	2 In feces.	1n urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	1n urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	8 Balance. (1-4)
Fore period:	Grams. 566, 765	Grams.	Grams.	Grams. 496. 708	Per ct.	Per ct.	Per ct. 87.6	Grams. + 70.057
Series I	(583, 941) [600, 350]	[53. 197] 27. 28	(459, 991)		[8, 9] 10, 5	(78.8)		
IIa	259. 53 (335, 90) 589, 74	27. 28	(268.90)	233.07	10.5	(80.1)	89.8 95.3	+ 26.460 $+ 27.550$
III	(606.51) [603.90]	[50.018]	(525, 52)		[8.3] 7.5	(86.6)		
IV	419.95 (436.66)	31.34	(378.18)	397.49		(86.6)	94.7	+ 22.460 $- 13.11$
v{	361. 03 (373. 49)	29.54	(356, 08)	374.14	8.2	(95.3)	103.6	- 13.11
Total	1,937.485 (2,000.601) [1,985.230]	[164.075]	(1,719.771)	1, 830, 528 16, 491	[8, 3]	(86.0)	94.5	+106.957
Average	17. 455 (17. 397) [17. 414]	[1.439]	(14. 955)	16.491				+ .964
Preservative period:								
Series I	1,246.47 (1,299.56) [1,262.45]	[121. 181]	(1,068.77)	1,144.50	[9.6]	(82.2)	91.8	+101.97
IIa	409. 80 (448. 96) 769. 33	47.15 64.532	(351, 11)	365. 04 738. 34	11.5	(78.2)	89.1 96.0	$+44.76 \\ +30.99$
HI	(785, 05) 983, 25	82.55	(685, 73) 816, 46	899.01	8.4	(87.3) 83.0	91.4	+ 84.24
v{	2,581.74 (2,633.92) [2,597.67]	[212, 82]	(2, 306. 31)	2,472.01	[8, 2]	(87.6)	95.7	+109.73
Total	5,580.79 (5,701.78)	F401 0007	(4, 877. 27)	5, 253. 86	[8.6]	(85.5)	94.1	+326.93
Average	(5, 701. 78) [5, 612. 70] 17. 44 (17. 44) [17. 43]	[481.083]	(14.92)	16.42	[0.0]			+ 1.02
After period:								
Series I	986.66 (1,006.56) [1,004.18]	[95, 213]	(808, 35)	886.24	[9.5]	(80.3)	89.8	+100.42
IIa	501.31			422, 53			84.3	+ 78.78
III	(564.02) [518.66]	[37.714]	(429.75)		[7. 3] 8. 0	(76.2)		
v	370, 75 473, 38 (490, 82)	29.70 44.79	322, 81 (417, 67)	352, 51 445, 44	8.0° 9.5	87.1 (85.1)	95.1 94.1	+ 18.24 + 27.94
Total	2, 332. 10 (2, 432. 15) [2, 366. 97]	[207, 417]	(1,978.58)	2, 106. 72	[8.8]	(81.4)	90.3	+225.38
Average	[2, 366, 97] 17, 53 (17, 50) [17, 53]	[1, 536]	(14. 23)	15.84	[8, 8]			+ 1.69
,	[20]	[21.050]						

a This series not included in total; all members ill in the after period.

## PHOSPHORIC-ACID TABLES.

Table LVI.—Phosphoric-acid balances for Series I.

No. 1.

	1	5	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period and date.	In food.	In feees.	In urine.	In feees and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine, (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Boric acid ad- minis- tered.
Fore period.  1902—Dec. 16	Grams, 4.814 1.603 5.746 4.927 4.653 5.010	Grams. 2, 629 2, 050 1, 861 1, 922 3, 604 1, 946	Grams, 2,842 2,329 2,654 2,464 } 5,265	Grams, 5, 471 4, 379 4, 515 4, 386 10, 815	Per et. 54.6 44.5 32.4 39.0 57.4	Per et. 59. 0 50. 6 46. 2 50. 0 54. 5	Per et. 113. 6 95. 1 78. 6 89. 0 111. 9	Grams. 0,657 + ,224 +1,231 + ,541 -1,152	Grams.
Total	29.753 4.959	14.012 2,335	15.554 2.592	29, 566 4, 927	47.1	52.3	99.4	+ .187 + .032	
Preservative period.  First subperiod: 1902—Dec. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26.	4. 735 4. 550 4. 240 4. 830 5. 320	2. 402 . 943 1. 915 1. 996 1. 632	2.816 2.675 3.073 3.146 2.639	5. 218 3. 618 4. 988 5. 142 4. 271	50. 7 20. 7 45. 1 41. 3 30. 7	59, 5 58, 8 72, 5 65, 2 49, 6	110. 2 79. 5 117. 6 106. 5 80. 3	-0.483 + .932 748 312 +1.049	1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0
Total	23,675 4,735	8,888 1,778	14, 349 2, 869	23. 237 4. 647	37.5	60.6	98.1	+ .438 + .088	5.0
Second subperiod: 1902—Dec. 27	4, 924 5, 000 5, 490 (5, 240)	2.168 1.826 1.557 Lost.	3, 234 2, 455 2, 596 (2, 568)	5, 402 4, 281 4, 153	41. 0 36. 5 28. 3	65. 7 49. 1 47. 3 (49. 0)	109. 7 85. 6 75. 6	-0.478 + .719 +1.337	2. 0 2. 0 2. 0 2. 0 2. 0
Total	15, 414 (20, 654) 5, 138 (5, 164)	5, 551 1, 850	(10. 853)	13, 836	36.0	(52, 5)	89, 8	+1.578 + .526	8.0
Third subperiod; 1902—Dec.31	3.91 3.57 3.20 2.98	1.474 .899 2.130 1.830	2, 142 2, 693 2, 480 3, 001	3. 616 3. 592 4. 610 4. 831	37. 7 25. 2 66. 6 61. 4	54. 8 75. 4 77. 5 100. 7	92. 5 100. 6 144. 1 162. 1	+0. 294 022 410 - 1. 851	3. 0 3. 0 3. 0 3. 0
Total Average	13. 66 3. 12	6, 333 1, 583	10.316 2.579	16, 649 4, 162	46,-4	75, 5	121.9	-2.989 $-742$	12.0
Entire preservative period:  Total	52, 849 (58, 089) 4, 404 (4, 468)	20, 772	(35, 518)	53, 722	39. 3	(61.1)	101.7	0,873	} 25.0
After period.  1903—Jan. 4	5, 09 5, 16 1, 45 5, 03 4, 69 (5, 07) 4, 66 4, 58 5, 30 4, 31	1, 884 2, 240 , 335 2, 603 2, 204 Broken, 1, 758 1, 976 2, 844 2, 544	2, 496 2, 704 2, 570 2, 181 2, 782 (2, 509) 3, 024 2, 446 2, 918 1, 344	4, 380 4, 944 5, 920 1, 781 1, 986 4, 782 1, 422 5, 762 3, 888	37, 0 43, 4 75, 3 51, 7 47, 0 37, 7 43, 2 53, 7 58, 6	49, 1 52, 4 57, 7 43, 4 59, 3 (49, 4) 64, 9 53, 4 55, 0 31, 0	86. 1 95. 8 133. 0 95. 1 106. 3 102. 6 96. 6 108. 7 89. 6	+ 0,710 + ,216 -1,470 + ,246 ,296 ,122 + ,158 ,462 + ,162	
Total	13, 30 (18, 37) 4, 81 (4, 84)	21,403	(24.971)	43, 868	49, 4	(51.6)	101, 3	, 568	

 ${\it Table LVI.-Phosphoric-acid balances for Series I--Continued.}$ 

No. 2.

No. 2.											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1—4)	Boric acid ad- minis- tered.		
Fore period.  1902—Dec. 16	Grams. 3, 414 4, 190 5, 128 4, 573 4, 013 4, 727	Grams. 1. 421 1. 976 (a) 2. 919 1. 831 1. 526	Grams. 2, 597 2, 557 2, 835 2, 829  3, 647	Grams. 4.018 4.533 2.835 5.748 9.004	Per et. 41. 6 47. 2 (a) 63. 8 45. 6	Per et. 76. 1 61. 0 55. 3 61. 9 64. 6	Per ct. 117. 7 108. 2 55. 3 125. 7 103. 0	Grams0.604343 +2.293 -1.175264	Grams.		
Total Average	26.045 4.341	9.673 1.612	16.465 2.744	26.138 4.356	37.1	63. 2	100.3	093 016			
Preservative period.											
First subperiod: 1902—Dec. 22	4. 854 4. 02 4. 16 3. 34 4. 83	2.173 1.480 1.396 1.223 1.428	2. 495 2. 974 3. 006 2. 295 2. 476	4.668 4.454 4.402 3.518 3.904	44. 8 36. 8 33. 6 36. 6 29. 6	51.4 74.0 72.2 68.7 51.3	96. 2 110. 8 105. 8 105. 3 80. 8	+0.186 434 242 178 + .926	1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0		
Total Average	21. 204 4. 241	7.700 1.540	13. 246 2. 649	$20.946 \\ 4.189$	36.3	62.5	98.8	$\begin{array}{c c} + .258 \\ + .052 \end{array}$	5.0		
Second subperiod: 1902—Dec. 27	4. 03 4. 35 4. 38 4. 24	1.705 1.934 1.480 .979	2.797 2.442 2.644 2.643	4. 502 4. 376 4. 124 3. 622	42.3 44.5 33.8 23.1	69, 4 56, 1 60, 4 62, 3	111.7 100.6 94.2 85.4	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.472 \\ -0.026 \\ +0.256 \\ +0.618 \end{array} $	2. 0 2. 0 2. 0 2. 0 2. 0		
Total Average	17.00 4.25	6.098 1.524	10.526 2.632	16.624 4.156	35.9	61.9	97.8	+ .376 + .094	8.0		
Third subperiod: 1902—Dec. 31 1903—Jan. 1	3. 67 4. 06 4. 71 3. 60	1.383 1.399 .998 1.445	2. 736 1. 918 3. 270 2. 331	4. 119 3. 317 4. 268 3. 776	37. 7 34. 5 21. 2 40. 1	74. 5 47. 2 69. 4 64. 8	112. 2 81. 7 90. 6 104. 9	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.449 \\ + .743 \\ + .442 \\176 \end{array} $	3.0 3.0 3.0 3.0 3.0		
Total Average	16.04 4.01	5. 225 1. 306	10. 255 2. 564	15.480 3.870	32.6	63.9	96.5	+ .560 + .140	12.0		
Entire preservative period: TotalAverage	54. 244 4. 173	19.023 1.386	34. 027 2, 617	53. 050 4. 081	35.1	62.7	97.8	+1.194 + .092	25.0		
After period.											
1903—Jan. 4	3.14 3.98 3.21 3.89 3.53 4.27 4.86 4.29 4.34 3.99	0.758 1.253 1.472 .947 1.448 1.404 1.745 2.114 1.504 1.806	2, 401 2, 201 2, 851 2, 613 2, 314 2, 568 2, 772 2, 600 2, 568 b 3, 650	3.154 3.454 4.323 3.560 3.762 3.972 4.517 4.714 4.072 5.456	23. 9 31. 5 45. 9 24. 3 41. 0 32. 8 35. 9 49. 3 34. 6 45. 2	76. 5 55. 3 88. 8 67. 2 65. 6 60. 1 57. 0 60. 6 59. 2 91. 5	100. 4 86. 8 134. 7 91. 5 106. 6 93. 0 92. 9 109. 9 93. 8 136. 7	$ \begin{vmatrix} -0.014 \\ +.526 \\ -1.113 \\ +.330 \\232 \\ +.298 \\ +.343 \\424 \\ +.268 \\ -1.466 \end{vmatrix} $			
Total	39, 50 3, 95	14. 446 1. 444	26.538 2.654	40. 984 4. 098	36.6	67. 2	103.8	-1.484 148			

a No movement.

b Probably error in volume for date.

## Table LVI.—Phosphoric-acid balances for Series I—Continued.

### No. 3.

			TA O.	0.					
	1	5	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance.	Boric acid ad- minis- tered.
Fore period.  1902—Dec. 16	Grams, 3, 619 3, 673 3, 719 4, 408 4, 275 3, 289	Grams, 1, 145 1, 640 , 819 , 533 1, 356 , 338	Grams. 2, 738 1, 781 2, 166 3, 292  5, 126	Grams, 3, 883 3, 422 2, 985 3, 825 6, 820	Per et. 31.6 44.7 22.0 12.1 22.1	Per ct, 75, 7 48, 5 58, 3 74, 7 67, 8	Per ct. 107.3 93.2 80.3 86.8 90.3	Grams, 0.264 + .251 + .734 + .583 + .744	Grams,
Total	22, 983 3, 830	5.831 .972	15, 104 2, 517	20, 935 3, 489	25. 4	65.7	91. 1	$+2.048 \\ + .341$	
Preservative period.  First subperiod: 1902—Dec. 22 23 24 25 26 26	2.98	1, 993 , 993 , 705 , 428 1, 089	2, 732 1, 919 2, 523 3, 024 2, 268	4, 725 2, 912 3, 228 3, 452 3, 357	46. 6 29. 8 23. 7 16. 4 33. 1	63. 8 57. 6 84. 7 115. 9 68. 9	110, 4 87, 4 108, 3 132, 3 102, 0	-0,445 + .418 248 842 067	1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0
Total	16. 49 3, 30	5. 208 1. 042	12.466 2.493	17.674 3.535	31.6	75.6	107. 2	-1, 184 , 235	5.0
Second subperiod; 1902—Dec, 27	3. 45 3. 34 3. 69 3. 38	1, 255 , 869 , 927 1, 165	2, 106 2, 116 2, 070 2, 167	3, 361 2, 985 2, 997 3, 332	36, 4 26, 0 25, 1 34, 5	61, 0 63, 4 56, 1 64, 1	97. 4 89. 4 81. 2 98. 6	+0.089 + .355 + .693 + .048	2. 0 2. 0 2. 0 2. 0
Total	13.86 3.46	$\frac{4.216}{1.054}$	8.459 $2.115$	12, 675 3, 169	30. 4	61.1	91.5	$^{+1.185}_{+.291}$	8.0
Third subperiod: 1902—Dec. 31 1903—Jan. 1 2 3	3. 57 2. 25 2. 37 3. 06	1, 226 , 758 , 430 , 677	1,463 2,496 2,128 2,125	2, 689 3, 254 2, 558 2, 802	34.3 33.7 18.1 22.2	41. 0 110. 9 89. 8 69. 4	75, 3 144, 6 107, 9 91, 6	+0.881 1.004 188 +.258	3. 0 7. 0 2. 0 2. 5
Total	11. 25 2. 81	3.091 .773	8, 212 2, 053	11.303 2.826	27.5	73.0	100.5	053 016	14.5
Entire preservative period: Total	41.60	12.515 .963	29. 137 2. 241	41. 652 3. 204	30, 1	70.0	100.1	-0,052 ,004	27.5
After period.  1903—Jan. 4	2, 71 3, 74 3, 16 3, 57 3, 50 3, 78 3, 84 2, 92 4, 12 3, 19	1. 016 .357 .499 1. 560 .841 .671 1. 522 .614 1. 083 .368	1, 915 2, 032 2, 163 2, 098 1, 997 2, 394 2, 442 2, 224 2, 034 2, 622	2, 931 2, 389 2, 662 3, 658 2, 838 3, 065 3, 964 2, 838 3, 117 2, 990	37, 5 9, 6 15, 8 43, 7 24, 0 17, 8 39, 6 21, 0 26, 3 11, 5	70, 7 51, 3 68, 4 58, 8 57, 1 63, 3 63, 6 76, 2 49, 4 82, 2	108, 2 63, 9 84, 2 102, 5 81, 1 81, 1 103, 2 97, 2 75, 7 93, 7	- 0, 221 + 1, 351 + , 498 - , 088 + , 662 + , 715 - , 124 + , 082 + 1, 003 + , 200	
Total	34, 530 3, 453	8, 531 , 853	21, 921 2, 192	30, 452 3, 045	21.7	63, 5	88.2	+4.078 + .408	

Table LVI.—Phosphoric-acid balances for Series I—Continued.

No. 4.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	Inurine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance.	Boric acid ad- minis- tered.
Fore period. 1902—Dec. 16	Grams. 4.780 (4.621) 5.699 4.458 3.540 2.666	Grams. 0.980 Lost. 1.255 1.362 1.021 1.878	Grams. $2.995$ $(2.877)$ $3.001$ $2.965$ $6.350$	$Grams. \\ 3.975 \\ 4.256 \\ 4.327 \\ 7.371 \\ 1.878$	Per ct. 20.5  22.0 30.6  } 46.7	Per ct. 62.7 (62.3) 52.7 66.5 102.3	Per ct. 83. 2 74. 7 97. 1 149. 0	Grams. +0.805 +1.443 + .131 -3.831	Grams
$egin{aligned}  ext{Total} & \dots & \{ & & \\  ext{Average} & \dots & \{ & & \\ \end{aligned}$	21. 143 (25. 764) 4. 229 (4. 294)	6.496	(18, 188)	21.807 4.361	30.7	(70.6)	103.1	664 132	
Preservative period.									
First subperiod: 1902—Dec. 22	4, 594 3, 45 4, 35 4, 30 4, 90	1. 005 1. 180 . 965 1. 111 2. 055	3. 410 3. 780 3. 460 3. 747 3. 288	4. 415 4. 960 4. 425 4. 858 5. 343	21.9 34.2 22.2 25.8 41.9	74.2 109.6 79.5 87.1 67.1	96. 1 143. 8 101. 7 113. 0 109. 0	+0.179 -1.510 075 558 443	1. 1. 1. 1.
Total * Average	21.594 4.319	6.316 1.263	17. 685 3. 537	24.001 4.800	29.2	81.9	111.1	$ \begin{array}{r} -2.407 \\481 \end{array} $	5.
Second subperiod: 1902—Dec. 27. 28. 29. 30.	4.71 4.56 4.68 4.85	1. 160 1. 220 1. 475 1. 165	3. 013 3. 377 3. 096 3. 099	4.173 4.597 4.571 4.264	24.6 26.8 31.5 24.0	64.0 74.1 66.2 63.9	88.6 100.8 97.7 87.9	+0.537 037 + .109 + .586	2. 2. 2. 2.
Total Average	18.80 4.70	5. 020 1. 255	12.585 3.146	17. 605 4. 401	26.7	66.9	93.6	$+1.195 \\ + .299$	8.
Third subperiod: 1902—Dec. 31	4. 46 2. 99 4. 39 3. 71	1. 088 . 808 1. 361 . 598	3. 156 2. 489 2. 832 2. 604	4. 244 3. 297 4. 193 3. 202	24.4 27.0 31.0 16.1	70.8 83.2 64.5 70.2	95. 2 110. 3 95. 5 86. 3	+0.216 302 +.197 +.508	3. 1. 3. 2.
Total	15.55 3.89	3.855 .964	11. 081 2. 770	14. 936 3. 734	24.8	71.3	96.1	+ .614 + .156	9.
Entire preservative -eriod: Total	55. 944 4. 303	15. 191 1. 169	41, 351 3, 181	56, 542 4, 349	27.2	73. 9	101.1	-0.598 046	22.
After period.									
1903—Jan. 4	4. 10 3. 88 3. 28 3. 74 4. 16	1,250 ,791 1,148 1,230 1,270 1,569 ,698 1,060 2,301 1,822	2. 622 2. 278 2. 611 2. 954 2. 688 2. 736 2. 570 2. 510 3. 069 2. £70	3. 872 3. 069 3. 759 4. 184 3. 958 4. 305 3. 268 3. 570 5. 370 4. 392	37. 7 19. 7 34. 6 30. 0 32. 7 47. 8 18. 7 25. 5 54. 0 45. 7	79. 0 56. 8 78. 6 72. 0 69. 3 83. 4 68. 7 60. 3 72. 0 64. 4	116. 6 76. 5 113. 2 102. 0 102. 0 131. 2 87. 4 85. 8 126. 1 110. 1	$\begin{array}{c} -0.552 \\ + .941 \\439 \\084 \\078 \\ -1.025 \\ + .472 \\ + .590 \\ -1.110 \\402 \end{array}$	
Total	38.06 3.81	13.139 1.314	26, 608 2, 661	39.747 3.975	34, 5	69.9	104.4	-1.687 165	

Table LVI.—Phosphoric-acid balances for Series I—Continued.

### No. 5.

	1	5	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feees and urine. (2+3)	In feces, (2÷1)	In urine, (3÷1)	In feees and urine. (4÷1)	Balanee.	Boric acid ad- minis- tered.
Fore period.  1902—Dec.16	5.742 4.650	Grams. 0, 905 1, 328 1, 666 2, 201 1, 496 2, 428	Grams. 2, 568 2, 735 2, 716 2, 650 } 5, 263	Grams, 3,473 4,063 4,382 4,851 9,187	Per et. 20.0 35.7 29.0 47.3 41.5	Per et. 56.7 73.4 47.3 57.0 55.7	Per et. 76.7 109.1 76.3 104.3	Grams. +1,056 - ,340 +1,360 ,201 + ,265	Grams.
Total	28, 096 4, 683	10.024 1.671	15, 932 2, 655	25, 956 4, 326	35. 7	56.7	92.4	$+2.140 \\ + .357$	
Preservative period. First subperiod: 1902—Dec. 22 23 24 25 26	3. 603 4. 55 4. 55 4. 24 4. 99	1.788 1.841 1.380 1.673 1.271	2, 694 3, 379 2, 840 2, 882 2, 684	4. 482 5. 220 4. 220 4. 555 3. 955	49.6 40.5 30.3 39.5 25,5	74.8 74.2 62.4 68.0 53.8	124. 4 114. 7 92. 7 107. 5 79. 3	-0.879 670 +.330 315 +1.035	1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0
Total	21.933 4.387	7.953 1.591	14, 479 2, 896	22.432 4.486	36, 3	66.0	102.3	499 099	5.0
Second subperiod: 1902—Dec, 27. 28. 29. 30.	4.74 4.86 4.77 5.18	1.973 1.929 1.662 1.679	2. 772 2. 493 2. 884 2. 190	4, 745 4, 422 4, 546 3, 869	41. 6 39. 7 34. 8 32. 4	58. 5 51. 3 60. 5 42. 3	100.1 91.0 95.3 74.7	+0.005 + .438 + .224 +1.311	2. 0 2. 0 2. 0 2. 0
Total	19.55 4.89	7. 243 1. 810	10.339 2.585	17.582 4.395	37.0	52.9	89.9	+1.968 + .495	8.0
Third subperiod: 1902—Dec. 31	4. 18 5. 80 4. 61 4. 46	2, 407 1, 698 1, 696 1, 500	2. 894 2. 412 1. 584 3. 073	5, 301 4, 110 3, 280 4, 573	57. 6 29. 3 36. 8 33. 6	69, 2 41, 6 34, 4 68, 9	126. 8 70. 9 71. 2 102. 5	-1.121 +1.690 +1.330 113	3. 0 3. 0 3. 0 3. 0
Total	19.05 4.76	7.301 1.825	9, 963 2, 491	17. 264 4. 316	38, 3	52.3	90.6	+1.786	12.0
Entire preservative period: Total	60. 533 4. 656	22, 497 1, 731	34. 781 2. 675	57, 278 4, 406	37.2	57.5	94.7	+3.255 + .250	25, 0
After period.  1903—Jan. 4	4, 69 4, 67 1, 33 4, 68 4, 38 4, 62 4, 70 4, 53 4, 29 4, 06	0. 941 2. 141 2. 217 . 958 1. 841 1. 095 1. 450 1. 163 1. 012 1. 090	2, 923 2, 576 2, 502 2, 921 2, 413 2, 650 2, 856 2, 594 2, 722 3, 391	3, 864 4, 717 4, 719 3, 879 4, 254 3, 745 4, 306 3, 757 3, 734 4, 481	20. 1 45. 8 51. 2 20. 5 42. 0 23. 7 30. 8 25. 7 23. 6 26. 8	62, 3 55, 2 57, 8 62, 4 55, 1 57, 4 60, 8 57, 3 63, 4 83, 5	82. 4 101. 0 109. 0 82. 9 97. 1 81. 1 91. 6 82. 9 87. 0 110. 3	+0,826 047 389 + .801 + .126 + .875 + .394 + .773 + .556 421	
Total	44. 95 4. 50	13, 908 1, 391	27, 548 2, 755	41, 456 4, 146	30, 9	61.3	92.2	+3,494 + ,354	

Table LVI.—Phosphoric-acid balances for Series I—Continued.

No. 6.

1	5	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	$\begin{array}{c} \text{In} \\ \text{feces.} \\ (2 \div 1) \end{array}$	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Boric acid ad- minis- tered.
Grams. 2.341 2.955 3.197 2.399 1.286 2.339	Grams. 1. 429 (a) . 852 . 871 . 720 . 077	Grams. 1.728 2.064 2.094 2.098 3.352	Grams. 3.157 2.064 2.946 2.969 4.149	Per ct. 61.0  26.6 36.3 22.0	Per ct. 73.8 69.8 65.5 87.5 92.5	Per ct. 134. 9 69. 8 92. 1 123. 8 114. 5	Grams. -0.816 +.891 +.251 570 524	Grams
14. 517 2. 420	3.949 .658	11.336 1.889	15. 285 2. 548	27.2	78.1	105.3	768 128	
							~	
2.113 1.86 1.60 2.01 (2.72)	1.234 (a) .518 .514 Lost.	1. 971 1. 981 1. 744 1. 504 (1. 824)	3. 205 1. 981 2. 262 2, 018	58. 4 32. 4 25. 6	93.3 106.5 109.0 74.8 (67.1)	151.7 106.5 141.4 100.4	-1.092 121 662 008	1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0
7. 583 (10, 303) 1. 896 (2, 061)	2,266 ,566	(9.024) (1.805)	9, 466 2, 366	29, 9	(87.6)	124.8	-1.883 470	} 5.
2.38 2.10 2.47 2.12	(a) 0.985 1.020 .484	1.208 1.820 1.669 1.555	1. 208 2. 805 2. 689 2. 039	46. 9 41. 3 22. 8	50. 8 86. 7 67. 6 73. 3	50. 8 133. 6 108. 9 96. 2	+1.172 705 219 + .081	2. 2. 2. 2. 2.
9. 07 2. 27	2.489 .622	6.252 1.563	8.741 2.185	27.4	68.9	96.4	+ .329 + .085	8.
2. 22 2. 63 2. 63 2. 13	2, 272 . 904 . 737 . 628	1.417 .984 1.495 .392	3.689 1.888 2.232 1.020	102. 3 34. 4 28. 0 29. 5	63. 8 37. 4 56. 8 18. 4	166. 2 71. 8 84. 9 47. 9	-1.469 + .742 + .398 +1.110	3. 3. 3. 3.
9.61 2.40	4.541 1.135	4.288 1.072	8.829 2.207	47.3	44, 6	91.9	+ .781 + .193	12.
26, 263 (28, 983) 2, 189 (2, 229)	9. 296 . 775	(19.564) (1.505)	27. 036 2. 253	35.4	(67.5)	102.9	-0.773 064	} 25.
2.18 2.38 1.70 2.40 2.06 3.11 3.14 2.33 2.20 2.34	0.693 .498 .929 .814 1.550 (a) 1.068 .575 .891 .784	2. 830 1. 518 1. 596 2. 392 1. 320 1. 947 1. 699 1. 448 1. 474 1. 538	3. 523 2. 016 2. 525 3. 206 2. 870 1. 947 2. 767 2. 423 2. 365 2. 322	31. 8 20. 9 54. 6 33. 9 75. 2 34. 0 24. 7 40. 5 33. 5	129. 8 63. 8 93. 9 99. 7 64. 1 62. 6 54. 1 79. 3 67. 0 65. 7	161. 6 84. 7 148. 5 133. 6 139. 3 62. 6 88. 1 104. 0 107. 5 99. 2	-1.343 +.364 825 806 810 +1.163 +.373 093 165 +.018	
23.84 2.38	7.802 .780	18. 162 1. 816	25. 964 2, 596	32.7	76.2	108.9	-2.124 216	
	Grams. 2. 341 2. 953 1. 197 2. 399 1. 286 2. 339 1. 517 2. 420 2. 113 1. 86 1. 60 2. 01 (2. 72) 7. 583 (10. 303 1. 896 (2. 061) 2. 412 2. 12 2. 12 2. 12 2. 12 2. 12 2. 12 2. 12 2. 12 2. 12 2. 12 2. 12 2. 12 2. 12 2. 13 2. 63 2. 13 9. 61 2. 40 2. 40 2. 12 2. 12 2. 22 2. 23 2. 63 2. 13 2. 13 2. 13 2. 13 2. 23 2. 24 2. 22 2. 22 2. 23 2. 23 2. 23 2. 23 2. 23 2. 23 2. 34 2. 38 2. 38 2. 38	In food.   In feces.	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	In food. In feees. In urine. $\begin{bmatrix} \ln \text{feees} \\ \text{and} \\ \text{c}(2+3) \end{bmatrix}$ In feees. $\begin{bmatrix} \ln \text{min} \\ \text{feees.} \\ \text{c}(2+1) \end{bmatrix}$ In feees and urine. $\begin{bmatrix} \ln \text{feees} \\ \text{c}(2+1) \end{bmatrix}$ In feees and urine. $\begin{bmatrix} \ln \text{feees} \\ \text{c}(2+1) \end{bmatrix}$ In feees and urine. $\begin{bmatrix} \ln \text{feees} \\ \text{c}(2+1) \end{bmatrix}$ In feees and urine. $\begin{bmatrix} \ln \text{feees} \\ \text{c}(2+1) \end{bmatrix}$ In feees and urine. $\begin{bmatrix} \ln \text{feees} \\ \text{c}(2+1) \end{bmatrix}$ In feees and urine. $\begin{bmatrix} \ln \text{feees} \\ \text{c}(2+1) \end{bmatrix}$ In feees and urine. $\begin{bmatrix} \ln \text{feees} \\ \text{c}(2+1) \end{bmatrix}$ In feees and urine. $\begin{bmatrix} \ln \text{feees} \\ \text{c}(2+1) \end{bmatrix}$ In feees and urine. $\begin{bmatrix} \ln \text{feees} \\ \text{c}(2+1) \end{bmatrix}$ In feees and urine. $\begin{bmatrix} \ln \text{feees} \\ \text{c}(2+1) \end{bmatrix}$ In feees and urine. $\begin{bmatrix} \ln \text{feees} \\ \text{c}(2+1) \end{bmatrix}$ In feees and urine. $\begin{bmatrix} \ln \text{feees} \\ \text{c}(2+1) \end{bmatrix}$ In feees and urine. $\begin{bmatrix} \ln \text{feees} \\ \text{c}(2+1) \end{bmatrix}$ In feees and urine. $\begin{bmatrix} \ln \text{feees} \\ \text{c}(2+1) \end{bmatrix}$ In feees and urine. $\begin{bmatrix} \ln \text{feees} \\ \text{c}(2+1) \end{bmatrix}$ In feees and urine. $\begin{bmatrix} \ln \text{feees} \\ \text{c}(2+1) \end{bmatrix}$ In feees and urine. $\begin{bmatrix} \ln \text{feees} \\ \text{c}(2+1) \end{bmatrix}$ In feee and urine. $\begin{bmatrix} \ln \text{feees} \\ \text{c}(2+1) \end{bmatrix}$ In feee and urine. $\begin{bmatrix} \ln \text{feees} \\ \text{c}(2+1) \end{bmatrix}$ In feee and urine. $\begin{bmatrix} \ln \text{feees} \\ \text{c}(2+1) \end{bmatrix}$ In feec and urine. $\begin{bmatrix} \ln \text{feees} \\ \text{c}(2+1) \end{bmatrix}$ In feec and urine. $\begin{bmatrix} \ln \text{feees} \\ \text{c}(2+1) \end{bmatrix}$ In feec and urine. $\begin{bmatrix} \ln \text{feees} \\ \text{c}(2+1) \end{bmatrix}$ In feec and urine. $\begin{bmatrix} \ln \text{feees} \\ \text{c}(2+1) \end{bmatrix}$ In feec and urine. $\begin{bmatrix} \ln \text{feees} \\ \text{c}(2+1) \end{bmatrix}$ In feet and urine. $\begin{bmatrix} \ln \text{feees} \\ \text{c}(2+1) \end{bmatrix}$ In feet and urine. $\begin{bmatrix} \ln \text{feees} \\ \text{c}(2+1) \end{bmatrix}$ In feet and urine. $\begin{bmatrix} \ln \text{feees} \\ \text{c}(2+1) \end{bmatrix}$ In feet and urine. $\begin{bmatrix} \ln \text{feees} \\ \text{c}(2+1) \end{bmatrix}$ In feet and urine. $\begin{bmatrix} \ln \text{feees} \\ \text{c}(2+1) \end{bmatrix}$ In feet and urine. $\begin{bmatrix} \ln \text{feees} \\ \text{c}(2+1) \end{bmatrix}$ In feet and urine. $\begin{bmatrix} \ln \text{feees} \\ \text{c}(2+1) \end{bmatrix}$ In feet and urine. $\begin{bmatrix} \ln \text{feees} \\ \text{c}(2+1) \end{bmatrix}$ In feet and urine. $\begin{bmatrix} \ln \text{feees} \\ \text{c}(2+1) \end{bmatrix}$ In feet and urine. $\begin{bmatrix} \ln \text{feees} \\ \text{c}(2+1) \end{bmatrix}$ In feet and urine. $\begin{bmatrix} \ln \text{feees} \\ \text{c}(2+1) \end{bmatrix}$ In feet and urine. $\begin{bmatrix} \ln \text{feees} \\ \text{c}(2+1) \end{bmatrix}$ In feet and urine. $\begin{bmatrix} \ln \text{feees} \\ \text{c}(2+1) \end{bmatrix}$ In feet and urine. $\begin{bmatrix} \ln \text{feees} \\ \text{c}(2+1) \end{bmatrix}$ In feet and urine. $\begin{bmatrix} \ln \text{feees} \\ \text{c}($

Table LVII.—Summary of phosphoric-acid balances for Series I.

Six men.

	1	-5	3	1	5	6	7	8	9
Period.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Boric acid ad- minis- tered.
Fore period.	Grams.	Grams.	Grams.	Grams.	Per ct.	Per ct.	Per ct.	Grams.	Grams.
No. 1	29. 753	11.012	15, 554	29, 566	47.1	52.3	99.4	+0.187	
No )	26. 045	9, 673	16. 465	26. 138	37. 1	63.2	100.3	093	
No.3	22, 983 21, 143	5, 831 6, 496	15, 104	20, 935 21, 807	25, 4 30, 7	65.7	91. 1 103. 1	+2.048 $664$	
No. 4	(25, 764)		(18, 188)			(70.6)			
No. 5	28, 096	10.024	15. 932 11. 336	25, 956	35. 7 27. 2	56.7	92.4	+2.140	
No. 6	14.517	3.949	11. 550	15, 285		78.1	105, 3	768	
Total	142, 537 (147, 158)	19. 985	(92.579)	139, 687	35, 1	(62.9)	98. 0	+2.850	
Average	4.072	1.428		3.991				+ .081	
-rverage)	(4.088)		(2.572)						
Preservative period.									
First subperiod:	00 (195	0 000	14 940	69 697	97 5	co c	00.1	1.0.120	5.0
No. 1 No. 2	23, 675 21, 204	8. 888 7. 700	14. 349 13. 246	23, 237 20, 946	37.5 36.3	60.6	98.1 98.8	+0.438	5.0
No. 3	16.49	5, 208	12.466 17.685	17,674	31,6	62, 5 75, 6	107.2	+ . 258 -1. 184	5.0
No. 4	21.594	6, 316 7, 953	17. 685 14. 479	24, 001 22, 432	29. 2 36. 3	81.9 66.0	111.1 102.3	-2.407	5.0
No. 5	21, 933 7, 583	2. 266	14.475	9. 166	29. 9		124.8	499 -1. 883	5.0
No. 6	(10, 303)		(9.024)			(87.6)			1
Total	112, 479	38, 331		117.756	34.1		104.7	-5.277	30.0
1	(115, 199) 3, 879	1.322	(81.249)	4,061		(70.5)		IS2	K
Average	(3.840)	3.9~~	(2.708)	4,001				. 10	}
Second subperiod:							-		
No.1	15, 414	5, 551	(10, 650)	13, 836	36.0	(50 E)	89.8	+1.578	8.0
	(20, 654) $17, 00$	6.098	(10, 853) 10, 526	16.624	35, 9	(52, 5) 61, 9	97.8	+ .376	8.0
No. 2. No. 3.	13.86	4.216	8, 459	12.675	30.4	61.1	91.5	+1.185	8.0
No. 4	18.80	5, 020	12, 585 10, 339	17.605 17.582	26. 7 37. 0	66. 9 52. 9	93.6 89.9	+1.195 +1.968	8.0 8.0
No. 5 No. 6	19.55 9.07	7. 243 2. 489	6, 252	8.741	27.4	68.9	96.4	+ .329	8.0
	93, 694	30, 617		87, 063	32.7		92.9	+6.631	1
Total	(98.934)		(59.014)			(59.6)			48.0
Average	4.074 (4.122)	1.331	(2.459)	3.785				+ .289	
Third subperiod:	(11111)		(						
No.1	13.66	6.333	10.316	16, 649	46, 4	75.5	121.9	2.989	12.0
No. 2	16.01	5, 225 3, 091	10, 255 8, 212	15, 480 11, 303	32.6 27.5	63, 9 73, 0	96.5 100.5	+ .560	12.0 14.5
No. 3 No. 1	11, 25 15, 55	3, 855	11.081	14. 936	24.8	71.3	96.1	+ .614	9.5
No.5	19.05	7.301	9, 963	17, 264	38.3	52.3	90.6	+1.786	12.0
No. 6	9, 61	4,541	4.288	8,829	47.3	41.6	91.9	+ .781	12.0
Total Average	85, 16 3, 55	30, 346 1, 264	$\begin{array}{c} 54.115 \\ 2.255 \end{array}$	84, 461 3, 519	35, 6	63.6	99.2	+ .699 + .031	72.0
Entire preservative	0.117								
period:	52, 849	20.772		53, 722	39.3		101.7	-0.873	1
No. 1	(58, 089)	20,772	(35, 518)			(61.1)			25, 0
No. 2	54.211	19.023	34, 027	53, 050	35.1	62.7	97.8 100.1	+1.191	25.0 27.5
No. 3 No. 4	41.60 55,944	12, 515 15, 191	29. 137 41. 351	41, 652 56, 542	30.1 27.2	70.0	100.1	052 598	22.5
No.5	60.533	22, 497	34, 781	57.278	37.2	57.5	91.7	+3.255	25.0
No. 6	26, 263 (28, 983)	9, 296	(19.561)	27, 036	35.4	(67.5)	102.9	773	25.0
	291. 133	99. 294	(15.7671)	289, 280	31.1	(3413)	99.3	+2.153	1
Total	(299, 393)	99.294	(191.378)			(61.9)			<b> </b> 150. 0
Average	3,835	1,306		3, 806				+ .029	
	(3, 838)		(2, 492)						
After period.	43, 30	21, 103		. 43,868	19.4		101.3	-0.568	
No.1	(18, 37)		(21.974)		1	(51.6)			
No. 2	39, 50	14, 446 8, 531	26, 538 21, 921	40, 981 30, 452	36.6	67. 2 63. 5	103.8	-1,481 +4.078	
No.4	34, 530 38, 06	13, 139	26,608	39, 717	34.5	69, 9	101.1	-1.687	
No.5	44.95	13, 908	27.548	41.456	30.9	61.3	92.2	+ 3, 494 - 2, 124	
No.6	23, 81	7.802	18, 162	25, 961	32.7	76. 2		+1.709	
Total	(229, 25)	79. 229	(145, 751)	222, 471	35.3	(63, 6)	99. 2	+1.700	
1	3, 80	1.343		3.771				-1- , 029	
Average	(3.82)		(2, 129)						
-									

## Table LVIII.—Phosphoric-acid balances for Series II.

No. 7.

		1 .			1	1 0		1	
	. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Boric acid admin- istered.
Fore period.  1903—Jan. 19	Grams. (4, 38) (4, 37)	Grams. (a) (a) (a) 2.17	Grams, (2, 19) (2, 04) (2, 51	Grams.	Per ct.	Per ct. (50.0) (46.7)	Per ct.	Grams.	Grams.
21	3. 34 3. 13 5. 16 3. 85 3. 97 4. 02	1.75 1.87 1.06 2.29 1.40	2. 32 2. 90 2. 32 2. 52 2. 01	4. 68 4. 07 4. 77 3. 38 4. 81 3. 41	65. 0 55. 9 36. 2 27. 5 57. 7 34. 8	75.1 74.1 56.2 60.3 63.5 50.0	140.1 130.0 92.4 87.8 121.2 84.8	$\begin{array}{r} -1.34 \\94 \\ + .39 \\ + .47 \\84 \\ + .61 \end{array}$	
27	4.03 27.50	1.61	2.35	3.96	$\frac{40.0}{44.2}$	58.3	98.3	+.07 $-1.58$	
Total	(36. 25) 3. 93 (4. 03)	1.74	(21. 16) (2. 35)	4.15		(58.4)	105.7	-1,33 - ,22	
Preservative period.									
First subperiod: 1903—Jan. 28	4, 46 4. 18 3. 78 3. 50	3.61 .83 1.47 2.20	2. 68 1. 65 2. 22 2. 29	6. 29 2. 48 3. 69 4. 49	80. 9 19. 9 38. 9 62. 9	60. 1 39. 5 58. 7 65. 4	141. 0 59. 3 97. 6 128. 3	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.83 \\ +1.70 \\ + .09 \\99 \end{array} $	1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0
Total Average	15, 92 3, 98	8, 11 2, 03	8.84 2.21	16.95 4.24	50. 9	55. 5	106.5	$-1.03 \\76$	4.0
Second subperiod: 1903—Feb. 1	3.99 3.77 3.64 3.74	(b) 3. 03 . 97 1. 11	2. 21 2. 62 2. 26 2. 24	2. 21 5. 65 3. 23 3. 35	80. 4 26. 6 29. 7	55. 4 69. 5 62. 1 59. 9	55. 4 149. 9 88. 7 89. 6	+1.78 $-1.88$ $+ .41$ $+ .39$	2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0
Total Average	15. 14 3. 78	5. 11 1. 28	9.33 2.33	14. 44 3. 61	33.7	61.6	95.4	+ .70 + .17	8.0
Third subperiod: 1903—Feb. 5	3. 67 3. 58 4. 04 3. 86	1. 73 1. 43 2. 21 1. 73	1. 96 2. 23 2. 64 2. 19	3. 69 3. 66 4. 85 3. 92	47. 1 39. 9 · 54. 7 44. 8	53. 4 62. 3 65. 3 56. 7	100.5 102.2 120.0 101.6	-0.02 08 81 06	3. 0 3. 0 3. 0 3. 0
Total Average	15. 15 3. 79	7.10 1.78	9, 02 2, 26	16.12 4.03	46.9	59.5	106.4	97 24	12,0
Subperiods 1, 2, and 3: Total Average	46. 21 3. 85	20. 32 1. 69	27. 19 2. 27	47.51 3.96	44.0	58.8	102.8	$-1.30 \\11$	24.0
Fourth subperiod: 1903—Feb. 9	3. 77 3. 95	1. 19 1. 87	1.73 2.28	2, 92 <b>4</b> , 15	31. 6 47. 3	45. 9 57. 7	77.5 105.1	+0.85 20	4. 0 4. 0

a Not collected.

b No movement.

Table LVIII.—Phosphoric-acid balances for Series II—Continued.

No. 8.

	1	5	3	4	5	G	7	8	9
Period and date.	1n food.	In feces.	ln urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance.	Borie acid admin- istered.
Fore period.  1903—Jan. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27.	Grams. (5.13) (4.89) 4.87 4.65 5.79 5.09 4.76 5.18 4.97	(rams, (a) (a) (2.09 .84 (b) (2.13 2.89 2.00 (b)	Grams, (2, 85) (2, 61) (3, 36 2, 83 3, 24 3, 05 2, 70 2, 92 2, 91	5, 45 3, 67 3, 24 5, 18 5, 59 4, 92 2, 91	12. 9 18. 0 41. 9 60. 7 38. 6	Per et. (55.6) (53.4) (69.0) (60.9) 56.0 (59.9) 56.7 56.4 58.6	Per et.  111. 9  78. 9  56. 0  101. 8  117. 4  95. 0  58. 6	-0.58 + .98 +2.55 09 83 + .26 +2.06	Grams.
Total	35, 31 (45, 33) 5, 01 (5, 04)		(26, 47)		28.2	(58.4)	87.7	+4.35	
Preservative period.  First subperiod: 1903—Jan. 28	4, 89 4, 94 4, 82 4, 77	2. 28 2. 69 (b) 1. 58	3. 16 2. 73 2. 71 2. 85	5, 44 5, 42 2, 71 4, 43	46, 6 54, 4 33, 1	64, 6 55, 3 56, 2 59, 8	111, 2 109, 7 56, 2 92, 9	$ \begin{array}{c c} -0.55 \\48 \\ +2.11 \\ +.34 \end{array} $	1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0
Total	19.42 4.86	6, 55 1, 64	11.45 2.86	18.00 4.50	33.7	59.0	92.7	+1,42 + .36	4.0
Second subperiod; 1963—Feb. 1	4. 21 4. 31 (1. 15)	1. 86 1. 42 Lost, Lost,	2. 99 2. 88 (. 72) (c)	4, 85 4, 30	44.2	71. 0 66. 8 (62. 6)	115, 2 99, 8	-0.64 +.01	2.0 2.0 .0
Total	8, 52 (9, 67) 4, 26 (3, 23)	3.28	(6, 59)	9, 15	38, 5	(68.1)	107. 4	63	4.0
Third subperiod: 1903—Feb. 5 6	(3, 52) (5, 16) (4, 57) (1, 83)	(a) (a) (a) (a)	(3,07) $(2,93)$			(73.3) (59.5) (64.1) (49.5)			0. 0 . 0 . 0
Total A verage	(18, 08) (4, 52)					(60.7)			.0
Subperiods 1, 2, and 3:  Total	27. 94 (47. 17) 1. 66 (4. 29)	9, 83		27.15	35, 2	(61.0)	97. 2	+0.79	8.0

aDiscarded.

b No movement.

e Not run.

Table LVIII.—Phosphoric-acid balances for Series II—Continued.

No. 9.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	S	9
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. 2÷1	In urine. 3÷1	In feces and urine. (4÷1		Boric acid admin- istered.
Fore period.  1903—Jan. 19. 20. 21. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27.	Grams. (4.76) (4.67) (4.63) (4.44) (4.57) (4.59) (4.75) (4.98)	Grams.  a 1. 43 39 1. 76 b 2. 72 2. 04	Grams. (2.94) (2.71) (8.00) (2.78) (2.89) (2.00) (2.48) (2.44)	4.43 3.14 4.74 2.89 5.82 4.47	Per ci. 30.9 8.8 36.1 56.9 40.3	Per ct. (61.8) (58.0) (64.8) (61.9) (61.2) (59.1) (54.4) (47.9) (49.0)	95.7 70.7 97.3 59.1 111.3 88.2	+0.20 -1.30 + .13 +2.00 54 + .00	Grams.
Total	25.65 (43.69 4.75 (4.79	5.34 1.39	(24, 74)	24.99 4.16	29.0	(57.4)	\$7.1	-3.69 + .62	
Preservative period.c									
First subperiod: 1906—Jan. 28 29 30 31	1.53 4.50 4.04	2.00 1.56 1.39	5.54 2.56 2.55	5. 34 3. 92 3. 94	130.7 34.7 34.4	218.3 52.4 63.1	349.0 \$7.1 97.5	-3. \$1 58 10	1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0
Total	10.07 3.36	4.95 1.65	\$.25 2.75	13.20 4.40	49.2	\$1.9	131.1	-3.13 04	4.0
Third subperiod: 1908—Feb. 5	3. 94 (3. 75) (4. 39 (5. 46)	a	2.24 (1.93 1.37 (2.16)			(31.2)			0.0 .0 .0
Total			7.70 1.92			(43.9)			.0
Subperiods 1 and 3: Total	10.07 27.61 3.36 3.94	4. 95 1. 65	(15, 95)		49.2	57.8	181.1	-3.13 04	4.0

a Disearded. b No movement. c second subperiod not run.

Table LVIII.—Phosphoric-acid balances for Series II—Continued.

#### No. 10.

	1	5	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In fec`s. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Boric acid admin- istered.
Fore period.  1903—Jan. 19	5, 48 5, 01 5, 24 5, 30	Grams. (a) (b) (c) (c) (d) (d) (d) (e) (e) (e) (e) (e) (e) (e) (e) (e) (e	Grams. (2, 28) (2, 44) 2, 81 3, 05 2, 29 2, 74 4 2, 25 2, 46 2, 60	Grams. 3.87 4.40 4.35 4.83 4.82 5.74 4.18	Per cl. 21.8 31.7 37.6 41.7 49.0 61.9 39.8	Per et. (62.5) (49.8) 57.7 71.6 41.8 54.7 42.9 46.4 65.5	79.5 103.3 79.4 96.4 92.0 108.3 105.3	-1.13	Grams,
Total	34. 13 (42. 68) 4. 88 (4. 74)	13.99	(22, 92)	4.60		(53.7)		+2.28	
Preservative period.									
First subperiod: 1903—Jan. 28	(5, 07) 4, 94	1.69 (a) 1.42 (a)	3. 14 (2. 42) 2. 74 (2. 75)	4.16	34. 5 28. 7	64.1 (47.7) 55,5 (59.5)	84.2	+0.07 +.78	1. 0 1. 0 1. 0 1. 0
Total	9.84 (19.53) 4.92 (4.88)	1.56	(11.05)	8, 99 4, 50	31.6	(56, 6)	91.4	85 + .42	4.0
second subperiod: 1903—Feb.1	4, 92 4, 63	2, 86 1, 20 2, 07 2, 52	3.09 2.88 3.77 3.04	5, 95 4, 08 5, 84 5, 56	57. 7 24. 4 44. 7 52. 6	62. 3 58. 5 81. 4 63. 5	120. 0 82. 9 126. 1 116. 2	-0.99 84 -1.21 77	2. 0 2. 0 2. 0 2. 0 2. 0
Total		8, 65 2, 16	12.78 3.20	21. 43 5. 36	44.8	66. 2	111.0	-2.13 54	8.0
Third subperiod: 1903—Feb. 5	4.80	2.92 (b) 3.18 (b)	3, 42 3, 06 2, 99 2, 86	6, 34 3, 06 6, 17 2, 86	60, 8	71. 2 60, 5 61. 3 55, 6	132, 1 60, 5 126, 4 55, 6	-1.54 $+2.00$ $-1.29$ $+2.28$	3. 0 3. 0 3. 0 3. 0
Total		6, 10 1, 52	12.33 3.08	18, 43 4, 61	30.7	62.0	92.7	+1.45 + .36	12.0
Subperiods 1, 2, and 3: Total Average	49, 02 (58, 71 4, 90 (4, 89	1.79		4.88				+ .02	24.0
Fourth subperiod; 1903—Feb. 9 10	5, 05 (5, 00		3. 05 (2. 47)	5, 75	58, 5	60, 4 (49, 4)		-0.70	4. 0 4. 0

a Discarded.

b No movement.

 ${\bf TABLE\ LVIII.--} Phosphoric-acid\ balances\ for\ Series\ II--- Continued.$ 

No. 11.

			IN O.	.4.4.					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Boric acid admin- istered
Fore period.  1908—Jan. 19	Grams. (4. 43) (4. 61) 4. 74 4. 18 5. 38 5. 10 4. 97 4. 71 5. 51	Grams. (a) (a) 1.47 2.78 3.50 3.50 1.04 1.58 2.22	Grams. (2. 90) (2. 65) 2. 86 2. 71 2. 88 2. 15 2. 89 2. 98 2. 91	4.33 5.49 6.38 5.65 3.93 4.56 5.13	31.0 66.5 65.1 68.6 20.9 32.5 40.3	Per ct. (65, 5) (57, 5) 60, 3 64, 8 53, 5 42, 2 58, 2 63, 3 52, 8	91. 4 131. 3 118. 6 110. 8 79. 1 96. 8 93. 1	Grams. +0.41 -1.31 -1.0055 +1.04 +.15 +.38	Grams.
Total	34.59 (43.63) 4.94 (4.85)	16.09 2.30	(24.93)	35.47 5.07	46.6	(57.1)		88 13	
First subperiod: 1903—Jan. 28. 29. 30. 31.	5. 03 5. 00 5. 17 4. 03	1. 20 1. 71 1. 43 1. 89	2. 97 2. 73 3. 00 2. 72	4.17 4.44 4.43 4.61	23. 9 34. 2 27. 7 46. 9	59. 0 54. 6 58. 0 67. 5	82. 9 88. 8 85. 7 114. 4	+0.86 + .56 + .74 58	1.0 1.0 1.0
Total Average	19. 23 4. 81	6.23 1.56	11, 42 2, 85	17.65 4.41	32.4	59.4	91.8	$^{+1.58}_{+.40}$	4.0
Second subperiod: 1903—Feb. 1. 2	4.37 4.58 [1.33]	0.78 .20 (a) [.73]	2. 64 2. 63 (b) (b)	3.42 2.83	17. 9 4. 4 [54. 9]	60.4 57.4	78.3 61.8		2.1
$egin{array}{lll}  ext{Total} & \dots & \{ & & \\  ext{Average} & \dots & \{ & & \\ \end{array}$	8.95 [10.28] 4.48 [1.47]	[1.71]	5, 27 2, 63	6. 25 3. 12	[14.2]	58.9	69.8		} 4.
Third subperiod: 1903—Feb. 5	(3, 41) (4, 26) (4, 29) (4, 56)	(a) (a) (a) (a) (a)	(2.45) (2.28) (2.94) (2.11)			(53.5)		+1.98 +1.35	0.
Total	(16, 52) (4, 13)		(9.78) (2.44)			(59, 2)			} 0.
Subperiods 1, 2, and 3:  Total	28. 18 (44. 70) [46. 03] 4. 69 (4. 70) [6. 58]	[8. 19]	(2.65)	3.95	[17.8]		84.8	+ .74	8.

a Discarded.

b Not run.

## Table LVIII.—Phosphoric-acid balances for Series II—Continued.

#### No. 12.

	1	5	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feees and urine. (4÷1)	Balance.	Borie aeid admin- istered.
Fore period,  1903—Jan. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27.	Grams. (4. 40) (4. 59) 4. 37 3. 82 4. 89 4. 53, 4. 70 4. 67 4. 70	Grams, (a) (a) 1,54 1,52 1,90 (b) 1,93 3,47 ,89	Grams. (2, 59) (2, 49) (2, 61 2, 12 2, 22 2, 32 2, 07 2, 12 1, 81	4.15 3.64 4.12 2.32 4.00 5.59 2.70	35. 2 39. 8 38. 9 41. 1 74. 3 18. 9	Per ct. (58.7) (54.2) 59.7 55.5 45.4 51.2 41.0 45.4 38.5	95.0 95.3 84.3 51.2 85.1 119.7 57.4	+0.22 + .18 + .77 +2.21 + .70 92 +2.00	Grams,
Total	31.68 (40.67) 4.53 (4.52)		(20, 35)	3.79		(50.0)		+5.16 + .75	
Preservative period.									
First subperiod: 1903—Jan. 28	4.79 4.93 4.77 4.55	$\begin{array}{c} 1.66 \\ 1.46 \\ 1.36 \\ 2.21 \end{array}$	2, 42 2, 65 2, 52 2, 59	4.08 4.11 3.88 4.80	34.7 29.6 28.5 48.6	50. 5 53. 8 52. 8 56. 9	85, 2 83, 4 81, 3 105, 5	+0.71 + .82 + .89 25	1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0
Total Average	19, 01 4, 76	6. 69 1. 67	10.18 2.54	16.87 4.22	35.1	53.5	88.6	+2.17 + .55	4.0
Second subperiod: 1903—Feb.1	4,79 4,57 2,48 3,88	1.51 2.16 .42 .92	2, 61 2, 46 2, 40 2, 32	4, 12 4, 62 2, 82 3, 24	31. 5 47. 3 16. 9 23. 7	54.5 53.8 96.8 59.8	86.0 101.1 113.7 83.5	+0.67 05 34 +.64	2. 0 2. 0 2. 0 2. 0 2. 0
Total	15.72 3.93	5, 01 1, 25	9.79 2.45	14.80 3.70	31, 9	62.3	94, 2	+ .92 + .23	8, 0
Third subperiod: 1903—Feb. 5	3, 88 3, 45 1, 89 1, 23	1. 64 . 65 1. 59 1. 23	2. 61 2. 84 2. 35 1. 81	4. 28 3. 49 3. 91 3. 04	42.3 18.8 81.1 100.0	68, 0 82, 3 121, 3 147, 2	110.3 101.1 208.4 247.2	-0.40 04 -2.05 -1.81	3. 0 . 0 . 0
Total	10.45 2.61	5.11 1.28	9, 64 2, 41	14, 75 3, 69	19.0	92. 1	114.4	-1.30 -1.08	3.0
Subperiods 1,2, and 3: Total	45, 21 3, 77	16, 81 1, 40	29, 61 2, 47	46. 42 3. 87	37. 2	65, 51	102.7	-1.21 10	15.0

a Discarded.

b No movement.

Table LIX.—Summary of phosphoric-acid balances for Series II.

Two men.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine, (4÷1)	Balance.	Boric acid ad- minis- tered.
Fore period.									
No. 7	Grams. 27. 50	Grams. 12.15	Grams.	Grams, 29.08	Per ct. 44.2	Per ct.	Per ct, 105. 7	Grams. -1.58	Grams.
. }	(36.25) $34.13$	13.99	(21.16)	32.19	41.0	(58.4)	94.3	+1.94	
No. 10	(42, 68)		(22.92)			(53.7)			
Total	61, 63 (78, 93)	26.14	(44.08)	61.27	42.4	(55.8)	99.4	+ .36	
Average	4.40 (4,38)	1.87	(2.45)	4.38				+ .02	
Preservative period.	(1,00)		(2.10)						
First subperiod:									
No. 7	15. 92 9. 84	8, 11 3, 11	8.84	16.95 8.99	50.9 31.6	55, 5	106.5 91.4	-1.03	4.0
No. 10	(19.53)	0.11	(11.05)	0. 99	31.0	(56.6)	91.4	+ .85	4.0
Total	25.76 (35,45)	11.22	(10.90)	25.94	43.6	(50.1)	100.7	18	} 8.0
Average	4.29	1.87	(19.89)	4.32		(56,1)		03	
(	(4.43)		(2.49)						
Second subperiod:	15.14	5.11	9.33	14, 44	33.7	61, 6	95.4	+0.70	8.0
No. 10	19.30	8.65	12.78	21.43	44.8	66.2	111.0	-2.13	8.0
Total Average	34, 44 4, 30	13.76 1.72	22.11 2.76	35.87 4.48	40.0	64.2	104.2	-1.43 18	16.0
Subperiods 1 and 2:									
Total	60. 20 (69. 89)	24.98	(42, 00)	61.81	41.5	(60.0)	102.7	-1.61	24.0
Average	4.30 (4.37)	1.78	(2, 62)	4.41				11	
Third subperiod:									
No. 7 No. 10	15.15 19.88	7.10 6.10	9.02 12.33	16. 12 18. 43	46.9 30.7	59. 5 62. 0	106. 4 92. 7	$-0.97 \\ +1.45$	12.0 $12.0$
Total	35, 03	13, 20	21.35	34, 55	37.7	60.9	98.6	+ .48	24.0
Average	4, 38	1.63	2,67	4.32				+ .06	
Subperiods 1,2, and 3:	95, 23	38.18		96.36	40.1		101.2	-1, 13	,
Total	(104.92)		(63.35)		40.1	(60.4)	101. 2		} 48.0
Average {	4.33 (4.37)	1.74	(2.64)	4.38				05	
			1		1	l	1	l .	

Table LIX.—Summary of phosphoric-acid balances for Series II—Continued.

#### Three men.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period.	In food,	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Borie acid ad- minis- tered.
Fore period.  No. 7	Grams. 27, 50 (36, 25) 34, 13 (42, 68) 31, 68 (40, 67)	Grams, 12.15 13.99 11.25	Grams. (21.16) (22.92) (20.35)	Grams. 29, 08 32, 19 26, 52	Per ct, 44. 2 41. 0 35. 5	Per et. (58, 4) (53, 7) (50, 0)	94. 3 83. 7	Grams. -1.58 +1.94 +5.16	Grams.
Total{ Average{	93.31 (119.60) 4.44	37.39 1.78	(64.43)	87.79 4.18	40.1		94.1	+5.52	
Preservative period.									
First subperiod: No. 7	15, 92 9, 84 (19, 53) 19, 04	8, 11 3, 11 6, 69	8, 84 (11, 05) 10, 18	16. 95 8. 99 16. 87	50. 9 31. 6 35. 1	55.5 (56.6) 53.5	106.5 91.4 88.6	-1.03 + .85 + 2.17	4.0 4.0 4.0
Total	44.80 (54.49) 4.48 (4.54)	1.79	(30.07)	42.81 4.28	40.0	(55. 2)	95.6	+1.99 + .20	12.0
Second subperiod: No. 7 No. 10 No. 12	15. 14 19. 30 15. 72	5, 11 8, 65 5, 01	9. 33 12. 78 9. 79	14. 44 21. 43 14. 80	33.7 44.8 31.9	61. 6 66. 2 62. 3	95. 1 111. 0 94. 2	+0.70 -2.13 +.92	8.0 8.0 8.0
Total Average	50.16 4.18	18.77 1.56	31, 90 2, 66	50.67 4.22	37.4	63. 6	101.0	51 .04	24.0
Subperiods I and 2: Total	94, 96 (104, 65) 4, 32 (1, 36)	36, 68	(61, 97)	93, 48 4, 25	38.6	(59.2)	98. 4	+1.48	36.0

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Table LX.—Phosphoric-acid balances for Series III.

No. 1.

	1 1	2	3	1 4	-	1 6		1 6	1 0
Period and date.	1		Tn	In feces	5 In	6 In	In feces	8 Balance.	9 Boric acid
	In food.	In feces.	urine.	urine. (2+3)	feces. (2÷1)	urine. (3÷1)	urine.	(1-4)	admin- istered.
Fore period.	Grams.	Grams.	Grams.	Grams.	Per ct.	Per ct.	Per ct.	Grams.	Grams,
1903—Feb. 18 19	5.02	3.50	2.41	5. 91	69.7	48.0	117.7	-0.89	
20 21 22	5.14 4.62	2.57 1.39	2.54 2.56 2.78	5.11 3.95	50. 0 30. 1	49.4 55.4	99. 4 85. 5	+ .03 + .67	
22 23 24	5. 26 5. 14 5. 07	2.12 2.02 2.14	2. 64 2. 95	4. 90 4. 66 5. 09	40.3 39.3 42.2	52. 9 51. 4 58. 2	93. 2 90. 7 100. 4	$\begin{array}{r} + .36 \\ + .48 \\02 \end{array}$	
25 26	5. 17 4. 35	1.41 2.88	2, 68 2, 61	4. 09 5. 49	27. 3 66. 2	51.8	79. 1 126. 2	$ \begin{array}{r}02 \\ +1.08 \\ -1.14 \end{array} $	
27	5.25	4.50	2, 62	7.12	85.7	49.9	135. 6	-1.87	
Total	45. 02 5. 00	22.53 2.50	23, 79 2, 65	46.32 5.15	50.0	52.8	102.9	-1.30 15	
Preservative period.									
First subperiod: 1903—Feb. 28	5.00	0.858	2.86	3.72	17.2	57. 2	74.4	+1.28	1.0
Mar. 1 2 3	5.08 [4.94] 5.08	$\begin{bmatrix} 3.71 \\ [2.19] \\ 1.81 \end{bmatrix}$	3.09 Lost. 2.76	6, 80	73. 0 [44. 3] 35. 6	60.8 54.3	133.9	-1.72 + .51	1.0 1.0 1.0
	15. 16	1.01	8.71	15.09	50.0	57. 5	99,5	+ .07	
Total	[20. 10] 5. 05	[8, 568]	2.90	3.03	[42, 6]			+2.02	} 4.0
Second subperiod:	[5, 02]	[2.14]							
1903—Mar. 4	4.65 3.99	$\frac{1.64}{2.47}$	$\frac{3,00}{2,74}$	4.64 5.21	35, 3 61, 9	64.5 68.7	99.8 130.6	$+0.01 \\ -1.22$	4.0 4.0
6 7	5. 52 4. 72	1.79 1.24	2. 91 2. 98	4.70 4.22	32. 4 26. 3	52.7 63.1	85.1 89.0	+ .82 + .50	2. 0 2. 0
Total Average	18,88 4.72	7.14 1.78	11.63 2.91	18.77 4.69	37.8	61.6	99.4	+ .11 + .03	12.0
Third subperiod: 1903—Mar. 8	3, 80	1.63	3.09	4,72	42.9	81, 3	124, 2	-0.92	3.0
9	4. 67 5. 78	1. 63 1. 65	2.89 2.63	4. 52 4. 28	34. 9 28. 5	61.9 45.5	96.8 74.0	+ .15  +1.50	2. 0 3. 0
11	3.75	. 71	2,18	2.89	18.9	58.1	77.1	+ .86	2.0
Total Average	18, 00 4, 50	5. 62 1. 40	10.79 2.70	16.41 4.10	31.2	59.9	91.2	+1.59 + .40	10.0
Entire preservative period:									
Total	52.04 [56.98]	[21. 328]	31.13	50, 27	[37.4]	59.8	96.6	+1.772	26. 0
Average	4.73 [4.75]	[1.78]	2.83	4.57				+ .16	
After period.									
1903—Mar. 12	4, 55 5, 61	2, 51 2, 28	3.03 3.17	5.54 5.45	55. 2 40. 6	66. 6 56. 5	121.8 97.1	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.99 \\ + .16 \\ + .37 \end{array} $	
14 15	6, 03 5, 02 4, 96	2.87 1.99	2. 79 2. 85	5. 66 4. 84	47. 6 39. 6	46.3 56.8	93. 9 96. 4	+ .18	
16 17 18	4, 96 5, 23 5, 16	1.67 2.76 2.94	2, 49 2, 37 2, 22	4. 16 5. 13 5. 16	33. 7 52. 8 57. 0	50. 2 45. 3 43. 0	83. 9 98. 1 100. 0	+ .80 + .10 + .0	
19	5. 15	2.07	2.10	4.17	40. 2	40: 8	81.0	± .0 + .98	
Total Average	41.71 5.21	19.09 2.38	21. 02 2. 63	40.11 5.01	45.8	50.4	96.2	$^{+1.60}_{+.20}$	

Table LX.—Phosphoric-acid balances for Series III—Continued.

No. 2.

10. C.											
	1	5	3	1	5	6	7	8	9		
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	$\begin{array}{c} \text{In} \\ \text{feces.} \\ (2 \div 1) \end{array}$	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Boric acid admin- istered		
Fore period.  1903—Feb. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27.	Grans, 4, 28 4, 94 4, 59 4, 82 5, 06 4, 75 5, 06 3, 73 5, 46	Grams. 1, 93 1, 73 , 998 1, 58 1, 54 1, 01 1, 73 2, 14 2, 14	Grams. 2, 50 2, 95 3, 18 3, 05 2, 73 3, 13 2, 69 2, 67 2, 83	Grams, 4, 43 4, 68 4, 18 4, 63 4, 27 4, 14 4, 42 4, 81 4, 97	Per ct. 45.0 35.0 21.8 32.8 30.4 21.3 34.2 57.4 39.2	Per et. 58, 5 59, 7 69, 3 63, 3 54, 0 65, 9 53, 2 71, 6 51, 8	Per ct. 103.5 91.7 91.1 96.1 81.4 87.2 87.4 129.0 91.0	Grams0.15 +.26 +.41 +.19 +.79 +.61 +.64 -1.08 +.49	Grams.		
Total	42. 69 4. 74	14.80 1.64	25, 73 2, 86	40.53 4.50	34.7	60, 2	94.9	+2.16 + .24			
Preservative period. First subperiod: 1903—Feb. 28	5, 00 5, 01 [5, 07] 5, 01	2.01 1.50 [1.31] 1.17	2, 75 3, 66 3, 22	4.76 5.16 4.39	40, 2 30, 0 [25, 8] 23, 3	55, 0 73, 0 64, 3	95. 2 103. 0 87. 6	+0,24 -,15 +,62	1. 0 1. 0 1. 0 1. 0		
Total	15, 02 [20, 09] 5, 01 [5, 02]	[5, 99] [1, 50]	9.63	14, 31 4, 77	[29, 8]	64.1	95.3	+ .71 24	4.0		
Second subperiod: 1903—Mar. 4	4, 60 3, 05 3, 28 3, 41	1.43 .623 (a) (a)	2, 71 2, 79 2, 82 2, 49	4, 14 3, 41 2, 82 2, 49	31.1 20.4	58. 9 91. 4 86. 0 73. 0	90. 0 111. 8 86. 0 73. 0	+0.46 ,36 + .46 + .92	4. 0 2. 0 0, 0 1. 0		
Total	14.34 3.58	2.05 1.02	10. 81 2. 70	12, 86 3, 22	14.3	75.4	89.7	+1.48 + .36	7.0		
Third subperiod: 1903—Mar. 8	1, 85 3, 51 4, 25 4, 56	2.18 2.26 .1.12 1.65	2, 34 2, 52 2, 73 2, 68	4, 52 4, 78 3, 85 4, 33	117. 8 64. 4 26. 4 36. 2	126.5 71.8 64.2 58.8	244.3 136.2 90.6 95.0	$ \begin{array}{r} -2.67 \\ -1.27 \\ + .40 \\ + .23 \end{array} $	0, 0 0, 0 0, 0		
Total	14.17 3.54	7. 21 1. 80	10, 27 2, 57	17. 48 4. 37	50.9	72.5	123, 4	-3,31	0.0		
Entire preservative period: Total	(3, 53 [48, 60] 3, 96 [4, 05]	[15, 25] [1, 52]	30, 71	41, 65	[31, 4]	70.6	102.6	10	} 11.0		
After period.											
1903—Mar. 12	5, 10 4, 67 5, 65 5, 07 5, 04 5, 29 5, 14 4, 17	2, 77 2, 14 2, 49 1, 55 2, 23 1, 62 1, 69 , 770	2, 35 2, 46 2, 26 2, 45 2, 78 2, 50 2, 42 2, 37	5, 12 4, 60 4, 75 4, 00 5, 01 4, 12 4, 11 3, 14	51.3 15.8 11.1 30.6 41.2 30.6 32.9 18.5	$\begin{array}{c} 46.1 \\ 52.7 \\ 40.0 \\ 18.3 \\ 55.2 \\ 47.3 \\ 47.4 \\ 56.8 \end{array}$	100. 4 98. 5 84. 1 78. 9 99. 4 77. 9 80. 0 75. 3	$\begin{array}{c} -0.02 \\ + .07 \\ + .90 \\ +1.07 \\ + .03 \\ +1.17 \\ +1.03 \\ +1.03 \end{array}$			
Total	10. 13 5. 02	15, 26 1, 91	19 59 2. 45	31, 85 4, 36	38, 0	48,8	86, 8	+5,28			

a No movement.

Table LX.—Phosphoric-acid balances for Series III—Continued.

No. 3.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	$\begin{array}{c} \text{In} \\ \text{feces.} \\ (2 \div 1) \end{array}$	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance.	Boric acid admin istered
Fore period.									
1903—Feb. 19	Grams. 3.83 3.30	Grams. 1.37 .524	Grams. 1.84 2.48 Lost.	Grams. 3. 21 3. 00	Per ct. 35, 8 15, 8 [26, 7]	Per ct. 48.0 75.1	Per ct. 83. 8 90. 9	Grams. +0.62 +.30	Grams
22	[3, 45]	[.92] 1.02	2.42 2.87	3.44	25. 6	60.6	86.2	+ .55	
23 24	4. 10 3. 78	1.64	2.68	4.51 3.16	40.0 12.7	70. 0 70. 9	110.0	$41 \\ +.62$	
25 26	4.06 3.48	1. 04 1. 21	2, 43 2, 44	3. 47 3. 65	25. 6 34. 8	59. 9 70. 1	85.5 104.9	+ .59	
27	3.81	.782	2.28	3.06	20.5	59.8	80.3	+ . 75	
Total	30.35 [33.80]	[8, 986]	19.44	27. 50	[26, 6]	64.0	90.6	+2.85	:
Average	3.79 <sup>-</sup> [3.76]	[1.00]	2,43	3.44				+ .35	
Preservative period.									
First subperiod:									
1903—Feb. 28 Mar. 1	3.69 3.94	0.637 .887	2, 29 2, 78	2.93 3.67	17.3 22.5	62.1 70.6	79. 4 93. 1	$^{+0.76}$ $^{+.27}$	1. 1.
2	(a) 3. 30		2. 78					<b></b> -	1.
3		. 981		3.57	29.7	78.5	108.2	27	1.
Total	10.93 3.64	2,505 .84	7. 66 2. 55	10.17 3.39	22.9	70.1	93. 0	+ .76 + .25	4.
Second subperiod:									
1903—Mar. 4	3, 47 3, 72	1. 13 . 349	2.41 2.09	3.54 2.44	32, 6 9, 4	69.4 56.2 59.5	102, 0 65, 6	-0.07 +1.28	. 4.
6 7	4.02 3.30	1.34 .794	2.39 2.41	3.73 3.20	33.3 24.0	59. 5 73. 0	92.8 97.0	+ .29 + .10	2. 2.
Total	14. 51 3. 63	3. 613 . 903	9.30 2.325	12.91 3.23	24.9	64.1	89.0	+1.60 + .40	12.
Third subperiod:									
1903—Mar. 8	3. 67 3. 14	0.510 1.46	2.55 2.39	3.06 3.85	13.9 46.5	69.5 76.1	83.4 122.6	+0.61	3. 3.
10 11	3. 80 2. 22	.708	2.30	3.01	18.7	60.5	79.2	71 + .79	2. 3.
	12.83	3.064	9.24	2.39 12.30	23, 9	72.0	95.9	17	11.
Total	3.21	.77	2.31	3.08	25, 9	12.0	99.9	+ .53 + .13	
Entire preservative									
period:	38. 27	9.182	26, 20	35. 38	24.0	68.4	92. 4	+2.89	27.
Average	3.48	.84	2.38	3.22				+ .26	
After period.									
1903—Mar. 12	$\frac{3.47}{4.27}$	1.26 .585	$\frac{1.76}{2.71}$	3.02 3.30	36.3 13.8	50.7 63.5	87. 0 77. 3	+0.45 + .97	
14,	3, 99 3, 55	1.29 .582	2.36 1.95	3. 65 2. 53	32.3 16.4	59. 2 54. 9	91.5 71.3	$^{+.34}_{+1.02}$	
16 17	3.63 (4,13)	.738 Lost.	1.95 (1.94)	2.68	20.3	53.7 (47.0)	74.0	+ . 95	
18 19	3. 22 3. 89	1. 15 1. 02	1.95 1.61	3.10 2.63	35. 7 26. 2	60.6	96.3 67.6	+ .12 +1.26	
			1.01			41.4			
Total	26. 02 (30. 15)	6.625	(16, 23)	20.91	25.5	(53.8)	80.4	+5.11	
Average {	3.72	.95		2, 99				+ .73	

Table LX.—Phosphoric-acid balances for Series III—Continued.

#### No. 4.

	1	5	3	4	5	6	4	8	9
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. $(2 \div 1)$	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance.	Borie acid admin- istered.
Fore period.	Grams.	Grams.	Grams.	Grams.	Per et.	Per ct.	Per et.	Grams.	Grams,
2021 21	4.52 4.30 (3,90)	1. 22 . 571 (a)	2.26 $2.53$ $(2.57)$	3.48 3.10	27. 0 13. 3	50, 0 58, 8 (65, 9)	77. 0 72. 1	$^{+1.04}_{+1.20}$	
23	4. 79 5. 07 3. 80	1.552 1.17 1.56 1.46 1.29	3. 35 2, 95 2, 65 2, 99 2, 71	3. 90 4. 12 4. 21 4. 45	10. 4 24. 4 30. 8 38. 4 25. 7	62, 8 61, 6 52, 2 78, 7 54, 1	73. 2 86. 0 83. 0 117. 1 79. 8	+1.43 $+ .67$ $+ .86$ $65$ $-1.01$	
27 Total	$ \begin{array}{r} 5.01 \\ \hline 32.82 \\ (36.72) \end{array} $	7.82	(22.01)	4.00 27.26	23. 9		83.1	+5.56	
Average	4.69 (4,53)	1.117						+ .80	
Preservative period.									
First subperiod: 1903—Feb. 28 Mar. 1 2	[4,50]	1, 23 1, 86 [, 972] 1, 31	3. 31 3. 41 Lost. 3. 49	4, 54 5, 27 4, 80	31.7 44.1 [21.6] 25.3	85, 6 80, 8 67, 4	117.3 124.9 92.7	-0.67 $-1.05$ $+ .38$	1. 0 1. 0 1. 0 1. 0
Total	13, 27 [17, 77] 4, 42	[5, 372]	10.21	14.61	[30, 2]	76. 9	110. I	-1.34 45	4.0
Average	[4, 14]	[1,343]							
second subperiod: 1903—Mar. 4	4.01 3.87	1, 07 1, 29 , 621 , 997	2, 83 2, 78 3, 20 2, 65	3, 90 4, 07 3, 82 3, 65	26, 4 32, 2 16, 0 39, 1	70. 1 69. 3 82. 7 103. 9	96, 5 101, 5 98, 7 143, 1	+0.11 06 05 -1.10	4. 0 4. 0 2. 0 2. 0
Total	14.47 3.62	3,978 ,991	11, 46 2, 86	15.44 3.86	27.5	79.2	106. 7	97 21	12.0
Third subperiod: 1903—Mar. 8 9 10 11	2,53 3,65	0, 887 . 693 1, 25 1, 07	2. 07 2. 07 2. 40 1. 84	2, 96 2, 76 3, 65 2, 91	29, 4 27, 4 31, 2 70, 4	68, 6 81, 7 65, 8 121, 0	98, 0 109, 1 100, 0 191, 4	+0.06 .23 .00 -1.39	3. 0 1. 7 3. 0 2. 0
Total	10, 72 2, 68	3, 900 , 975	8, 38 2, 09	12, 28 3, 07	36, 4	78.2	114.6	1, 56 - , 39	9.7
Lutire preservative period:									
Total	$\begin{bmatrix} 38, 46 \\ [42, 96] \\ 3, 49 \end{bmatrix}$	[13, 250]	30, 05 2, 73	42, 33 3, 85	[30, 8]	78.2	110, 1	-3, 87	25, 7
Average	[3, 58]	[1, 101]							
1903-Mar. 12	(3, 81) $(4, 71)$	Lost. Lost. (b) 1.58	(2, 26) (1, 87) 2, 02 1, 63	2, 02	15, 0	(69, 1) (49, 1) 42, 9 16, 5		+2.69 + .30	
15 16 17 18 19	[1, 02] 1, 14 3, 60	[1, 18] .910 1, 05 (a)	Lost. 1, 92 1, 92 (1, 98)	2, 83 2, 97	[29, 3] 22, 0 29, 2	46. 1 53. 3	68, 1 82, 5	+1.31 + .63	
Total	15, 96 (27, 35) [19, 98]	[1.72]	(13, 60)	11, 03	[23, 6]	(19.7)	69.1	+1, 93	
A verage	(3, 91)			2.76				+1.23	

Table LX.—Phosphoric-acid balances for Series III—Continued.

No. 5.

110.5.										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	1n urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance.	Borie acid admin- istered	
Fore period. 1903—Feb. 19	Grams. 4. 91 5. 22	Grams, 0.901 .531	Grams. 2, 74 3, 31	Grams. 3, 64 3, 84	Per ct. 18. 4 10. 2	Per ct. 55.8 63.4	Per ct. 74.1 73.6	Grams. +1.27 +1.38	Grams	
21 22 23. 24. 25. 26.	5. 14 5. 57 5. 02 5. 52 5. 43 4. 87 5. 66	3. 91 2. 12 . 970 1. 55 3. 56 . 544	3. 47 3. 27 3. 02 3. 70 3. 55 3. 47 3. 15	4.09 7.18 5.14 4.67 5.10 7.03 3.69	12.1 70.2 42.2 17.6 28.5 73.1 9.6	67. 5 58. 7 60. 2 67. 0 65. 4 71. 3 55. 6	79. 6 128. 9 102. 4 84. 6 93. 9 144. 4 65. 2	$ \begin{array}{r} +1.05 \\ -1.61 \\12 \\ +.85 \\ +.33 \\ -2.16 \\ +1.97 \end{array} $		
Total	47. 34 5. 26	14. 707 1. 63	29. 68 3. 30	44.38 4.93	31.1	62.7	93.7	+2.96 + .23		
Preservative period.										
First subperiod: 1903—Feb. 28  Mar. 1 2 3	5. 32 5. 40 [5. 33] 4. 89	3.08 .213 [1.38] 3.09	3. 11 3. 23 Lost. 3. 57	6. 19 3. 443 6. 66	57. 9 39. 4 [25. 9] 63. 2	58.5 59.8 73.0	116. 4 63. 8 136. 2	$ \begin{array}{r r} -0.87 \\ +1.957 \\ -1.77 \end{array} $	1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0	
Total	15. 61 [20. 94] 5. 20 [5. 24]	[7. 76] [1. 94]	9. 91 3. 30	16. 293 5. 428	[37. 1]	63.5	104.4	683 228	} 4.0	
Second subperiod: 1903—Mar. 4	4. 89 4. 93 6. 01 4. 43	1.73 1.26 2.25 1.17	3, 28 3, 15 3, 36 3, 56	5. 01 4. 41 5. 61 4. 73	35. 4 25. 6 37. 4 26. 4	67. 1 63. 9 55. 9 80. 4	102.5 89.5 93.3 106.8	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.12 \\ + .52 \\ + .40 \\30 \end{array} $	4. 0 4. 0 2. 0 2. 0	
Total Average	20. 26 5. 06	6.41 1.60	13.35 3.34	19.76 4.94	31.6	65.9	97.5	+ .50 + .12	12. (	
Third subperiod: 1903—Mar. 8 9 10 11	4. 19 3. 48 3. 47 2. 80	0.960 .317 .656 .264	3. 25 3. 03 2. 40 2. 38	4. 21 3. 35 3. 06 2. 64	22. 9 9. 1 18. 9 9. 4	77. 6 87. 1 69. 2 . 85. 0	100.5 96.3 88.2 94.3	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.02 \\ + .13 \\ + .41 \\ + .16 \end{array} $	3, 0 3, 0 2, 2 3, 0	
Total Average	13. 94 3. 48	2.197 .55	11.06 2.76	13. 26 3. 32	15.8	79.3	95.1	+ .68 + .17	11.2	
Entire preservative period:										
Total	49.81 [55.14] 4.53 [4.60]	[18, 287]	34, 32 3, 12	51. 23	[33, 1]	68. 9	102,8	-1.42 $-1.13$	} 27.2	
After period.	[1,00]	[1.02]		===						
1903—Mar. 12	4. 29 4. 72 6. 11 5. 59 5. 41 5. 64 5. 27 5. 79	2. 44 1. 65 2. 27 (a) 1. 84 2. 54 . 486 1. 72	3. 44 2. 96 3. 37 3. 16 2. 74 2. 61 2. 62 2. 89	5. 88 4. 61 5. 64 3. 16 4. 58 5. 15 3. 11 4. 61	56. 9 35. 0 37. 1 34. 0 45. 0 9. 2 29. 7	80. 2 62. 7 55. 2 56. 5 50. 7 46. 3 49. 7 49. 9	137.1 97.7 92.3 56.5 84.7 91.3 59.0 79.6	$\begin{array}{c} -1.59 \\ + .11 \\ + .47 \\ +2.43 \\ + .83 \\ + .49 \\ +2.16 \\ +1.18 \end{array}$		
Total	42.82 5.35	12.946 1.62	23.79 2.97	36, 74 4, 59	30.2	55. 6	85.8	+6.08 + .76		

a No movement.

Table LX.—Phosphoric acid balances for Series III—Continued.

No. 6.

110. 0.											
	1	5	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine, (2+3)	$\begin{array}{c} \text{In} \\ \text{feces.} \\ (2 \div 1) \end{array}$	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance.	Boric acid admin- istered.		
Fore period. 1903—Feb. 19	Grams. 3.31	Grams.	Grams. 1,54	Grams. 1.54	Per et.	Per ct. 46, 5	Per et. 46.5	Grams. +1.77	Grams.		
20 21 22 22 23 24 25 26	3, 15 3, 00 3, 39 4, 13 4, 68 4, 55 3, 54	0,358 2,64 1,23 (a) ,983 1,19 1,64	2.08 1.94 1.88 2.06 2.68 2.70 2.34	2.44 4.58 3.11 2.06 3.66 3.89 3.98	11. 4 88. 0 36. 3 21. 0 26. 2 46. 3	66. 0 64. 7 55. 4 49. 9 57. 2 59. 3 66. 1	77. 4 152. 7 91. 7 49. 9 78. 2 85. 5 112. 4	$\begin{array}{c} + .71 \\ -1.58 \\ + .28 \\ +2.07 \\ +1.02 \\ + .66 \\44 \end{array}$			
77 Total	4, 18	$\frac{(a)}{8.041}$	2.09	2.09	23.7	56.9	50. 0 80. 6	+2.09			
Average	3.77	.89	2.15	3.04				+ .73			
Preservative period.  First subperiod: 1903—Feb. 28  Mar. 1  2  3	3. 23 2. 78 [4. 55] 4. 72	2, 34 2, 40 [2, 11] , 874	1. 99 2. 51 Lost. 2. 74	4.33 4.91 3.61	72. 5 86. 3 [46. 4] 18. 5	61. 6 90. 3 58. 0	134.1 176.6 76.5	-1.10 $-2.13$ $+1.11$	1.0		
Total	10.73 [15, 28] 3, 58 [3, 82]	[7, 72] [1, 93]	7. 24 2. 41	12.85	[50.5]	67.5	119.8	-2.12 70	1.0		
Second subperiod: 1903—Mar. 4 5 6 7	3.43 3.78 4.67 4.23	1.77 2.45 1.40 1.54	2. 99 2. 56 2. 34 2. 67	4. 76 5. 01 3. 74 4. 21	51. 6 64. 8 30. 0 37. 0	87. 2 67. 7 50. 1 63. 0	138. 8 132, 5 80. 1 100. 0	-1.33 -1.23 + .93 + .02	0.0 .0 1.0 2.0		
Total	16.11 4.03	7, 16 1, 79	10.56 2.64	17.72 4.43	44.5	65, 5	110.0	$-1.61 \\ -1.40$	3.0		
Third subperiod: 1903—Mar. 8 9 10 11	4, 24 3, 25 4, 15 3, 65	1.11 .899 (a) 1.22	2. 07 2. 61 2. 21 2. 21	3, 18 3, 51 2, 21 3, 43	26, 2 27, 7 33, 4	48. 8 80. 3 49. 7 60. 6	75. 0 108. 0 49. 7 94. 0	+1.06 26 +2.24 + .22	3. 0 3. 0 3. 0 3. 0		
Total	15, 59 3, 90	3, 23 , 80	9.10 2.28	12.33 3.08	20.7	58, 4	79.1	+3.26 + .82	12.0		
Entire preservative period;	1				1						
Total	42, 13 [46, 98] 3, 86		26, 90 2, 45	12. 90 3. 90	[38, 6]	63.4	101.1	-0.47 01	} 16.0		
After period.	[3.92]	[1.51]									
1903—Mar. 12	4.44 3.72 1.89 4.71 3.89 4.58 3.62	1, 60 1, 70 , 655 1, 53 1, 59 1, 61 2, 74	2. 61 2. 36 2. 27 2. 57 1. 71 1. 87 1. 69	4, 21 4, 06 2, 92 4, 10 3, 30 3, 48 4, 13	36. 0 45. 7 13. 4 32. 5 40. 9 35. 2 75. 7	58, 8 63, 4 46, 3 54, 5 43, 9 40, 8 46, 7 (53, 0)	94. 8 109. 1 59. 7 87. 0 81. 8 76. 0 122. 4	+0.23 -34 +1.97 + .61 + .59 +1.10 81			
19	29, 85 (34, 15) 4, 26 (4, 27)	11, 425	(17, 36)	26, 50 3, 78	38.3	(50.8)	88.8	+3.35			

« No movement.

Table LXI.—Summary of phosphoric-acid balances for Series III. Four men.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Borie acid ad- minis- tered.
Fore period.	Grams.	Grams.	Grams.	Grams.	Per ct.	Per ct.	Per ct.	Grams.	Grams.
No.1	45.02	22.53	23.79	46.32	50.0	52.8	102.9	- 1.30	
No.3	30. 35 [33. 80]	[8. 986]	19.44	27, 50	[26, 6]	64.0	90.6	+ 2.85	
No.4.	32, 82	7.82		27. 26	23. 9	(59. 9)	83.1	+ 5.56	
No. 5.	(36, 72) $47, 34$	14.707	(22, 01) 29, 68	44.39	31.1	62, 7	93.7	+ 2.95	
(	155.53			145. 47			93.5	+10.06	
Total	(159.43) [158.98]	[54.043]	(94, 92)		[34.0]	(59.5)			}
	4 71			4.40	[01.0]			+ .31	
Average	(4.69) [4.68]	[1.59]	(2.79)						
Preservative period.				<del></del>					
First subperiod:	45.40			47.00					
No.1	15. 16 [20. 10]	[8, 568]	8.71	15.09	[42.6]	57.0	99.5	+ 0.07	4.0
No. 3	10.93	2.505	7. 66	10.16	22.9	70.1	93.0	+ .77 - 1.34	4.0
No.4	13. 27 [17. 77]	[5. 372]	10.21	14.61	[30, 2]	76.9	110.1		$\left.\right\}$ 4.0
No.5	15. 61 [20. 94]	[9.68]	9.91	18. 21	[46.2]	63.5	116.7	- 2.60	4.0
	54.97		36.49	58.07		66.4	105.6	- 3.10	<u></u>
Total	[69, 74]	[26.125]			[37. 5]		100.0		16.0
Average	4.58 [4.65]	[1, 74]	3.04	4.84				26	
Second subperiod:									
No. 1 No. 3	18.88 14.51	7. 14 3. 613	11.63 9.30	18.77 12.91	37.8 24.9	61.6 64.1	99. 4 89. 0	$\begin{array}{c} + \ 0.11 \\ + \ 1.60 \end{array}$	12.0 12.0
No. 4	14.47	3. 978	11.46	15.44	27.5	79.2	106.7	97	12.0
No. 5	20. 26	6.41	13. 35	19.76	31.6	65.9	97.5	+ .50	12.0
Total Average	68.12 4.26	21.141 $1.32$	45, 74 2, 86	66.88 4.18	31.0	67.2	98.2	+ 1.24 + .08	48.0
Third subperiod:									
No. 1 No. 3	18.00 12.83	5. 62 3. 064	10.79 9.24	$16.41 \\ 12.30$	31. 2 23. 9	59. 9 72. 0	91. 2 95. 9	+ 1.59  + .53	10.0 11.0
No. 4	10.72	3,900	8.38	12.28	36.4	78.2	114.6	-1.56	9.7
No.5	13. 91	2. 197	11.06	13. 26	15.8	79.3	95.1	+ .68	11.2
Total	55. 49 3. 47	14.781 .92	39. 47 2. 47	54.25 3.39	26.6	71: 1	97.7	$^{+}$ 1.24 $^{+}$ .08	41.9
Entire preservative					-				
period:	52.04		31.13	50.27		59.8	96.6	+ 1.772	) 00 0
No.1	[56. 98]	[21. 328]			[37.4]				26.0
No.4	38. 27 38. 46	9.182	26. 20 30. 05	35, 38 42, 33	24. 0	$68.5 \\ 78.2$	92. 5 110. 1	$+2.88 \\ -3.87$	27.0 $25.7$
}	[42, 96] 49, 81	[13, 250]	34. 32	51. 23	[30.8]	68.9	102.8	- 1.42	}
No.5	[55.14]	[18. 287]			[33. 1]				27. 2
Total	178.58		121.70	179. 21		68.2	100.4	63	} 105. 9
}	[193, 35] 4, 05	[62, 047]	2.77	4.07	[32. 1]			02	100.0
Average	[4.11]	[1.32]						:	
After period.									
No.1	$ \begin{array}{c c} 41.71 \\ 26.02 \end{array} $	19.09 6.625	21.02	40. 11 20. 91	45.8 25.5	50.4	96. 2 80. 4	$+\ 1.60 \\ +\ 5.11$	• • • • • • •
No.3	(30.15)		(16.23)			(53.8)			
No. 4	$\begin{vmatrix} 15.96 \\ (27.35) \end{vmatrix}$		(13, 60)	11.03		(49.7)	69.1	+ 4.93	
No.5	[19. 98] 42. 82	[4, 72] 12, 946	23. 79	36.74	[23, 6] 30, 2	55.6	85. 8	+ 6.08	
	126.51			<del></del>					
Total	(142, 03) [130, 53]	**********	(74.64)	108.79		(52.6)	86.0	+17.72	
}	[130. 53] 4. 68	[43, 381]		4.03	[33, 2]			+ .65	
Average	(4.58) [4.66]	[1, 55]	(2.41)						
	13.001	1.00							

Table LXI.—Summary of phosphoric-acid balances for Series III—Continued.

#### Five men.

	1	5	3		.5	6	7	8	9
Period.	In food,	In feees.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance.	Boric acid ad- minis- tered.
Fore period.   No. 1   No. 2   No. 3   No. 4	Grams, 45, 02 42, 69 30, 35 [33, 80] 32, 82 (36, 72) 47, 34	Grams, 22, 53 14, 80 [8, 986] 7, 82	Grams, 23.79 25.73 19.44	Grams. 46, 32 40, 53 27, 50	Per ct. 50.0 34.7 [26.6] 23.9	Per et. 52.8 60.2 64.0	Per ct. 102. 9 94. 9 90. 6	Grams. - 1.30 + 2.16 + 2.85 + 5.56	Grams.
No. 5	198, 22 (202, 12)	14.707	(120, 65)	44. 38 185. 99	31, 1	(59.7)	93.7	+2.96 $+12.23$	
Average	[201. 67] 4. 72 (1. 70) [4. 69]	[68, 843]	(2.81)	4.43	[34.1]			+ .29	
Preservative period.	15. 16 [20. 10] 15. 02 [20. 09] 10. 93 13. 27 [17. 77] 15. 61	[8, 568] [5, 99] 2, 505 [5, 372]	8, 71 9, 63 7, 66 10, 21 9, 91	15.09 14.31 10.17 14.61	[42, 6] [29, 8] 22, 9 [30, 2] [46, 2]	57. 5 64. 1 70. 1 76. 9	99. 5 95. 3 93. 0 110. 1 116. 7	+0.07 $+.71$ $+.76$ $-1.34$ $-2.60$	\ \ 4.0 \ 4.0 \ 4.0 \ 4.0 \ 4.0 \ 4.0
Total	[20, 94] 69, 99 [89, 83] 1, 67 [1, 73]	[9, 68] [32, 115] [1, 69]	46, 12	72.39	[35, 8]	65. 9	103.4	- 2.40 16	20.0
Second subperiod; No. 1. No. 2. No. 3. No. 4. No. 5.	18, 88 14, 34 14, 51 14, 57 20, 26	7, 14 2, 05 3, 613 3, 978 6, 41	11. 63 10. 81 9. 30 11. 46 13. 35	18, 77 12, 86 12, 91 15, 44 19, 76	37. 8 11. 3 21. 9 27. 5 31. 6	61, 6 75, 4 61, 1 79, 2 65, 9	99. 4 89. 7 89. 0 106. 7 97. 5	+ 0.11 + 1.48 + 1.60 97 + .50	12. 0 7. 0 12. 0 12. 0 12. 0
Total Average	82, 16 4, 12	23, 191 1, 16	56, 55 2, 83	79.71 3.99	28, 1	68, 6	96.7	+ 2.72 + .13	. 55.0
Third subperiod:	18, 00 14, 17 12, 83 10, 72 13, 94	5, 62 7, 21 3, 061 3, 900 2, 197	10, 79 10, 27 9, 21 8, 38 11, 06	16, 41 17, 48 12, 30 12, 28 13, 26	31, 2 50, 9 23, 9 36, 4 15, 8	59, 9 72, 5 72, 0 78, 2 79, 3	91, 2 123, 4 95, 9 114, 6 95, 1	$\begin{array}{r} +\ 1.59 \\ 3.31 \\ +\ .52 \\ 1.56 \\ .68 \end{array}$	10. 0 . 0 11. 0 9. 7 11. 2
Total	69, 66 3, 18	21, 991 1, 10	19. 71 2. 49	71, 73 3, 59	31.6	71.1	103.0	2, 07 , 11	11.9
Entire preservative period:  No.1	52, 01 [56, 98] 43, 53 [48, 60] 38, 27 38, 46 [42, 96] 49, 81 [55, 14]	[21, 328] [15, 25] 9, 182 [13, 250] [18, 287]	31, 13 30, 71 26, 20 30, 05 34, 32	50, 27 41, 65 35, 39 12, 33 51, 23	[37, 4] [31, 1] 24, 6 [30, 8] [33, 1]	59. 8 70. 6 68. 5 78. 2 68. 9	96, 6 102, 6 92, 5 110, 1 102, 8	+ 1,772 ,112 + 2,88 - 3,87 - 1,42	\begin{cases} 26, 0 \\ 11, 0 \\ 27, 0 \\ 25, 7 \\ 27, 2
Total	222. 11 [241, 95] -1, 04 [1, 10]	[77, 297] [1, 310]	152, 41 2, 77	223, 87 4, 07	[31.9]	68, 6	100, 8		116, 9

Table LXII.—Phosphoric-acid balances for Series IV.

No. 7.

		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance.	Borax admin- istered,
Fore period.  1903—Mar. 20	Grams. 2.83 4.33 3.73 3.66 2.81 3.55 3.59 4.49	Grams. 1. 45 2. 26 1. 81 1. 44 1. 62 1. 25 2. 97 . 944	Grams. 1.12 2.06 1.70 1.92 1.57 1.62 2.18 1.83	Grams. 2.57 4.32 3.51 3.36 3.19 2.87 5.15 2.77	Per ct. 51.2 52.2 48.5 39.3 57.6 35.2 82.7 21.0	Per ct. 39.6 47.6 45.6 52.5 55.9 45.6 60.7 40.7	Per ct. 90.8 99.8 99.8 94.1 91.8 113.5 80.8 143.5 61.7	Grams. +0.26 +.01 +.22 +.30 38 +.68 -1.56 +1.72	Grams.
Total	28. 99 3. 62	13. 744 1. 718	14.00 1.75	27. 74 3. 47	47.4	48.3	95.7	+1.25 + .15	
First subperiod: 1903—Mar. 28 29 30 31	3. 66 3. 94 3. 50 3. 97	2. 03 2. 92 2. 10 1. 59	2. 10 1. 81 2. 04 2. 06	4. 13 4. 73 4. 14 3. 65	55. 5 74. 1 60. 0 40. 0	57. 4 45. 9 58. 3 51. 9	112.8 120.1 118.3 91.9	-0.47 79 64 +.32	0. 5 . 5 . 5
Total Average	15. 07 3. 77	8. 64 2. 16	8, 01 2, 00	16. 65 4. 16	57.3	53. 2	110.5	-1.58 39	2.0
Second subperiod: 1903—Apr. 1 2	3.46 Dropped.	(a)	1.09	1.09		31.5	31.5	+2.37	1.0

a No movement.

#### No. 8.

			140.						
Fore period.									
1903—Mar. 20	4. £5 5. 16 5. 01 (4. 47) 4. 19 4. 40 4. 78 5. 54	0. 405 1. 59 . 935 Lost. (a) 2. 65 2. 04 (a)	2.71 2.40 2.64 (2.28) 2.61 3.56 3.03 3.46	3. 11 3. 99 3. 58 2. 61 6. 21 5. 07 3. 46	8. 2 30. 8 18. 7 60. 2 42. 7	54.7 46.5 52.7 (51.0) 62.3 80.9 63.4 62.5	62.8 77.3 71.5 62.3 141.1 106.1 62.5	$\begin{array}{c} +\ 1.84 \\ +\ 1.17 \\ +\ 1.43 \\ \hline +\ 1.58 \\ -\ 1.81 \\ -\ .29 \\ +\ 2.08 \end{array}$	
Total	34. 03 (38. 50) 4. 86 (4. 81)	7.62 1.09	(22.69)	28.03	22.4		82.4	+ 6.00 + .86	
Preservative period.									
First subperiod: 1903—Mar. 28	4.78 5.07 4.45 4.93	1.39 2.81 2.57 1.89	2. 47 3. 07 3. 17 3. 19	3. 86 5. 88 5. 74 5. 08	29.1 55.4 57.8 38.3	51.7 60.6 71.2 64.7	80.8 116.0 129.0 103.0	+ 0.92 81 - 1.29 15	0.5 .5 .5
Total Average	19. 23 4. 81	8.66 2.16	11.90 2.98	20.56 5.14	45.0	61.9	106.9	1.33 33	2.0
Second subperiod: 1903—Apr. 1	4.78 4.65 5.27 4.76	(a) 2.60 1.19 2.53	2. 92 2. 53 3. 05 2. 92	2. 92 5. 13 4. 24 5. 45	55. 9 22. 6 53. 2	61. 1 54. 4 57. 9 61. 4	61.1 110.3 80.5 114.5	+ 1.86 48 + 1.03 69	1. 0 1. 0 1. 0 1. 0
Total Average	19.46 4.86	6.32 1.58	11. 42 2. 86	17. 74 4. 44	32.5	58.7	91.2	+ 1.72 + .42	4.0
Subperiods 1 and 2: Total Average	38. 69 4. 84	14. 98 1. 87	23. 32 2. 92	38. 30 4. 79	38.7	60.3	99.0	+ 0.39 + .05	6.0

Table LXII.—Phosphovic-acid balances for Series IV—Continued.

No. 8-Continued.

	1	5	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	1n urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance.	Borax admin- istered.
Preservative period— Continued,									
Third subperiod: 1903—Apr. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 9.	Grams, 4, 94 4, 97 4, 95 4, 83 4, 59	Grams, (a) 1,50 2,59 2,07 1,46	Grams. 2, 90 3, 25 3, 41 2, 95 2, 82	Grams. 2, 90 4, 75 6, 00 5, 02 4, 28	30. 2 52. 3 42. 7 31. 8	Per ct. 58.7 65.4 68.9 61.1 61.4	Per ct. 58.7 95.6 121.2 103.9 93.2	Grams. + 2.04 + .22 - 1.05 19 + .31	Grams. 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0
TotalAverage	24. 28 4. 86	7, 62 1, 52	15.33 3.07	22.95 4.59	31.4	63.1	94.5	+ 1.33 + .27	5.0
Subperiods 1, 2, and 3: Total	62. 97 4. 84	22.60 1.74	38, 65 2, 97	61. 25 4. 71	35. 9	61.4	97.3	+ 1.72 + .13	11.0
Fourth subperiod: 1903—Apr. 10	5. 24 4. 57 4. 71 4. 62 4. 64	1. 23 1. 37 2. 40 . 955 1. <b>3</b> 6	2. 77 3. 34 3. 12 2. 21 2. 64	4.00 4.71 5.52 3.17 4.00	23. 5 30. 0 51. 0 20. 7 29. 3	52.9 73.1 66.2 47.8 56.9	76. 3 103. 1 117. 2 68. 6 86. 2	+ 1.24 14 81 + 1.45 + .64	2. 0 2. 0 2. 0 2. 0 3. 0
Total Average	23. 78 4. 76	7.315 1.463	14.08 2.82	21.40 4.28	30.8	59.2	90.0	+ 2.38 + .48	11.0
Entire preservative period: TotalAverage	\$6,75 4,82	29, 915 1, 66	52, 73 2, 93	82, 65 4, 59	34.5	60.8	95.3	+ 4.10 + .23	22, 0
After period.									
1903—Apr. 15	4. 22 4. 51 5, 49 4. 40 4. 44 4. 23 4. 42 4. 02	1, 06 1, 29 1, 22 , 914 2, 00 2, 35 (a) 2, 41	2, 76 2, 45 2, 86 2, 53 2, 72 2, 48 3, 09 2, 62	3.82 3.74 4.08 3.44 4.72 4.83 3.09 5.03	25. 1 28. 6 22. 2 20. 8 45. 0 55. 6	65, 4 54, 3 52, 1 57, 5 61, 3 58, 6 69, 9 65, 2	90.5 82.9 74.3 78.2 106.3 111.2 69.9 125.1	$\begin{array}{c} +\ 0.40 \\ +\ .77 \\ +\ 1.41 \\ +\ .96 \\ -\ .28 \\ -\ .60 \\ +\ 1.33 \\ -\ 1.01 \end{array}$	
Total	35. 73 4. 47	11, 244 1, 406	21.51 2.69	32.75 4.09	31.5	60.2	91.7	+ 2.98 + .38	

a No movement.

#### No. 9.

Fore period.  1903—Mar. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27.	5, 06 6, 23 5, 76 5, 04 4, 26 5, 02 4, 78 5, 82	1, 99 1, 28 2, 68 2, 29 1, 68 1, 82 2, 96 1, 16	2, 38 2, 76 2, 82 2, 99 3, 10 3, 49 2, 89 3, 19	4, 37 4, 01 5, 50 5, 28 4, 78 5, 01 1, 95 4, 35	39, 3 20, 5 46, 5 45, 7 39, 4 36, 3 43, 1 19, 9	47, 1 44, 3 49, 0 59, 7 72, 8 63, 5 60, 5	86, 4 + 0, 69 64, 8 + 2, 19 95, 5 + 26 105, 4 + 27 142, 2 52 99, 8 + 01 103, 6 + 17 74, 7 + 1, 47	
Total	41.91 5.21	14, 96 1, 87	23.32 2.92	38, 28 1, 79	35.7	55, 6	91.3 + 3.66	
Preservative period.  First subperiod. 1963—Mar. 28	4, 80 5, 19 4, 84 5, 14	2, 07 2, 38 1, 99 1, 82	3, 04 2, 73 2, 87 3, 08	5, 11 5, 11 1, 86 4, 90	43. 1 45. 9 41. 1 35. 4	63, 4 52, 6 59, 3 59, 9	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0,5 ,5 ,5
Total	19, 97 1, 99	8 26 2 07	$^{-11,72}_{-2,93}$	19, 98 5, 00	11. 1	7	100,101	2.0

 ${\tt Table\ LXII.--} Phosphoric - acid\ balances\ for\ Series\ IV-- Continued.$ 

No. 9-Continued.

•									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Borax admin- istered.
Preservative period— Continued.									
Second subperiod: 1903—Apr. 1 2 3 4	Grams. 4. 98 4. 82 5. 64 5. 01	Grams. 1.91 (a) 3.49 (a)	Grams. 2. 91 2. 83 3. 26 2. 93	Grams. 4.82 2.83 6.75 2.93	Per ct. 38. 4 61. 9	Per ct. 58. 4 58. 7 57. 8 58. 5	Per ct. 96.8 58.7 119.7 58.5	Grams. + 0.16 + 1.99 - 1.11 + 2.08	Grams. 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0
Total Average	20. 45 5. 11	5.40 1.35	11.93 2.98	17, 33 4, 33	26. 4	58.3	84.7	+ 3.12 + .78	4.0
Subperiods 1 and 2: Total	40. 42 5. 05	13. 66 1, 71	23. 65 2. 95	37.31 4.66	33.8	58, 5	92.3	+ 3.11 + .39	6.0
Third subperiod: 1903—Apr. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9.	5. 20 5. 15 5. 09 4. 95 4. 70	1, 86 2, 68 1, 74 2, 98 , 842	3. 28 3. 17 3. 14 3. 20 3. 55	5. 14 5. 85 4. 88 6. 18 4. 39	35. 7 52. 0 34. 2 60. 2 17. 9	63. 1 61. 6 61. 7 64. 6 75. 5	98.8 113.6 95.9 124.8 93.4	$\begin{array}{r} + \ 0.06 \\ - \ .70 \\ + \ .21 \\ - \ 1.23 \\ + \ .31 \end{array}$	1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0
Total	25, 09 5, 02	10.10 2.02	16.34 3.27	26. 44 5. 29	40.3	65.1	105.4	- 1.35 27	5.0
Subperiods 1, 2, and 3: Total	65, 51 5, 04	23.76 1.83	39.99 3.07	63.75 4.90	36.3	61.0	97.3	+ 1.76 + .14	11.0
Fourth subperiod; 1903—Apr. 10	5.56 4.66 4.92 4.72 4.88	1.70 2.79 1.75 1.25 1.37	3. 54 3. 49 3. 25 2. 51 3. 21	5. 24 6. 28 5. 00 3. 76 4. 58	30. 6 59. 9 35. 6 26. 5 28. 1	63, 6 74, 9 66, 0 53, 2 65, 8	94. 2 134. 8 101. 6 79. 7 93. 9	+ 0.32 - 1.62 08 + .96 + .30	2. 0 2. 0 2. 0 2. 0 2. 0 3. 0
Total Average	24.74 4.95	8.86 1.77	16.00 3.20	24.86 4.97	35.8	64.7	100.5	12 02	11.0
Entire preservative period: TotalAverage	90. 25 5. 02	32. 62 1. 81	55. 99 3. 11	88, 61 4, 92	36. 2	62.0	98. 2	+ 1.64 + .10	22.0
After period.									
1903—Apr, 15	4. 48 4. 47 5. 57 4. 72 4. 84 5. 04 4. 67 4. 34	1, 24 1, 77 1, 96 2, 19 1, 65 1, 70 , 530 1, 23	3.55 2.51 2.98 2.67 2.39 3.11 2.97 3.04	4.79 4.28 4.94 4.86 4.04 4.81 3.50 4.27	27. 7 39. 6 35. 2 46. 4 34. 1 33. 7 11. 3 28. 3	79. 2 56. 1 53. 5 56. 6 49. 4 61. 7 63. 6 70. 1	106. 9 95. 7 88. 7 103. 0 83. 5 95. 4 74. 9 98. 4	$\begin{array}{c} -0.31 \\ + .19 \\ + .63 \\14 \\ + .80 \\ + .23 \\ + 1.17 \\ + .07 \end{array}$	
Total	38. 13 4. 77	12.27 1.54	23, 22 2, 90	35, 49 4, 44	32.2	60.9	93.1	+ 2.64 + .33	
			No.	10.					
Fore period.									
1903—Mar. 20	4. 48 5. 56 4. 19 3. 20 3. 53 4. 67 4. 82 5. 57	1.38 1.71 .905 1.04 1.46 1.95 2.11 2.07	2.43 2.44 2.82 2.09 2.79 3.21 3.00 2.67	3. 81 4. 15 3. 72 3. 13 4. 25 5. 16 5. 11 4. 74	30. 8 30. 7 21. 5 32. 5 41. 4 41. 8 43. 8 37. 2	54. 2 43. 9 67. 3 65. 3 79. 0 68. 7 62. 2 47. 9	85. 0 74. 6 88. 8 97. 8 120. 4 110. 5 106. 0 85. 1	+0.67 +1.41 + .47 + .07 72 49 29 + .83	
Total Average	36.02 4.50	12,625 1,58	21.45 2.68	34.07 4.26	35.0	59. 6	94.6	+1.95 + .24	

Table LXII.—Phosphoric-acid balances for Series IV—Continued.

No. 10—Continued.

	1	5	3	-4	5	6	7	8	9
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	1n feces, (2÷1)	1n urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine, (4÷1)		Borax admin- istered.
Preservative period.									
First subperiod: 1903—Mar. 28	Grams. 4, 68 5, 05 4, 42 4, 93	Grams. 2, 75 2, 60 1, 31 2, 91	Grams, 2, 95 2, 64 2, 61 2, 85	Grams. 5, 70 5, 24 3, 92 5, 76	Per et. 58, 8 51, 5 29, 6 59, 0	Per ct. 63.0 52.3 59.1 57.8	Per et. 121. 8 103. 8 88. 7 116. 8	Grams. $-1.02$ $19$ $+.50$ $83$	Grams, 0, 5 . 5 . 5
Total	19.08 4.77	9, 57 2, 29	11.05 2.76	20.62 5.15	50, 2	57.9	108.1	$-1.54 \\ -1.38$	2.0
Second subperiod: 1903—Apr. 1	4, 73 4, 61 5, 38 4, 70	1, 46 2, 51 1, 69 1, 28	2, 55 1, 75 4, 04 2, 49	4. 01 4. 26 5. 73 3. 77	30. 9 54. 4 31. 4 27. 2	53. 9 38. 0 75. 1 53. 0	84. 8 92. 4 106. 5 80. 2	+0.72 + .35 35 + .93	1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0
Total	19, 42 4, 86	6, 94 1, 74	10, 83 2, 71	17.77 4.45	35.7	55.8	91.5	$+1.65 \\ + .41$	4.0
Subperiods 1 and 2: Total	38, 50 4, 81	16, 51 2, 06	21.88 2.74	38.39 4.80	42.9	56.8	99. 7	+0.11 + .01	6.0
Third subperiod: 1903—Apr. 5	4. 95 4. 78 4. 86 4. 67 4. 48	1.54 1.75 2.01 2.16 1.79	2. 91 2. 63 3. 11 2. 98 2. 83	4, 45 4, 38 5, 12 5, 14 4, 62	31. 1 36. 6 41. 3 46. 3 39. 9	58, 8 55, 0 64, 0 63, 8 63, 2	89. 9 91. 6 105. 3 110. 1 103. 1	+0.50 + .40 26 47 14	1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0
Total Average	23. 74 4. 75	9, 25 1, 85	11, 46 2, 89	$23.71 \\ 4.74$	39. 0	60.9	99. 9	+ .03 + .01	5.0
Subperiods 1, 2, and 3; Total	62, 24 4, 79	25, 76 1, 98	36, 34 2, 80	62. 10 4. 78	41. 4	58, 4	99, 8		11.0
Fourth subperiod: 1903—Apr. 10	4, 48 4, 52	0, 526 3, 61 1, 69 , 705 2, 68	2, 63 3, 62 3, 28 2, 93 2, 63	3, 16 7, 23 1, 97 3, 64 5, 31	10. 2 80. 6 37. 4 16. 4 46. 1	50. 8 80. 8 72. 6 67. 7 45. 5	61. 0 161. 4 110. 0 84. 1 91. 9	$   \begin{array}{r}     +2.02 \\     -2.75 \\    45 \\     +.69 \\     +.47   \end{array} $	2. 0 2. 0 2. 0 2. 0 3. 0
Total	24, 29 4, 86	9, 211 1, 84	15, 09 3, 02	24.31 1.86	37, 9	62.1	100.0	02 .00	11.0
Entire preservative period: TotalAverage	86, 53 4, 81		51. 43 2. 86	86, 41 4, 80	40. 4	59. 1	99, 8	+0.12 + .01	22, 0
After period.									
1903—Apr. 15	2, 91 3, 38 1, 33 4, 67 4, 60	(a) $(a)$ $2, 52$ $2, 11$	2, 22 2, 54 2, 87 2, 20 3, 41 2, 14	2, 86 2, 51 2, 87 4, 72 5, 85 5, 71	22. 4 54. 0 52. 4 82. 1	1212 13	97, 9 75, 1 66, 3 101, 1 127, 2 131, 3	$ \begin{bmatrix} + .81 \\ +1.46 \\ .05 \\ -1.25 \end{bmatrix} $	
Total	21.27		45, 41 2, 57	21, 55 1, 10	37.7	63, 5	101.2		

<sup>«</sup>No movement.

Table LXII.—Phosphoric-acid balances for Series IV—Continued.

No. 11.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	1	~	3	In feces			In feces		
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	and urine. (2+3)	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{In} \\ \text{feces.} \\ (2 \div 1) \end{array} $	In urine. (3÷1)	and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Borax admin- istered
Fore period (excluded).				~					
903—Mar. 20	Grams, 5, 12 5, 35 4, 87	Grams. 1.66 1.24 1.62	Grams. 2.34 2.46 2.82	Grams. 4.00 3.70 4.44	Per ct. 32.4 23.2 33.3	Per ct. 45.7 46.0 57.9	Per ct. 78.1 69.2 91.2	Grams. +1.12 +1.65 + .43	Grams.
23 24 25 26 27	(4, 43) 4, 05 4, 33 4, 60 5, 51	Lost. .691 2.55 1.06 1.68	(2.83) 3.09 3.17 2.52 3.03	3.78 5.72 3.58 4.71	17. 0 58. 9 23. 0 30. 5	(63.4) 76.3 73.2 54.8 55.0	93.3 132.1 77.8 85.5	$\begin{array}{c} + .27 \\ -1.39 \\ +1.02 \\ + .80 \end{array}$	
Total	33. 83 (38. 26)	10.501	(22. 26)	29.93	31.1	(58.2)	88.5	+3.90	
Average	4.83 (4.78)	1.50	(2.78)	4.28				+ .55	
Preservative period.									
First subperiod (excluded):									
1903—Mar. 28 29 30	4. 45 4. 93 . 97	2.50 1.62 3.24	2, 98 2, 53 2, 10	5. 48 4. 15 5. 34	56. 2 32. 9 33. 4	67.0 51.3 21.6	123. 2 84. 2 55. 0	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.03 \\ +.78 \\ -4.37 \end{array} $	0.5
Total	10.35 3.45	7. 36 2. 45	7. 61 2. 54	14. 97 4. 99	71.1	73.5	144.6	$-4.62 \\ -1.54$	1.0
Fore period.									
903—Mar. 31 Apr. 1 2 3	1.59 2.51 3.38 4.96	$0.720 \\ 0.601 \\ 1.11$	1.51 1.55 2.20 2.69	1. 51 2. 27 2. 80 3. 80	28. 7 17. 7 22. 4	95.0 61.7 65.1 54.2	95. 0 90. 4 82. 8 76. 6	+0.68 + .24 + .58 + 1.16	0. ( . (
Total	12. 44 3. 11	2. 431	7.95 1.99	10.38	19.5	63. 9	83.4	+2.06 + .51	.(
Preservative period.									
903—Apr. 4	4. 44 4. 90 4. 41 4. 77 4. 41 4. 12 5. 22 4. 20 4. 69 4. 12 4. 24	2.10 1.63 1.58 2.6I 1.28 1.88 1.06 1.63 2.02 1.83 1.07	3.04 3.07 2.86 2.88 2.65 2.89 3.17 3.28 2.90 3.49 2.90	5. 14 4. 70 4. 44 5. 49 3. 93 4. 77 4. 23 4. 91 4. 92 5. 32 3. 97	47. 3 33. 3 35. 8 54. 7 29. 0 45. 6 20. 3 38. 8 43. 1 44. 4 25. 2	68. 5 62. 7 64. 9 60. 4 60. 1 70. 2 60. 7 78. 1 61. 8 84. 7 68. 4	115.8 95.9 100.7 115.1 89.1 115.8 81.0 116.9 104.9 129.1 93.6	$\begin{array}{c} -0.70 \\ + .20 \\03 \\72 \\ + .48 \\65 \\ + .99 \\71 \\23 \\ -1.20 \\ + .27 \end{array}$	0.5 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 2.0 2.0 3.0
Total	49.52 4.50	18.69 1.70	33.13 3.01	51.82 4.71	37.7	66.9	104.6	$ \begin{array}{r} -2.30 \\ -2.21 \end{array} $	14.5
After period.									
903—Apr. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22.	3. 95 3. 71 4. 78 3. 75 4. 25 4. 29 4. 43 4. 09	0.598 .630 (a) 4.80 .488 1.82 .606 1.81	2. 46 2. 30 2. 55 3. 97 2. 31 2. 67 2. 65 2. 79	3.06 2.93 2.55 8.77 2.80 4.49 3.26 4.60	15. 2 17. 0 128. 0 11. 5 42. 4 13. 7 44. 2	62. 3 62. 0 53. 3 105. 9 54. 4 62. 3 59. 8 68. 2	77.5 79.0 53.3 233.9 65.9 104.7 73.6 112.5	+0.89 $+.78$ $+2.23$ $-5.02$ $+1.45$ $20$ $+1.17$ $51$	
Total Average	33.25 4.16	10.752 1.35	21.70 2.71	32.46 4.06	32.3	65.3	97.6	+ .79	

Table LXII.—Phosphoric-acid balances for Series IV—Continued.

No. 12.

NO. 12.												
	I	5	. 3	4	5	6	7	$\mathbf{s}$	9			
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces, (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine, (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Borax admin- istered.			
Fore period (excluded).  1903—Mar. 20. 21. 52. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27.	Grams. 3,44 4,43 4,96 3,57 3,37 4,31 4,06 4,71	Grams. 1, 65 2, 97 , 794 2, 77 2, 16 2, 32 1, 87 2, 20	Grams, 2, 12 2, 22 2, 28 2, 61 2, 27 1, 99 2, 58 2, 37	Grams. 3.77 5.19 3.07 5.38 4.43 4.31 4.45 4.57	Per et. 48. 0 67. 1 16. 0 77. 6 64. 1 53. 8 46. 1 46. 7	Per et. 61.6 50.1 45.9 73.1 67.4 46.2 63.5 50.3	Per ct. 109.6 117.2 61.9 159.7 131.5 100.0 109.6 97.0	Grams, -0.3376 +1.89 -1.81 -1.0639 + .14	Grams.			
Total Average	32, 85 4, 11	16. 73 2. 09	18, 44 2, 30	35.17 4.39	50.9	56.1	107.0	$-2.32 \\ -2.28$				
Preservative period.  First subperiod (excluded): 1903—Mar. 28. 29. 30. 31.	3. 87 4. 13 3. 77 (a)	1. 24 1. 88 2. 76	2.46 2.48 2.29	3.70 4.36 5.05	32. 0 45. 5 73. 2	63. 6 60. 1 60. 8	95, 6 105, 6 134, 0	+0.17 23 -1.28	0.5 .5 .5			
Total	11.77 3.92	5, 88 1, 96	7. 23 2. 41	13. 11 4. 37	50.0	61.4	111.4	-1.34 45	2.0			
Fore period.												
1903—Apr. 3 5	3, 41 3, 89 4, 61	1, 06 , 891 1, 57	1.52 1.64 2.18	2, 58 2, 53 3, 75	31. 1 22. 9 34. 0	$\begin{array}{c} 44.6 \\ 42.1 \\ 47.3 \end{array}$	75. 7 65. 0 81. 3	$+0.83 \\ +1.36 \\ + .86$	0.0 .0 .0			
Total	11. 91 3. 97	3, 52 1, 17	5.34 1.78	8, 86 2, 95	29.6	44.8	74.4	$+3.05 \\ +1.02$	.0			
Preservative period.								-				
1903—Apr. 6	3, 96 4, 18 4, 15 3, 59 3, 63 3, 47 3, 91 3, 52 3, 79	1, 68 1, 92 , 400 , 488 1, 15 (b) 2, 01 2, 05 1, 26	2, 20 2, 52 2, 13 3, 00 2, 55 2, 32 3, 07 -2, 42 2, 83	3. 88 4. 44 2. 83 3. 49 3. 70 2. 32 5. 08 4. 47 4. 09	42. 4 47. 0 9. 7 13. 6 31. 7 51. 0 58. 2 33. 2	55, 6 61, 8 58, 5 83, 6 70, 2 66, 9 77, 9 68, 8 74, 7	98, 0 108, 8 68, 2 97, 2 101, 9 66, 9 128, 9 127, 0 107, 9	+0.08 36 +1.32 + .10 07 +1.15 -1.14 .95 30	1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 2.0 2.0 3.0			
Total	34.11 3.79	10, 958 1, 22	23, 34 2, 59	34, 30 3, 81	32.1	68, 5	100, 8	19 02	13, 0			
After period.												
1993—Apr. 15	1, 29 1, 15 4, 41 4, 15 3, 81 3, 85 3, 64 3, 40	(b) 1, 46 , 674 2, 41 1, 50 2, 14 , 825 3, 21	1, 51 2, 33 1, 19 1, 98 2, 15 2, 22 2, 41 2, 61	1.54 3.79 1.86 4.39 3.65 4.36 3.23 3.85	126, 9 15, 3 58, 1 39, 4 55, 6 22, 7 35, 6	119, 4 202, 6 26, 9 47, 7 56, 4 57, 6 66, 2 77, 6	119, 4 329, 5 42, 2 105, 8 95, 8 113, 2 88, 7 113, 2	0, 25 2, 64 +2, 55 , 24 + , 16 - , 51 + , 41 - , 45				
Total	25, 70 3, 21	10.219 1.28	16, 46 2, 06	26, 67 3, 34	39. 7	61.1	103.8	= . 97 . 13				

a Discarded.

b No movement.

 ${\tt Table\ LXIII.--Summary\ of\ phosphoric-acid\ balances\ for\ Series\ IV.}$ 

#### Three men.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Borax ad- minis tered.
Fore period. No. 8	Grams. 34.03 (38.50)	Grams. 7.62	Grams, (22, 69)	Grams, 28, 03	Per ct. 22, 4	Per ct. (58.9)	Per ct. 82. 4	Grams. + 6.00	Grams
No. 9 No. 10	41. 94 36. 02	14.96 12.625	23. 32 21. 45	38. 28 34. 07	35. 7 35. 0	55.6 59.6	91.3 94.6	+ 3.66 + 1.95	
Total	111. 99 (116. 46) 4. 87	35. 205 1. 53	(67.46)	100.38	31.4	(57.9)	89, 6	+ 11.61	
C	(4.85)		(2.81)						
Preservative period. First subperiod: No. 8 No. 9 No. 10	19. 23 19. 97 19. 08	8. 66 8. 26 9. 57	11. 90 11. 72 11. 05	20.56 19.98 20.62	45.0 41.4 50.2	61. 9 58. 7 57. 9	106. 9 100. 1 108. 1	- 1.33 01 - 1.54	2.0 2.0 2.0
Total Average	58, 28 4, 86	26.49 2.21	34.67 2.89	61.16 5.10	45, 4	59,5	104.9	- 2.88 24	. 6.
Second subperiod: No. 8. No. 9. No. 10.	19, 46 20, 45 19, 42	6. 32 5. 40 6. 94	11. 42 11. 93 10. 83	17. 74 17. 33 17. 77	32.5 26.4 35.7	58. 7 58. 3 55. 8	91. 2 84. 7 91. 5	+ 1.72 + 3.12 + 1.65	4. ( 4. ( 4. (
Total Average	59. 33 4. 94	18.66 1.55	34. 18 2. 85	52.84 4.40	31.5	57.6	89.1	+ 6.49 + .54	12.0
Subperiods 1 and 2; No. 8 No. 9 No. 10	38, 69 40, 42 38, 50	14. 98 13. 66 16. 51	23. 32 23. 65 21. 88	38.30 37.31 38.39	38.7 33.8 42.9	60.3 58.5 58.8	99. 0 92. 3 99. 7	+ 0.39 + 3.11 + .11	6, 0 6, 0 6, 0
Total	117. 61 4. 90	45.15 1.88	68. 85 2. 87	114.00 4.75	38.4	58.5	96. 9	+ 3.61 + .15	18.0
Third subperiod: No. 8. No. 9. No. 10.	24, 28 25, 09 23, 74	7. 62 10. 10 9. 25	15. 33 16. 34 14. 46	22. 95 26. 44 23. 71	31.4 40.3 39.0	63. 1 65. 1 60. 9	94.5 105.4 99.9	+ 1.33 - 1.35 + .03	5. ( 5. ( 5. (
Total Average	73.11 4.87	26. 97 1. 80	46. 13 3. 07	73. 10 4. 87	36.9	63.1	100.0	+ .01	15.
Subperiods 1,2, and 3: No. 8. No. 9. No. 10.	62. 97 65. 51 62. 24	22, 60 23, 76 25, 76	38.65 39.99 36.34	61, 25 63, 75 62, 10	35. 9 36. 3 41. 4	61. 4 61. 0 58. 4	97. 3 97. 3 99. 8	+ 1.72 + 1.76 + .14	11.0 11.0 11.0
Total Average	190. 72 4. 89	72.12 1.85	114.98 2.95	187. 10 4. 80	37.8	60.3	98.1	+ 3.62 + .09	33.
Fourth subperiod: No.8. No.9. No.10	23.78 24.74 24,29	7. 315 8. 86 9. 211	14. 08 16. 00 15. 09	21, 40 24, 86 24, 31	30. 8 35. 8 37. 9	59. 2 64. 7 62. 1	90. 0 100. 5 100. 0	+ 2.38 12 02	11.0 11.0 11.0
Total Average	72.81 4.85	25. 39 1. 69	45. 17 3. 01	70. 57 4. 70	34. 9	62.0	96. 9	+ 2.24 + .15	33.
Entire preservative period:	86.75	. 29.915	52, 73	82.65	34.5	60.8	95.3	+ 4.10	22,0
No. 10.	90. 25 86, 53	32.62 34.97	55, 99 51, 43	88. 61 86. 41	36. 2 40. 4	62. 0 59. 4	98. 2 99. 8	+ 1.64	22. 0 22. 0
Total	263, 53 4, 88	97.51 1.81	160.15 2.96	257. 67 4. 77	37.0	60.8	97.8	+ 5.86 + .11	66.0
After period. No.8	35, 78	11.244	21, 51	90 ==	91 =	60.0	.01.7	1 9 00	
No. 9. No. 10.	38.13 24.27	12. 27 9. 159	23. 22 15. 41	32. 75 35. 49 24. 57	31. 5 32. 2 37. 7	60. 2 60. 9 63. 5	·91. 7 93. 1 101. 2	+ 2.98 + 2.64 30	
Total Average	98. 13 4. 46	32.67 1.48	60. 14 2. 74	92.81 4.22	33. 3	61.3	94.6	+ 5.32 + .24	

Table LXIII.—Summary of phosphoric-acid balances for Series IV—Continued.

#### Two men.

	1	6	3	1	5	6	7	8	9
Period and date.	In food,	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	1n feces. (2±1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balanee. (14)	Borax ad- minis- tered.
Fore period, No. 11	Grams. 12.44 11.91	Grams, 2, 431 3, 52	Grams, 7, 95 5, 34	Grams, 10, 38 8, 86	Per ct. 19.5 29.6	Per et. 63, 9 44, 8	Per et. 83, 4 74, 4	Grams. + 2.06 3.05	Grams.
Total	24, 35 3, 48	5, 951 , 850	13.29 1.90	19.24 2.75	24.4	54.6	79.0	+ 5.11 + .73	
Preservative period.									
No. 11 No. 12	49, 52 34, 11	18, 69 10, 958	33. 13 23. 34	51, 82 34, 30	37. 7 32. 1	66, 9 68, 5	104.6 100.8	- 2.30 19	14. 5 13. 0
Total	83, 63 4, 18	29, 648 1, 482	56, 47 2, 82	86, 12 4, 30	35, 5	67, 5	103.0	= 2.49 = .12	27.5
After period.									
No. 11 No. 12	33, 25 25, 70	10, 752 10, 219	21.70 16.46	32, 46 26, 67	32. 3 39. 7	65, 3 64, 1	$97.6 \\ 103.8$	+ 0.79 97	
Total	58, 95 3, 68	20. 971 1. 311	38, 16 2, 38	59.13 3.69	35.6	61.7	100.3	18 01	

#### Five men.

Fore period.									
No. 7	28, 99 34, 03	13, 74 7, 62	14.00	27, 74 28, 03	47.1	48, 3	95. 7	+ 1.25	
No. 8	(38, 50)	7.02	(22, 69)	20,00	22.4	(58, 9)	82, 4	+ 6.00	
No. 9	41.94	14, 96	23, 32	38, 28	35, 7	55, 6	91.3	+ 3.66	
No. 10 No. 12.	36, 02	12.62	21. 45	34.07	35.0	59. 6	94.6	+ 1.95	
NO. 12	32, 85	16, 73	18, 44	35. 17	50.9	56.1	107.0	- 2.32	
Total	173, 83 (178, 30)	65, 67	////	163, 29		(50 O)	93. 9	+ 10.54	
	4, 46	1.68	(99, 50)	4.18		(56,0)		+ .28	
Average {			(2, 50)						
Preservative period.									
First subperiod:									
No. 7	15, 07	8,64	8,01	16, 65	57.3	53, 2	110,5	1.58	2.
No. 8	19. 23	8, 66	11.90	20.56	15.0	64.9	106.9	1.33	2.
No. 9	19, 97 19, 05	8, 26 9, 57	14.72 11.05	19, 98 20, 62	11, 4 50, 2	58, 7 57, 9	100, 4 108, 4	04 - I.51	2. 2.
No. 12.	11.77	5, 88	7, 23	13.11	50. 2	61.4	111.4	1, 34	2.
									-
Total	85, 12 4, 48	41, 01 2, 16	49. 91 2. 63	90, 92 1, 79	48, 2	58, 6	106.8	- 5,80	10.
Average	4, 15	2.10	2, 00	1.79				101	

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## Table LXIV.—Phosphoric-acid balances for Series V.

#### No. 1.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	$\begin{array}{c} \text{In} \\ \text{feces.} \\ (2 \div 1) \end{array}$	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance.	Boric acid admin- istered.
Fore period.  1903—Apr. 24	Grams. 4.64	Grams, Lost. 1.93	Grams. Not run. 2.96 2.82	Grams. 4.89	Per ct.	Per ct.	Per ct.	Grams 0.25	Grams.
26	4.84 4.76 4.48 4.87 4.67 4.91	1.71 1.94 2.42 2.63 1.97 4.37	2.82 2.99 2.80 2.75 2.68 2.86	4. 53 4. 93 5. 22 5. 38 4. 65 7. 23	35. 3 40. 8 54. 0 54. 0 42. 2 89. 0	58. 3 62. 8 62. 5 56. 5 57. 4 58. 3	93.6 103.6 116.5 110.5 99.6 147.3	+ .31 17 74 51 + .02 - 2.32	
Total	33, 17 4, 74	16.97 2.42	19. 86 2. 84	. 36, 83 5, 26	51.2	59.8	111.0	- 3.66 52	
Preservative period.									
First subperiod: 1908—May 2	4. 95 5. 01 4. 76 4. 69 4. 69 4. 66 4. 53 4. 97 4. 86 4. 71 5. 23	3. 48 . 825 2. 98 1. 98 2. 75 3. 54 1. 23 2. 76 3. 49 1. 79 2. 63 1. 94	2. 81 3. 03 2. 89 3. 01 3. 04 2. 47 2. 82 2. 66 2. 76 3. 13 2. 49	6. 29 3. 85 5. 87 4. 99 5. 79 6. 01 4. 05 5. 42 6. 34 4. 55 5. 76 4. 43	70. 3 16. 5 62. 6 42. 2 58. 6 73. 9 26. 4 60. 9 70. 2 36. 8 55. 8 37. 1	56. 8 60. 5 60. 7 64. 2 64. 8 51. 6 60. 5 58. 7 57. 4 56. 8 66. 5 47. 6	127.1 76.9 123.3 106.4 123.5. 125.5 86.9 119.6 127.6 93.6 122.3 84.7	- 1.34 + 1.16 - 1.11 30 - 1.22 + .61 89 - 1.37 + .31 - 1.05 + .80	0.5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5
Total Average	57. 85 4. 82	29. 395 2. 45	33, 96 2, 83	63, 35 5, 28	50.8	58.7	109.5	- 5.50 46	6.0
Second subperiod:  1903—May 14  16  17  18  19  20  21  22  23  24  25	4. 66 4. 75 4. 53 4. 85 4. 66 4. 70 4. 62 4. 83 4. 90 4. 77 5. 07 4. 92	2. 38 3. 83 2. 80 . 630 2. 32 2. 12 2. 87 2. 34 2. 56 2. 02 2. 69 2. 40	2, 98 2, 52 2, 98 2, 73 2, 46 3, 00 2, 55 2, 50 2, 91 2, 96 3, 17 2, 99	5. 36 6. 35 5. 78 3. 36 4. 78 5. 12 5. 42 4. 84 5. 47 4. 98 5. 86 5. 39	51. 1 80. 6 61. 8 13. 0 49. 8 45. 1 62. 1 48. 4 52. 2 42. 3 53. 1 48. 8	63. 9 53. 1 65. 8 56. 3 52. 8 63. 8 55. 2 51. 8 59. 4 62. 1 62. 5 60. 8	115. 0 133. 7 127. 6 69. 3 102. 6 108. 9 117. 3 100. 2 111. 6 104. 4 115. 6 109. 6	- 0.70 - 1.60 - 1.25 + 1.49 12 80 01 57 21 79 47	0. 5 . 5 . 5 . 5 . 5 . 5 . 5 . 5 . 5 . 5
Total Average	57. 26 4. 76	28.96 2.41	33, 75 2, 81	62. 71 5. 23	50.6	58. 9	109.5	- 5.45 47	6.0
Subperiods 1 and 2: Total Average	115.11 4.80	58, 355 2, 431	67.71 2.82	126, 06 5, 25	50. 7	58.8	109.5	- 10.95 45	12.0
Third subperiod; 1903—May 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. June 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	4. 60 4. 93 5. 09 (4. 88) 4. 56 4. 77 4. 80 5. 24 4. 84 4. 59	4. 65 . 555 2. 81 2. 31 2. 83 2. 24	2. 86 3. 07 2. 63 2. 68 2. 85 (2. 51) 2. 95 3. 19 2. 77 2. 80 2. 64 2. 61	7.60 3.74 5.58 5.11 5.47 4.85	77. 1 43. 0 62. 8 38. 1 40. 1 102. 0 11. 6 58. 5 44. 1 58. 5 48. 8	61. 9 67. 8 57. 2 54. 4 56. 0 (51. 4) 64. 7 66. 9 57. 7 53. 4 54. 5 56. 9	139. 0 110. 8 120. 0 92. 5 96. 1 166. 7 78. 5 116. 2 97. 5 113. 0 105. 7	- 1.80 49 92 + .37 + .20 - 3.04 + 1.02 78 + .13 63 26	0.5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5
Total	52.57 (57.45) 4.78 (4.79)	2.52	(33.56)	5.34	52.7	(58.4)	111.8	- 6.19 56	6.0

Table LXIV.—Phosphoric-acid balances for Series V—Continued.

#### No. 1—Continued.

	1	5	3	1	5	6	7	8	9
Period and date.	In food.	In feees.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	$\begin{array}{c} \text{In} \\ \text{feees.} \\ (2 \div 1) \end{array}$	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance.	Boric acid admin- istered,
Preservative period— Continued.									
Subperiods 1, 2, and 3: Total	4.79	86.07		184, 82	51.3	(58.7)	110. 2	Grams 17.1449	18.0
Fourth subperiod: 1903—June 7.  8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20.	5, 18 4, 78 4, 71 4, 70 4, 82 4, 98 4, 68 4, 98 5, 02 4, 83 4, 83 4, 75 5, 60 4, 55	2. 26 3. 00 2. 54 2. 77 2. 75 8. 47 2. 42 1. 79 1. 75 4. 03 2. 41 3. 69 2. 13	2, 68 2, 65 2, 85 2, 61 2, 76 2, 80 2, 67 2, 76 2, 45 2, 83 2, 60 2, 65 2, 91 2, 51	4. 94 5. 65 5. 39 5. 38 5. 51 6. 27 5. 09 4. 55 4. 20 6. 86 5. 01 6. 34 6. 73 4. 64	43. 6 62. 8 53. 9 58. 9 57. 1 69. 5 51. 7 35. 9 34. 9 83. 4 49. 9 77. 7 68. 2 46. 8	51. 7 55. 4 60. 5 55. 5 57. 3 56. 1 57. 1 55. 4 48. 8 58. 6 53. 8 55. 8 55. 2		+ 0.24 87 68 69 - 1.28 41 + .43 + .82 - 2.03 18 - 1.59 - 1.13 09	0. 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50
Total	68, 42 4, 89	38, 83 2, 77	37. 73 2. 70	76, 56 5, 47	56, 8	55.1	111.9	= 8.14 = .58	7.
Entire preservative period: Total	4.82	124.90	(139, 00)	261, 38		(57.7)		- 25, 28 51	} 25.0
After period.									
1903—June 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 29.	5, 35 4, 86 4, 99 4, 83	1, 02 1, 61 3, 38 2, 31 2, 74 5, 20 Lost, 2, 42 2, 60	2, 78 2, 46 2, 73 2, 91 2, 52 2, 62 (2, 85) 2, 91 2, 80	6, 80 4, 07 6, 11 5, 25 5, 26 7, 82 5, 33 5, 40	79. 6 33. 2 63. 2 48. 1 54. 9 107. 7 43. 9 53. 7	55, 0 50, 7 51, 9 59, 5 50, 0 54, 2 (61, 2) 52, 8 57, 9	111.6	- 1.75 + .78 76 39 27 - 2.99 + .18 56	
Total	40, 28 (44, 94) 5, 01 (4, 99)	3.04						.72	

Table LXIV.—Phosphoric-acid balances for Series V—Continued.

No. 2.

			No.	₽.					
	1	5	3	4	5	6	7	s	9
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	$\begin{array}{c} \text{In} \\ \text{feces.} \\ (2 \div 1) \end{array}$	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine, (4÷1)	Balance.	Borie acid admin- istered.
Fore period.  1903—Apr. 24	Grams. [4.55] 4.51 4.63 4.63 (4.18) 4.55 4.23 4.56	Grams. [1, 75] 1, 79 2, 32 (a) Lost. 1, 13 1, 68 2, 03	Grams. Not run. 2. 91 2. 89 3. 02 (3. 04) 2. 86 2. 59 2. 74	Grams.  4.70 5.21 3.02  3.99 4.27 4.77	Per ct. [38.5] 39.7 50.1 24.8 39.7 44.5	Per ct.  64.5 62.4 65.2 (72.7) 62.9 61.2 60.1	Per et.  104, 2 112, 5 65, 2  87, 7 100, 9 104, 6	Grams.  - 0.1958 + 1.61560421	Grams.
Total	27.11 (31.29) [31.66] 4.52 (4.47)	[10, 70]	(20, 05)	25, 96 4, 33	[33.8]	(64.1)	95.8		
Preservative period.	[4. 52]	[1.53]		====					
First subperiod: 1903—May 2  3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	4. 37 4. 74 4. 73 4. 47 4. 57 4. 59 4. 16 4. 40 4. 51 4. 65 4. 58 4. 31	2. 16 2. 37 1. 31 1. 51 2. 19 2. 10 1. 79 1. 18 1. 60 2. 05 1. 56	3. 23 3. 15 3. 23 2. 75 3. 34 1. 86 2. 38 2. 53 2. 88 2. 88 2. 93 2. 76 2. 36	5. 39 5. 52 4. 54 4. 26 5. 53 3. 96 4. 17 3. 71 4. 48 4. 91 4. 81 3. 92	49. 4 50. 0 27. 7 33. 8 47. 9 45. 8 43. 0 26. 8 35. 5 42. 6 44. 7 36. 2	73. 9 66. 5 68. 3 61. 5 73. 1 40. 5 57. 2 57. 5 63. 8 63. 0 60. 3 54. 8	123. 3 116. 5 96. 0 95. 3 121. 0 86. 3 100. 2 84. 3 99. 3 105. 6 105. 0 91. 0	- 1.02 78 + .19 + .21 96 + .63 + .01 + .69 26 23 + .39	0.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.55
Total Average	54.08 4.51	21.80 1.82	33. 40 2. 78	55. 20 4. 60	40.3	61.8	102.1	- 1.12 09	6.0
Second subperiod:  1903—May 14  15  16  17  18  19  20  21  22  23  24  25	4. 41 4. 51 4. 14 4. 55 4. 21 4. 06 4. 02 4. 95 4. 28	2. 02 1. 93 1. 83 1. 70 2. 15 2. 28 1. 36 1. 42 1. 57 1. 76 1. 12 1. 41	3. 08 2. 58 3. 10 3. 03 2. 42 2. 62 2. 90 2. 73 2. 78 2. 79 3. 04 2. 51	5. 10 4. 51 4. 93 4. 73 4. 75 4. 90 4. 26 4. 15 4. 35 4. 55 4. 16 3. 92	49. 8 43. 8 40. 6 41. 1 47. 3 54. 2 33. 5 35. 3 31. 7 41. 1 30. 3 34. 7	75. 9 58. 5 68. 7 73. 2 53. 2 62. 2 71. 4 67. 9 56. 2 65. 2 82. 1 61. 8	125. 6 102. 3 109. 3 114. 3 100. 4 116. 4 104. 9 103. 2 87. 9 106. 3 112. 4 96. 6	- 1.04 10 42 59 02 69 20 13 + .60 27 46 + .14	
Total Average	50. 95 4. 25	20.55 1.71	33.58 2.80	54.13 4.51	40.3	65. 9	106.2	- 3.18 26	6.0
Subperiods 1 and 2: Total Average	105.03	42, 35 1, 76	66.98 2.79	109.33 4.56—	40.3	63.8	104.1	- 4.30 17	12.0
Third subperiod:  1903—May 26  27  28  29  30  31  June 1  2  3  4  5  6	4.31 3.56 3.52 3.91 4.11 3.75 3.48 3.70 3.18 4.89 2.21 2.90	1. 67 1. 18 2. 51 . 822 1. 42 2. 22 1. 43 2. 22 1. 43 1. 58 1. 58 1. 78	2. 59 2. 67 2. 34 2. 51 2. 45 2. 52 2. 72 2. 08 2. 34 2. 48 1. 98 2. 60	4, 26 3, 85 4, 85 3, 33 3, 87 4, 00 4, 94 3, 51 3, 92 3, 51 2, 84 4, 38	38. 7 33. 1 71. 3 21. 0 34. 5 39. 5 63. 8 38. 6 49. 7 21. 1 38. 9 61. 4	60. 1 75. 0 66. 5 64. 2 59. 6 67. 2 78. 2 56. 2 78. 6 50. 7 89. 6 89. 7	98.8 108.1 137.8 85.2 94.2 106.7 142.0 94.9- 128.3 71.8 128.5 151.0	+ 0.05 29 - 1.33 + .58 24 25 - 1.46 + .19 74 + 1.38 63 - 1.48	0.5
Total Average	43.52	17. 983 1. 50	29. 28 2. 44	47. 26 3. 94	41.3	67.3	108.6	- 3.74 31	6.0
	1	l			l		-		

Table LXIV.—Phosphoric-acid balances for Series V—Continued.

No. 2—Continued.

					-				
	1	5	3	-1	5	6	7	8	9
Period and date,	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine, (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balanee.	Borie acid admin- istered.
Preservative period— Continued.	Grams.	Grams.	Grams,	Grams.	Per et.	Per et.	Per et.	Grams,	Grams,
Subperiods 1, 2, and 3: Total	148, 55 4, 13	60, 33 1, 68	96, 26 2, 67	156, 59 4, 35	40.6	64.8	105, 4	- 8,04 22	18.0
Fourth subperiod: 1903—June 7.  9  10  11  12  13  14  15  16  17  18  19  20	3. 26 3. 34 2. 35 2. 87 3. 28 3. 21 3. 29 3. 36 4. 49 3. 45 3. 45 2. 90 4. 21 3. 71	1. 52 .393 1. 75 .846 .994 .859 .987 .416 1. 86 1. 45 1. 79 1. 21 1. 72 2. 74	2, 09 2, 56 1, 77 2, 20 2, 49 2, 15 2, 55 2, 48 1, 96 2, 86 2, 60 2, 41 2, 61 2, 45	3. 61 2. 95 3. 52 3. 05 3. 48 3. 01 3. 54 2. 90 3. 82 4. 31 4. 39 3. 62 4. 33 5. 19	46. 6 11. 7 74. 5 29. 5 30. 2 26. 8 30. 0 12. 4 41. 4 42. 0 51. 9 73. 9	64. 1 76. 6 75. 3 76. 7 75. 9 67. 0 77. 5 73. 8 43. 7 82. 9 75. 3 83. 1 62. 0 66. 0	110, 7 88, 3 149, 8 106, 3 106, 1 93, 8 107, 6 86, 3 85, 1 124, 9 127, 2 124, 8 102, 9 139, 9	- 0,35 + .39 - 1,17 18 20 + .20 25 + .46 + .67 86 94 72 12 148	0.5 .5 .5 .5 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0
Total	47.17 3.37	18,535 1,32	33, 18 2, 37	51, 72 3, 69	39.3	70.3	109, 6	4, 55	2.5
Entire preservative period: Total	195, 72 3, 91	78, 87 1, 58	129, 44 2, 59		40.3	66. 1	106.4	-12, 59 26	20.5
1°03—June 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29.	3. 12 3. 37 3. 67 4. 74 4. 46 4. 74 5. 02 5. 15 4. 69	1, 32 1, 43 1, 25 2, 85 3, 15 1, 92 2, 71 1, 41 2, 11	2, 53 2, 30 2, 18 2, 20 2, 52 2, 50 2, 16 3, 10 2, 78	3, 85 3, 73 3, 43 5, 05 5, 67 4, 42 5, 17 4, 51 4, 89	42, 3 42, 1 34, 1 60, 1 67, 6 40, 5 51, 0 27, 4 45, 0	81, 1 68, 3 59, 4 46, 4 54, 1 52, 7 49, 0 60, 2 59, 3	123, 4 140, 7 93, 5 106, 5 124, 7 93, 2 103, 0 87, 6 101, 3	$\begin{array}{c} -0.73 \\ -36 \\ +24 \\ -31 \\ 1.01 \\ +32 \\ -15 \\ +64 \\ -20 \end{array}$	
Total Average	39, 16 4, 35	18, 15 2, 02	22, 57 2, 51	40, 72 4, 52	46.4	57.6	101.0	4.56 .17+	

Table LXIV.—Phosphoric-acid balances for Series V—Continued.

No. 3.

			140.						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Boric acid admin- istered.
Fore period.	Grams.	Grams.	Grams.	Grams.	Per ct.	Per ct.	Per et.	Grams.	Grams,
1903—Apr. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. May 1.	3.00 3.33 3.68 3.68 3.27 3.02 3.93	0.640 1.37 .571 2.40 1.42 .846 1.98	1.99 3.15 2.56 2.82 3.11 2.34 2.22	2. 63 4. 52 3. 13 5. 22 4. 53 3. 19 4. 20	21. 3 41. 1 15. 5 65. 2 43. 4 28. 0 50. 4	66. 4 94. 6 69. 6 76. 6 95. 1 77. 5 56. 5	87.7 135.7 85.1 141.8 138.5 105.6 106.9	+ 0.37 - 1.19 + .55 - 1.54 - 1.26 17 27	
Total Average	23. 91 3. 42	9. 227 1. 32	18.19 2.60	27. 42 3. 92	38.6	76.1	114.7	- 3.51 50	
$Preservative\ period.$									
First subperiod: 1903—May 2.  3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	3. 84 3. 46 [3. 25] 3. 15 3. 30 3. 42 3. 31 4. 36 4. 25 4. 40 3. 66 4. 33	1. 13 1. 43 [1. 27] 948 821 1. 30 1. 05 1. 20 1. 23 1. 04 1. 96 1. 29	2. 65 2. 59 Lost. 2. 55 2. 78 2. 20 2. 53 2. 12 2. 66 2. 75 2. 50 2. 42	3. 78 4. 02 3. 50 3. 60 3. 58 3. 32 3. 89 5. 79 4. 46 3. 71	29. 4 41. 3 [39. 1] 30. 1 24. 9 38. 0 31. 7 27. 5 28. 9 23. 6 53. 6 29. 8	81. 0 84. 2 64. 3 76. 4 48. 6 62. 6 62. 5 68. 3 55. 9	98. 4 116. 2 111. 1 109. 1 102. 3 108. 2 76. 1 91. 5 86. 1 121. 9 85. 7	+ 0.06 56, 35 30 08 27 + 1.04 + .36 + .61 80 + .62	0.5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5
$egin{array}{lll}  ext{Total} & \dots & \{ & & \\  ext{Average} & \dots & \{ & & \\ & & & \\ \end{array}$	41. 48 [44. 73] 3. 77 [3. 73]	[14. 669] [1. 22]	27.75 2.52	41.15 3.74	[32.8]	66.9	99, 2	+ .33	6.0
Second subperiod: 1903—May 14	3. 24 3. 55 3. 41 3. 56 3. 48 3. 57 3. 26 3. 62 3. 62 3. 54 3. 29 4. 08	1. 58 1. 49 1. 40 1. 68 . 846 1. 25 . 856 1. 10 1. 72 1. 25 1. 36 1. 17	2. 81 2. 10 2. 86 2. 41 2. 28 2. 30 3. 03 2. 72 2. 47 2. 68 2. 31 2. 42	4.39 3.59 4.26 4.09 3.13 3:55 3.89 3.82 4.19 3.93 3.67 3.59	48.8 42.0 41.1 47.2 24.3 35.0 26.3 30.4 47.5 35.3 41.3 28.7	86. 7 59. 2 83. 9 67. 7 65. 5 64. 4 92. 9 75. 1 68. 2 75. 7 70. 2 59. 3	135. 5 101. 1 124. 9 114. 9 89. 9 99. 4 119. 3 105. 5 115. 7 111. 6 88. 0	- 1.15 04 85 53 + .35 + .02 63 20 57 39 38 + .49	0. 5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5
Total	42. 22 3. 52	15. 702	30.39	46.10	37.2	72.0	109.2	- 3.88	6.0
Average	3, 52	1.31	2.53	3.84				32	
Subperiods 1 and 2:  Total	83.70 [86.95] 3.64 [3.62]		58.14 2.53	87. 25 3. 79	[34. 9]	69. 4	104.2	- 3.55 15	} 12.0
Third subperiod: 1903—May 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. June 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.	3.38 3.28 2.96 3.58 4.92 (3.53) 3.21 3.55 3.91 3.94 3.45 3.29	1, 49 , 414 1, 07 1, 41 1, 23 1, 44	2, 56 2, 63 2, 47 2, 06 3, 26 (2, 68) 2, 86 2, 86 2, 86 2, 35 1, 91 2, 21	4. 28 3. 41 4. 06 2. 98 5. 47 4. 09 3. 27 3. 67 3. 76 3. 14 3. 65	50. 9 23. 9 53. 7 25. 8 44. 9 46. 4 11. 7 27. 4 35. 8 35. 7 43. 8	75. 7 80. 2 83. 4 57. 5 66. 3 (75. 9) 81. 0 80. 5 66. 5 59. 6 55. 4 67. 2	126. 6 104. 0 137. 2 83. 2 111. 2 127. 4 92. 2 93. 9 95. 4 91. 0 110. 9	- 0.90 13 - 1.10 + .60 55 88 + .28 + .24 + .18 + .31 36	0.5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5
Total	39. 47 (43. 00) 3. 59 (3. 58)	1.30	(30, 19)	3, 80	36, 2	(70.2)	105. 9	-2.31 21	6.0

# Table LXIV.—Phosphoric-acid balances for Series V—Continued.

No.3-Continued.

	1	5	3	1	5	6	7	8	9
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2±1)	In urine, (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance.	Borie acid admin- istered.
Preservative period— Continued.									
Subperiods 1, 2, and 3:	Grams,	Grams.	Grams.	Grams.	Per et.	Per et.	Per ct.	Grams.	Grams.
Total	123, 17 (126, 70) [126, 42]	144, 652]	(88, 33)		[35, 3]	(69.7)			18.0
Average	(3.62)			3, 80				18	
Fourth subperiod: 1903—June 7	3. 93 3. 41 3. 57 3. 42 3. 96 3. 46 3. 41 3. 34 3. 74	0.583 1.90 1.45 1.36 1.44 .676 1.53 .982 .726	2. 57 2. 23 2. 57 2. 49 2. 48 2. 45 2. 36 2. 26	3. 15 4. 13 4. 02 3. 85 3. 92 3. 13 4. 07 3. 34 2. 99	14.8 55.7 40.6 39.8 36.4 19.5 14.9 29.4 19.4	65. 4 65. 4 72. 0 72. 8 62. 6 70. 7 74. 5 70. 7 60. 4	80. 2 121. 1 112. 6 112. 6 99. 0 90. 5 119. 4 100. 0 79. 9	+0.78 72 45 43 +.04 +.33 66 .00 +.75	0.5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5
16 17 18 19 20	3.51 3.56 4.33 4.38 3.99	1, 93 1, 40 1, 56 , 393 2, 25	2, 59 2, 65 2, 29 3, 08 2, 58	4, 52 4, 05 3, 85 3, 47 4, 83	55. 0 39. 3 36. 0 9. 0 56. 4	73. 8 74. 4 52. 9 70. 3 64. 7	128, 8 113, 8 88, 9 79, 2 121, 1	-1.01 49 +.48 +.91 84	.5 .5 .5 .5
Total	52. 01 3. 72	18.180 1.30	35. 14 2. 51	53, 32 3, 81	35.0	67.6	102.5	-1.31 $-0.09$	7.0
Entire preservative period:  Total	[178, 43]	[62, 832]	(123, 47)		[35, 2]	(69, 1)			25.0
Average	3, 65 (3, 65)	[1.28]		3.80				15	
After period.									
1903—June 21	3.69 3.54 4.65 3.69 4.06 4.63 3.81 5.74 3.87	1. 27 1. 30 1. 05 1. 98 1. 95 2. 05 1. 50 2. 10 1. 37	2. 40 2. 34 2. 88 2. 88 2. 40 2. 50 2. 67 2. 35 2. 59	3, 67 3, 64 3, 93 4, 86 4, 35 4, 55 4, 17 1, 45 3, 96	34, 4 36, 7 22, 6 53, 7 48, 0 44, 3 39, 4 36, 6 35, 4	65. 0 66. 1 61. 9 78. 0 59. 1 54. 0 70. 1 40. 9 66. 9	99. 4 102. 8 84. 5 131. 7 107. 1 98. 3 109. 4 77. 5 102. 3	+0.02 10 +.72 -1.17 29 +.08 36 +1.29 09	
Total	37.68 4.19	14.57 1.62	23, 61 2, 56	37.58 4.48	38.7	63.1	99. 7	· .10 + .01	

# Table LXIV.—Phosphoric-acid balances for Series V—Continued.

No. 4.

•	1	5	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance.	Borax admin- istered.
Fore period.  1903—Apr. 24	Grams. [4, 66] 2, 96 3, 52 3, 57 3, 74 2, 24 3, 41 5, 48	Grams. [0.827] (b) 1.56 1.39 1.17 .751 1.31 2.13	Grams. (a) 2.71 2.88 3.01 3.05 2.61 2.71 3.22	Grams. 2.71 4.44 4.40 4.22 3.36 4.02 5.35	Per.ct. [17.7] 44.3 38.9 31.3 33.5 38.4 61.2	91.6 81.8 84.3 81.6 116.5 79.5 92.5	91.6 126.1 123.2 112.8 150.0 117.9 153.7	Grams. +0. 25 92 83 48 -1. 12 61 -1. 87	Grams,
Total	22. 92 [27. 58] 3. 27 [3. 45]	[9. 138] [1. 142]	20.19 2.88	28, 50 4, 07	[33. 1]	88.1	124.3	-5.58 $80$	
Preservative period.									
First subperiod; 1903—May 2	4. 10 3. 54 4. 52 3. 52 3. 19 3. 04 3. 23 3. 60 3. 42 3. 16 2. 87	(b) 1.67 .792 1.52 .705 1.19 1.05 1.33 .620 1.24 1.42 1.03	3. 11 2. 95 3. 47 2. 89 3. 02 2. 40 2. 43 2. 49 2. 71 2. 32 2. 47 2. 26	3. 11 4. 62 4. 26 4. 41 3. 72 3. 59 3. 48 3. 82 3. 33 3. 56 3. 89 3. 29	47. 2 22. 1 33. 6 20. 0 37. 3 34. 5 41. 2 17. 2 36. 3 44. 9 35. 9	75. 9 83. 3 96. 7 63. 9 85. 8 75. 2 79. 9 77. 1 75. 3 67. 8 78. 2 78. 7	75. 9 130. 5 118. 7 97. 6 105. 7 112. 5 114. 5 118. 3 92. 5 104. 1 123. 1 114. 6	+0.99 -1.0867 +.1120404459 +.27147342	0.5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5
Total Average	41.78 , 3.48	12.567 1.047	32, 52 2, 71	45. 08 3. 76	30.1	77.8	107.9	-3.30 $28$	6.0
Second subperiod: 1903—May 14	3. 63 4. 03 3. 97 3. 00 3. 84 3. 60 4. 07 4. 06 4. 60 4. 60 4. 13 4. 89	. 1.49 .576 1.65 1.26 1.29 2.69 (b) .441 2.37 2.13 1.14 .999	3. 65 2. 68 3. 52 3. 06 2. 93 2. 55 3. 09 2. 70 2. 85 3. 10 3. 07 3. 23	5. 14 3. 26 5. 17 4. 32 4. 22 5. 24 3. 09 3. 14 5. 22 5. 23 4. 21 4. 23	41. 0 14. 3 41. 6 42. 0 33. 6 74. 7 10. 9 51. 5 58. 0 27. 6 20. 4	100. 6 66. 5 88. 7 102. 0 76. 3 70. 8 75. 9 66. 5 62. 0 84. 5 74. 3 66. 1	141. 6 80. 9 130. 2 144. 0 109. 9 145. 6 75. 9 77. 3 113. 5 142. 5 101. 9 86. 5	-1.51 +.77 -1.20 -1.32 38 -1.64 +.98 +.92 62 -1.56 08 +.66	0.5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5
Total Average	47. 49 3. 96	16.04 1.34	36.43 3.04	52.47 4.37	33.8	76.7	110.5	$-4.98 \\41$	6.0
Subperiods 1 and 2: Total	89. 27 3. 72	28.61- 1.19	68. 95 28. 73	97, 55 4, 06	32.0	77.2	109.3	-8.28 35	12.0

a Not run.

b No movement.

Table LXIV.—Phosphoric-acid balances for Series V—Continued.

No. 5.

			~ 0.	. , .					
	1	- 2	3	1	5	6	7	s	9
Period and date.	In food.	In feces,	1n urine.	In feces and urine. (2±3)	In feces. (2±1)	In urine, (3÷1)	In feces and nrine. (1÷1)	Balance.	Borax admin- istered.
Fore period.	Grams.	Grams.	Grams.	Grams.	Per et.	Per et.	Per et.	Grams.	Grams.
1903—Apr. 24	[4. 91] 4. 62 4. 71	[1, 44] , 536 2, 40	$\frac{(a)}{3.68}$ $\frac{3.68}{3.46}$	4. 22 5. 86	[29, 3] 11, 6 51, 0	79.7 73.5	91.3 124.4	+0.40 1.15	
26	4, 50 4, 76	2,66 (b)	3, 85 3, 58	6.51 3.58	59.1	85, 6 75, 2	$\frac{144.7}{75.2}$	2.01	
29 30 May 1	4. 67 4. 58 4. 91	1.10 2.13 2.84	3, 82 3, 38 3, 27	4. 92 5. 51 6. 11	23. 6 46. 5 57. 8	81.8 73.8 66.6	105. 4 120. 3 124. 4	25 .93 1.20	
Total	32.75 [37,66]	[13, 106]	25.04	36, 71	[34.8]	76.5	112.1	- 3, 96	
Average	4, 68 [4, 71]	[1, 638]	3, 58	5. 24				. 56	
Preservative period.									
First subperiod: 1903—May 2	4. 88 4. 61	1.09 .988	3, 43 3, 57	4.52 4.56	22. 3 21. 4	70.3	92. 6 98. 9	+0,36 +.05	0.5 .5
1 5	4.63 4.93	2.94 1.47	3, 68 3, 55	6, 62 5, 02	63, 5 29, 8	77. 4 79. 5 72. 0	$143.0 \\ 101.8$	-1.99 $-0.09$	.5 .5
6 7 8	4.71 4.84 4.72	. 620 2. 33 2. 26	3. 75 2. 91 3. 36	4.37 5.24 5.62	13.2 48.1 47.9	79. 6 60. 1 71. 2	92.8 108.3 119.1	+ .34 40 90	.5
9 10 11	4.73 5.60 5.07	2, 55 2, 27 1, 24	2, 80 3, 35 3, 22	5, 35 5, 62 4, 46	53.9 40.5 24.5	59, 2 59, 8 63, 5	113.1 100.4 88.0	62 02 + . 61	.5 .5
12 13	4, 88 4, 46	1. 72 3. 12	2. 95 2. 95	4.67 6.07	35. 2 70. 0	60. 5 66. 1	95. 7 136. 1	+ , 21 1, 61	.5
Total	58, 06 4, 84	22, 598 1, 883	39, 52 3, 29	62, 12 5, 18	38.9	68.1	107.0	-4.06 $-34$	6.0
Second subperiod: 1903—May 14	4.51	(b)	3.40	3. 40		75.4	75. 1	+1.11	0.5
15 16 17	1. 98 5. 64 5. 30	2, 52 3, 15 (b)	3. 09 3. 47 3. 20	5, 61 6, 65 3, 20	50, 6 56, 4		112.7 117.9 60.4	$\begin{array}{r} .63 \\ -1.01 \\ +2.10 \end{array}$	.5
18 19 20	1, 79 1, 69	. 991 (b)	3.17 2.44	4. 16 2. 44 7. 23	20.7	66, 2 52, 0	86, 9 52, 0 156, 2	$^{+}$ . 63 $^{+2}$ . 25 $^{-2}$ . 60	.5 .5
21	1, 63 4, 79 4, 86	4. 19 (b) 4. 25	3. 04 3. 28 2. 90	3. 28 7. 18	88.1	68, 5 59, 7	68.5 147.7	+1.51 $-2.32$	.5
22. 23. 24. 25.	4, 51 4, 61 (4, 95)	4. 27 1. 47 Lost.	3.17	7. 14 5. 28	94.7	70.3 82.6 (64.8)	165. 0 114. 5	- 2, 93 - , 67	.5 .5 .5
Total	53, 31 (58, 26	20, 901	(38, 18)	55, 87	39. 2	(65, 5)	104.8	- 2, 56	6.0
A verage	4.85	1.900		5, 08				23	
Subperiods 1 and 2: Total	111.37	43, 499		117. 99	39.1	********	105. 9	- 6.62	} 12.0
Average	(116, 32 4, 81 (4, 85	1.891	(3, 24)	117. 99 5, 13		(66, 8)			
Third subperiod; 1903—May 26	1, 46	0, 210	3.10	3. 31	1.7	69.5	74.2	41.15	0, 5
27 28	2.99 4.37	(h) (b)	2, 08 2, 83	2, 08 2, 83		69.6 61.8	69, 6 64, 8	+ .91 +1.54	.0
29 30 31	4, 53 5, 14 3, 95	1.07 1.53 3.35	3, 10 3, 64 2, 76 2, 70	7. 17 5. 17 6. 11	89, 8 29, 8 81, 8	68, 1 70, 8 69, 9	158, 3 100, 6 154, 7	2, 64 - , 03 - 2, 16	.5 .5 .5
June 1 2	3, 93 4, 59	. 238 2. 76	2, 70 3, 30 3, 06	2, 91 6, 06 6, 96	6. 1 60. 1 84. 1	68, 7 71, 9 65, 9	71.8 132.0 150.0	99	.5 .5
3 1 5	4, 98	3. 90 1. 15 (b)	2. 81 2. 88	3.96 2.88	23. 1	56. 1 71. 5	79. 5 71. 5 206. 8	$+1.02 \\ +1.15$	, 5
6	51.71	5, 09	35, 65	57, 95	43.1	68, 9	112.1	6,24	5, 5
Average	1.31	1, 858	2. 97	4, 83			=		2

a Not run.

b No movement.

## ${\bf TABLE\ LXIV.} - Phosphoric \hbox{-} acid\ balances\ for\ Series\ V-\hbox{Continued}.$

No. 5-Continued.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2+1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance.	Borax admin- istered.
Fore period.		1							
Subperiods 1, 2, and 3:	4.66	Grams. 65. 797 1. 880	Grams. (113. 35) (3. 15)	5.03	Per ct. 40. 3	Per ct. (67. 5)	Per ct. 107. 9	Grams. -12.86	Grams. } 17.5
Fourth subperiod:  1903—June 7.  8.  9.  10.  11.  12.  13.  14.  15.  16.  17.  18.  19.  20.	4. 35 4. 68 4. 74 4. 84 4. 85 5. 02 4. 39 4. 40 4. 85 4. 47 4. 81 5. 70 5. 57 4. 78	(a) (a) 4.68 (a) 3.55 1.57 4.07 (a) 2.27 1.72 3.33 2.59 (a) 5.41	2. 52 2. 61 3. 22 3. 15 3. 43 3. 20 2. 77 3. 02 3. 13 3. 17 3. 28 3. 15 3. 28 3. 25	2. 52 2. 61 7. 90 3. 12 6. 70 5. 00 7. 27 2. 77 5. 29 4. 85 6. 50 5. 87 3. 15 8. 66	98. 7 73. 2 31. 3 92. 7 46. 8 38. 5 69. 2 45. 5	57. 9 55. 8 68. 0 64. 5 64. 9 68. 3 72. 9 63. 0 62. 3 70. 0 65. 9 57. 5 56. 5	57. 9 55. 8 166. 7 64. 5 138. 1 99. 6 165. 6 163. 0 109. 1 108. 5 135. 1 03. 0 5 6. 5 181. 2	+ 1.83 + 2.07 - 3.16 + 1.72 - 1.85 + .02 - 2.88 + 1.63 38 - 1.69 17 + 2.42 - 3.88	0.5555555555555555555555555555555555555
Total Average	67.45 4.82	29.19 2.085	43. 02 3. 07	72.21 5.16	43.3	63, 8	107.1	- 4.76 34	7.0
Entire preservative period:  Total	230.53 (235.48) 4.70 (4.71)	94. 987 1. 939	(156. 37)	248.15 5.06	41.2	(66.4)	107.6	-17.62 36	} 24.5
After period.  1903—June 21	4.74 4.81 4.29 4.98 5.08 5.13 4.39 4.58	(a) 2.13 1.34 2.09 3.00 3.28 1.86 3.46 1.07	3. 21 2. 79 3. 04 2. 93 3. 01 2. 82 2. 94 2. 83 2. 67	3. 21 4. 92 4. 38 5. 02 6. 01 6. 10 4. 80 6. 29 3. 74	44.3 31.2 42.0 59.1 63.9 42.4 75.5 23.7	67. 7 58. 0 70. 9 58. 8 59. 2 55. 0 67. 0 61. 8 59. 1	67. 7 102. 3 102. 1 100. 8 118. 3 118. 9 109. 3 137. 3 82. 7	+ 1.53 11 09 04 93 97 41 - 1.71 + .78	
Total	42.52 4.72	· 18.23 · 2.026	26. 24 2. 92	44. 47 4. 94	42, 9	61, 7	104.6	- 1.95 22	

a No movement.

Table LXIV.—Phosphoric-acid balances for Series V—Continued.

No. 6.

			A ()						
	1	2	3	1	5	6	1 7	s	9
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine, (2+3)	1n feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance,	Borax admin- istered,
Fore period.	Grams.	Grams.	Grams,	Grams.	Per et.	Per et.	Per et.	Grams.	Grams.
25	2. 44 3. 34 3. 06 3. 13 3. 25 2. 91 3. 82	1. 08 1. 44 . 821 1. 43 1. 26 1. 75 (a)	2, 35 2, 34 2, 36 2, 37 2, 37 2, 32 2, 36	3. 43 3. 78 3. 18 3. 80 3. 63 4. 07 2. 36	44.3 13.1 26.8 45.7 38.8 60.1	96.3 70.1 77.1 75.7 72.9 79.7 61.8	140.6 113.2 103.9 124.4 111.7 139.9 61.8	$     \begin{array}{r}       -0.99 \\      41 \\      12 \\      67 \\      38 \\       -1.16 \\       +1.46     \end{array} $	
Total Average	21. 95 3. 14	7, 781 1, 112	16, 47 2, 35	24, 25 3, 46	35, 4	75, 0	110, 5	-2.30 $-32$	
Preservative period.									
First subperiod: 1903—May 2	3. 49 3. 53 3. 04 3. 30 3. 21 3. 44 3. 13 3. 06 4. 75 3. 53 3. 93 3. 73	1. 63 2. 11 1. 21 . 812 1. 25 2. 16 (a) 2. 39 1. 94 . 486 1. 04 1. 93	2, 47 2, 60 2, 34 1, 62 2, 47 2, 11 2, 20 2, 10 2, 14 2, 16 2, 32 2, 35	4, 10 4, 71 3, 58 2, 43 3, 72 4, 27 2, 20 4, 49 4, 08 2, 65 3, 36 4, 28	46, 7 59, 8 40, 8 24, 6 38, 9 62, 8 78, 1 40, 8 13, 8 26, 5 51, 7	70. 8 73. 7 77. 0 49. 1 76. 9 61. 3 70. 3 68. 6 45. 1 61. 2 59. 0 63. 6	117. 5 133. 4 117. 8 73. 6 115. 9 124. 1 70. 3 116. 7 85. 9 75. 1 85. 5 114. 7	-0.61 -1.18 54 +.87 51 83 +.93 -1.43 +.67 +.88 +.57 55	0.5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .0 .0 .5 .5 .5
Total Average	42.14 3.51	16. 988 1. 416	26, 88 2, 24	43.87 3.66	40.3	63, s	104.1	- 1.73 15	5.0
Second subperiod: 1903—May 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25.	3. 04 3. 39 2. 87 3. 33 3. 28 3. 21 3. 59 3. 29 4. 11 3. 16 3. 67 3. 46	1. 20 2. 06 . 996 . 415 1. 81 1. 68 1. 43 2. 15 1. 06 1. 19 2. 00 . 945	2, 24 1, 88 2, 04 2, 77 1, 95 1, 96 2, 18 2, 12 2, 48 2, 62 2, 35 2, 35	3. 44 3. 94 3. 04 3. 185 3. 76 3. 64 3. 61 4. 27 3. 51 3. 81 4. 35 3. 30	39, 5 60, 8 34, 7 12, 5 55, 2 52, 3 39, 8 65, 3 25, 8 37, 7 54, 5 27, 3	73. 7 55. 4 71. 1 83. 2 59. 5 61. 1 60. 7 64. 4 60. 3 82. 9 64. 0 67. 9	113, 2 116, 2 105, 9 95, 6 114, 6 413, 4 100, 6 129, 8 86, 1 120, 6 118, 5 95, 4	$\begin{array}{c} -0.40 \\ -0.55 \\ -0.47 \\ +0.15 \\ -0.48 \\ -0.43 \\ -0.28 \\ -0.98 \\ +0.57 \\ -0.68 \\ +0.16 \end{array}$	0.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.55
Total	40. 40 3. 37	16, 936 1, 411	26, 91 2, 21	43, 88 3, 66	41, 9	66.7	108, 6	-3.48 29	6.0
Subperiods 1 and 2: Total	82.51 3.44	33, 924 1, 114	53, 82 2, 24	87, 75 3, 66	41.1	65, 2	106, 3	$\begin{bmatrix} -5.21 \\ -2.22 \end{bmatrix}$	11.0
Third subperiod: 1903—May 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. June 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.	3. 00 3. 01 3. 26 3. 42 3. 43 2. 69 3. 38 3. 83 3. 77 3. 45 2. 94	0, 781 (a) 2, 26 2, 42 , 440 , 865 1, 92 1, 70 1, 46 , 947 1, 87 , 904	2, 30 2, 31 2, 18 1, 76 3, 04 1, 66 2, 19 2, 57 2, 03 1, 99 1, 96 1, 93	3. 08 2. 31 4. 41 4. 18 3. 48 2. 52 4. 11 4. 27 3. 49 2. 94 3. 83 2. 834	26, 0 69, 3 70, 8 12, 8 30, 6 71, 4 50, 3 38, 1 25, 1 54, 2 30, 9	76. 7 76. 0 66. 9 51. 5 88. 6 58. 7 81. 4 76. 0 53. 0 52. 8 56. 8 65. 9	102. 7 76. 0 136. 2 122. 2 101. 5 89. 0 152. 8 126. 3 91. 1 78. 0 111. 0 96. 7	-0.08 +.73 -1.18 76 05 +.31 -1.42 89 +.83 +.83 38 +.096	0.5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5
Total	39, 03 3, 25	15, 567 1, 297	25, 92 2, 16	11, 184 3, 457	39, 9	66. 4	106, 3	2. 451 - , 207	6, 0
Subperlods 1, 2, and 3: Total Average	121, 57 3, 38	49.491 1,375	79.71 2.22	129, 231 3, 590	40.7	65, 6	106.3	- 7, 664 - , 21	17. 0

Table LXIV.—Phosphoric-acid balances for Series V—Continued.

No. 6—Continued.

Period and date.	1	2	3	-1					
Period and date.					5	6	7	8	9
	n food	In feces.	In	In feces and	In feces.	ln urine.	In feces and	Balance.	Borax admin-
	11 1000.	in ieces.	urine.	urine. (2+3)	(2÷1)	(3÷1)	urine. $(4 \div 1)$	(1-4)	istered.
				(2   0)			(1.1)		
Preservative period— Continued.									
	Grams.	Grams.	Grams.	Grams.		Per ct.	Per ct.	Grams.	Grams.
1903June 7 8	3. 67 3. 15	$2.23 \\ 2.44$	1.93 1.50	4. 16 3. 94	60.8 77.5	52. 6 47. 6	113. 4 125. 1	-0.49 - ,79	0.5
9	3.31 3.21	1.41 .616	2. 15 2. 51	3.56 3.13	$\frac{42.6}{19.2}$	65.0 78.2	107.6 97.5	$25 \\ +.08$	.5
11	3, 42	1.15	1.76	2.91	33.6	51.5	85.1	+ .51	.5
12 13	3. 17 2. 74	1, 45 , 838	2.23 2.11	3.68 $2.95$	45.7 30.6	70.3 77.0	116.1 107.7	$\begin{bmatrix}51 \\21 \end{bmatrix}$	.0
14	3.33	2.16	1.90	4.06	64.9	57.1	121.9	73	.0
15 16	3.51 3.23	1. 23 1. 21	2.01 2.01	3. 24 3. 22	35. 0 37. 5	57.3 62.2	92.3 99.7	+ . 27 + . 01	.0
17 18	3. 66 3. 52	(a) 3, 43	1.87 1.91	1.87 5.34	97.4	51.1 54.3	51.1 151.7	+1.79 $-1.82$	.0
19	3.10	(a)	1.65	1.65	37.4	53. 2	53.2	-1.62    +1.45	.0
20	(3.05)	Lost.	(2.20)		• • • • • • • •	(72.1)			.0
Total	43.02 (46.07)	18.164	(27, 74)	43.71	42. 2	(60.0)	101.6	-069	} 2.5
Average	3.31	1.397		3.36		(60, 2)		05	
Average	(3, 29)		(1.98)						
Entire preservative period:	101 50	0F 0FF		150.044	41.1		105 1	0.074	
Total	164.59 (167.64)	67. 655	(107.48)	172.944	41.1	(64.1)	105. 1	-8.354	19.5
Average	3.36 (3.35)	1.381	(2.15)	3.529		<u> </u>		169	
After period.									
1903—June 21	3.15	0.936	2. 20	3, 136	29.7	69.8	99.6	+0.014	
22	3. 62 3. 21	2.51 1.11	2, 37 2, 36	4. 88 3. 47	69.3 34.6	65. 5 73. 5	134.8 108.1	-1.26 $-1.26$	
24	3.60	1.79	1.99	3.78	49.7	55.3	105.0	18	
25 26	3.64 3.54	(a) .508	2.17 1.80	2.17 2.31	14.4	59. 6 50. 8	59. 6 65. 3	$\begin{array}{c c} +1.47 \\ +1.23 \end{array}$	
27	3.37	3.22	2.37	5, 59	95.5	70.3	165.9	-2.22	
28 29	$\frac{4.60}{3.61}$	1.38 (a)	2. 19 1. 82	3.57 1.82	30.0	$\frac{47.6}{50.4}$	77. 6 50. 4	$+1.03 \\ +1.79$	
Total	32, 34	11, 454	19.27	30, 726	35.4	59.6	95,0	+1.614	
Average	3.59	1.273	2.14	3.414		,		+ .176	

a No movement.

Table LXV.—Summary of phosphoric-acid balances for Series V.

## Three men.

									-
	1	5	3	• 4	5	G	7	8	9
Period,	In food,	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	1n feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance, (1-4)	Pre- serva- tive ad- minis- tered.
Fore period.  No.1	Grams, 33, 17 23, 91 32, 75 [37, 66]	Grams, 16, 97 9, 23 [13, 11]	Grams. 19, 86 18, 19 25, 04	Grams, 36, 83 27, 42 36, 71	Per et. 51, 2 38, 6 [31, 8]	Per et. 59. 8 76. 1 76. 5	Per ct. 111.0 114.7 112.1	Grams, - 3.66 - 3.51 - 3.96	Grams,
Total	89, 83 [94, 74] 4, 28 [4, 31]	[39, 31] [1, 79]	63.09	100, 96	[41.5]	70. 2	112. 4		
Preservative period.  First subperiod: No.1	57, §5 41, 48 [44, 73] 58, 06	29. 40 [14. 67] 22. 60	33, 96 27, 75 39, 52	63, 36 41, 15 62, 12	50.8 [32.8] 38.9	58. 7 66. 9 68. 1	109, 5 99, 2	-5.51 + .33 - 4.06	6, 0 6, 0 6, 0
Total { Average {	157, 39 [160, 64] 4, 50 [4, 46]	[66, 47] [1, 85]	101.23	166, 63 4, 76	[41, 4]	64.3	105.9	- 9.24 26	} 18.0
Second subperiod:	57, 26 42, 22 53, 31 (58, 26)	28, 96 15, 70 20, 90	33.75 30.39 (38.18)	62, 71 46, 10 55, 87	50, 6 37, 2 39, 2	58, 9 72, 0	109.5 109.2 104.8	- 5, 45 - 3, 88 - 2, 56	6.0 6.0 6.0
$Total \dots $ $Average \dots$	152, 79 (157, 74) 4, 37 (4, 38)	65, 56 1, 87		164, 68 4, 71	42, 9	(64.9)	107.8	11,89	} 18.0
Subperiods 1 and 2:  Total	310, 18 (315, 13) [313, 43] 4, 43	[132, 03]	(203, 55) (2, 87)	331, 31	[42,1]	(64, 6)	106.8	-21, 13 30	1
Average	[1, 41]	[1, 86]	(2.87)						
Third subperiod:     No. 1	52, 57 (57, 45) 39, 47 (43, 00) 51, 71	27, 72 14, 28 22, 30	(33, 56) (30, 19) 35, 65		52, 7 36, 2 43, 1	(58, 1) (70, 2) 68, 9	111. 8 105. 9 112. 1	$ \begin{array}{r} -6.19 \\ -2.31 \\ -6.24 \end{array} $	6,0
Total $\left\{ \text{Average}^{t} . \dots \right\}$	143, 75 (152, 16) 4, 23 (4, 23)	64.30 1.89	(99, 40)	158, 49 4, 66	11.7	(65, 3)	110.3	14.74	17,5
Subperiods 1, 2, and 3; Total	153, 93 (467, 29) [457, 18] 1, 36	[196, 33]	(302, 95)	489, 80		(61, 8)		35, 87	53, 5
Average	(4, 37) (4, 35) (68, 12) 52, 01		37, 73 35, 11 43, 02				141. 9 102. 5 107. 1	8, 11 1, 31 1, 76	7. 0 7. 0 7. 0 7. 0
No.5 Total Average	187,88	29, 19 86, 20 2, 05	115, 89 2, 76	202, 09	45. 9	61.7	107.6	11.21	21.0

Table LXV.—Summary of phosphoric-acid balances for Series V—Continued.

Three n	en	Conti	nued.
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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Pre- serva- tive ad- minis tered
Preservative period— Continued.									
Entire preservative period:  Total	Grams. 641. 81 (655. 17) [645. 06] 4. 40 (4. 40) [4. 39]	Grams, [282.53]	Grams. (418.84)	Grams. 691.89	Per ct.	Per ct. (63. 9)	Per et. 107.8	Grams. 50.08	Grams 74.
After period.  No. 1	40. 28 (44, 94) 37. 68 42. 52	24. 31 14. 57 18. 23	(24.58) 23.01 26.24	46. 04 37. 58 44. 47	60, 4 38, 7 42, 9	(54.7) 61.1 61.7	114.3 99.7 104.6	- 5.76 + .10 - 1.95	
Total	120. 48 (125. 14) 4. 63 (4. 63)	57. 11 2. 20	(73, 83)	128.09	47.4	(59.0)	106.3	- 7.61 30	
			Five r	nen.				,	
Fore period.									
No. 1	33. 17 27. 11 (31. 29) [31. 66] 23. 91 32. 75 [37. 66] 21. 95	16. 97 [10. 70] 9. 23 [13. 11] 7. 78	19. 86 (20. 05) 18. 19 25. 04 16. 47	36. 83 25. 96 27. 42 36. 71 24. 25	[33. 8] 38. 6 [34. 8] 35. 4	59.8 (64.1) 76.1 76.5 75.0	111.0 95.8 114.7 112.1	$ \begin{array}{r} -3.66 \\ +1.15 \end{array} $ $ \begin{array}{r} -3.51 \\ -3.96 \end{array} $ $ -2.30 $	
Total	138. 89 (143. 07) [148. 35] 4. 09 (4. 09) [4. 12]	[57. 79] [1. 61]	(99.61)	151.17	[39.0]	(69.6)	108.8	-12.28 36	
Preservative period.									
First subperiod:     No. 1.     No. 2.     No. 3.     No. 5.     No. 6.	57. 85 54. 08 41. 48 [44. 73] 58. 06 42. 14	29. 40 21. 80 . [14. 67] 22. 60 16. 99	33. 96 33. 40 27. 75 39. 52 26. 88	63, 35 55, 20 41, 15 62, 12 43, 87	50.8 40.3 [32.8] 38.9 40.3	58.7 61.8 66.9 68.1 63.8	109. 5 102. 1 99. 2 107. 0 104. 1	$\begin{array}{r} -5.50 \\ -1.12 \\ + .33 \\ \hline -4.06 \\ -1.73 \end{array}$	6. 0 6. 0 6. 0 5. 0
Total	253. 61 [256. 86] 4. 30 [4. 28]	[105.46]	161.51	265. 69 4. 50	[41.1]	63.7	104.8	-12.08 20	} 29.0
Second subperiod:	57. 26 50. 95 42. 22 53. 31 (58. 26) 40. 40	28. 96 20. 55 15. 70 20. 90 16. 94	33.75 33.58 30.39 (38.18) 26.94	62. 71 54. 13 46. 10 55. 87	50. 6 40. 3 37. 2 39. 2 41. 9	58.9 65.9 72.0 (65.5) 66.7	109. 5 106. 2 109. 2 104. 8	- 5.45 - 3.18 - 3.88 - 2.56	6. 6. 6. 6.
Total{ Average{	244. 14 (249. 09) 4. 14 (4. 15)	103.05 1.75	(162, 84)	262. 69 4. 45	42.2	(65.4)	107.6	-18.55 - ,31	30.6

Table LXV.—Summary of phosphoric-acid balances for Scries V—Continued.

#### Five men-Continued.

Five men-Continued.									
	1	5	3	4	.5	6	7	8	9
Period.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine, (2+3)	ln feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Pre- serva- tive ad- minis- tered,
Preservative period— Continued.									
Subperiods 1 and 2:	Grams.	Grams.	Grams.	Grams, 528.38		Per et.	Per et. 106, 1	Grams. 30, 63	Grams.
Total	497.75 (502.70) [501.00]	[208, 51]	(324, 35)			(64.5)			59.0
Average	4.22 (4.22) [4.21]	[1,75]	(2.73)	4.48				26	
Third subperiod:	E0.57	07.70		£11 =0	====		212	2.40	
No.1	52, 57 (57, 45)	27. 72 17. 98	(33, 56)	58.76 47.26	52.7	(58, 4)	111.8	-6.19 $=3.74$	6.0
No. 2	43.52 39.47	14.28	(30, 19)	41.78	41.3 36.2	(70, 2)	108. 6 105. 9	- 2.31	$\begin{cases} 6.0 \\ 6.0 \end{cases}$
No. 5 No. 6	(43.00) 51.71 39.03	22.30 15.57	35, 65 25, 92	57. 95 41. 48	43, 1 39, 9	68. 9 66. 4	112.1 106.3	- 6, 24 - 2, 45	5. 5 6. 0
Total	226, 30 (234, 71)	97. 85	(154.60)	247. 23	43.2	(65, 9)	109.2	-20.93	29.5
Average	3.90 (3.91)	1.69	(2.58)	4.26				36	
Subperiods 1, 2, and 3:	791.05			775 (1				51 50	
Total	724, 05 (737, 41) [727, 30]	[306, 36]	(478, 95)			(65.0)	107.1		88, 5
Average	4.14 (4.12) [4.11]	[1.74]		4, 41				30	
			Six m	(e)).					
Fore period.									
No.1	33.17 27.11	16.97	19.86	36, 83 25, 96	51.2	59, 8	111.0 95, 8	-3.66 + 1.15	
No. 2	(31, 29) [31, 66]	[10.70]	(20, 05)		[33, 8]	(64, 1)			
No. 3.	23, 91 22, 92	9. 23	18, 19 20, 19	27, 42 28, 50	38, 6	76.4 88.1	111.7 121.3	= 3,51 = 5,58	
No.5	[27, 58] 32, 75	[9, 14]	25.04	36.71	[33, 1]	76.5	112.1	3, 96	
No. 6	[37, 66] 21, 95	[13, 11] 7, 78	16. 47	21.25	[34, 8] 35, 4	75.0	110.5	2.30	
(	161, 81			179.67			111.0	17. 86	
Total	(165, 99) [175, 93]	[66, 93]	(119, 80)	4,38	[88, 0]			, 13	
Average }	3, 95 (3, 95) [4, 00]	[1,52]	(2.85)						
Preservative period.			-						-
First subperiod:		.M.	110 (1)	1111 05	541	Eu =	109.5	5, 50	6.0
No. 1 No. 2	57, 85 51, 08	29, 40 21, 80	33, 96 33, 40 27, 75	63, 35 55, 20	50, 8 40, 3	58, 7 61, 8	102.1	1, 12 - , 34	6.0
No.3	11. 48 [44. 73] 11. 78	[11.67]		41.15	[32.8]	66, 9	99, 2	3, 30	6, 0
No. 1 No. 5 No. 6	11, 78 58, 06 42, 14	12, 57 22, 60 16, 99	32, 52 39, 52 26, 88	45, 08 62, 12 43, 87	30, 1 38, 9 40, 3	77, 8 68, 1 63, 8	107. 9 107. 0 101. 1	4. 06 - 1. 73	6, 0 5, 0
Total	295-39 [298, 61]	[ 118, 03]	194, 03	310, 77	(39.5]	65, 7	105, 2	15, 58	35,0
Average {	4. 16 [4. 15]	[1,64]	2.73	1.38					300
· ·	[ [ . ]	(*****)						_	

Table LXV.—Summary of phosphoric-acid balances for Series V—Continued.

### Six men-Continued.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Pre- serva- tive ad- minis- tered.
Preservative period— Continued.							,	s	
Second subperiod:	Grams. 57. 26 50. 95 42. 22 47. 49 53, 31	Grams, 28, 96 20, 55 15, 70 16, 04 20, 90	Grams. 33, 75 33, 58 30, 39 36, 43	Grams. 62, 71 54, 13 46, 10 52, 47 55, 87	Per ct. 50.6 40.3 37.2 33.8 39.2	Per ct. 58. 9 65. 9 72. 0 76. 7	Per ct. 109. 5 106. 2 109. 2 110. 5 104. 8	Grams 5.45 - 3.18 - 3.88 - 4.98 - 2.56	Grams. 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0
No. 5	(58, 26) 40, 40	16.94	(38. 18) 26, 94	43.88	41.9	$(65, 5) \\ 66, 7$	108.6	- 3.48	$\begin{cases} 6.0 \\ 6.0 \end{cases}$
$ ext{Total} \cdot \ldots \cdot \left\{  ext{Average} \cdot \ldots \right\}$	291, 63 (296, 58) 4, 11 (4, 12)	119.09	(199, 27)	315, 16 4, 44		(67, 2)		-23.53 33	36.0
Subperiods 1 and 2: Total $\dots$	587. 02 (591. 97) [590, 27]	[237, 12]	(393, 30)		[40, 2]	(66.4)		-38.91	71.0
Average	4. 13 (4. 14) [4. 13]	[1.66]	(2,75)	4.41				28	

Table LXVI.—General summary of phosphoric-acid balances.

			0		 -5	G	7	8
	1	-5	3	-4	.)	O	In	8
Period and series.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	1n feces. (2 ÷ 1)	In urine. (3÷1)	feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance.
Fore period.	~			Common a	Don of	Don of	Per et.	Grams,
1	Grams. 142, 537	Grams. 49, 985	Grams.	Grams, 139, 687	Per et, 35, 1	Per ct.	98.0	+ 2.85
Series I	(147, 158) 61, 63	26, 14	(92, 579)	61.27	42.4	(62, 9)	99.4	, 36
Πα	(78, 93)		(44, 08)	145, 47		(55, 8)	93, 5	+10.06
III	155, 53 (159, 43)		(94.92)			(59, 5)		
Į	[158, 98] 111, 99	[54, 043] 35, 205		100.38	[34, 0] 31, 4		89, 6	+11.61
IV	(116, 46) 89, 83		(67, 46) 63, 09	100.96		(57, 9) $70, 2$	112.4	-11,13
V	[94, 74]	[39, 31]			[41, 5]			
1	499, 887			486, 497			97.3	
Total	(512, 878) [508, 247]	[178, 543]			[35, 1]			
L marrotto	4, 463 (4, 460)			4.344				+ .119
Average	[4, 458]							
Perservative period.								
Series 1	291, 433 (299, 393)	99, 294	(194, 378)			(64.9)	99.3	+ 2.153
IIa	95, 23	38, 18	1		40.1			- 1.13
	(104, 92) $178, 58$		(63, 35) 121, 70	179.21		68, 2		63
III	[193, 35] 263, 53	[62, 047] 97, 51	160.15	257.67	[32, 1]	60, 8	97.8	+ 5.86
	641.81 (655, 17)			691, 89		(63, 9)	107.8	50, 08
V	[645, 06]	[282, 53]	(410.01)					
	1,375.353			1,418.050			103.1	
Total	(1, 396, 673) [1, 393, 373]	[541, 381]	(895, 068)		1 138.9			
	4, 298 (4, 297		(2.754)	4, 431				155
Average	[4.301]	[1, 671]						
After period.								a must
Series 1	224.18 (229, 25)	79, 229	. (145, 751)	222, 471	35, 3			+ 1.709
IIa				108.79				+17.72
III	$ \begin{cases} 126, 51 \\ (142, 03) \end{cases} $		. (74, 64)	100,75		. (52. 6		
IV	[130, 53] 98, 13	[13, 38] 32, 67	60.14	92.81	. [33, 2	61.3		
ν	120, 48 (125, 14)	57.11	. (73, 83)	128.09	47.4	(59.0	)	1
				552, 161			97.0	+17, 139
Total	$ \begin{cases} 569.30 \\ (591.55) \end{cases} $		(354, 361	1		(59, 6	)	
	[573, 32] 4, 248	[212, 389		1. 121	. [87.0			. + .127
Average	$   \left\{     \begin{array}{c}       (4.247 \\       4.246   \end{array}   \right. $	1 [1.573		)				
	[4,210	[21010	1					

"aThis series is not included in total; all members ill lu the after period.

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### FAT TABLES.

### Table LXVII.—Fat balances for Series II.

No. 7.

	1	3	3	4	5				
Period and date,	In food.	In feces.	In feces. (2÷1)	Balance. (1-2)	Boric acid adminis- tered.				
Fore period.  1903—Jan. 21 a	Grams. 131. 11 129. 26 148. 42 137. 57 133. 76. 131. 44 138. 45	Grams. 9.19 5.04 6.77 4.11 6.18 4.44 6.17	Per cent. 7.0 3.9 4.6 3.0 4.6 3.4 4.5	Grams. 121. 92 124. 22 141. 65 133. 46 127. 58 127. 00 132. 28	Grams.				
Total Average	950. 01 135. 72	41.90 5.96	4.4	908. 11 129. 76					
Preservative period.									
First subperiod: 1903—Jan. 28. 29. 30. 31.	139. 50 157. 16 132. 44 124. 66	14. 40 3. 55 7. 92 12. 91	10.3 2.3 6.0 10.4	125. 10 153. 61 124. 52 111. 75	1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0				
Total	553.76 138.44	38. 88 9. 72	7.0	514.88 128.72	4.0				
Second subperiod: 1903—Feb. 1	129. 78 110. 81 144. 00 125. 75	(b) 15, 72 6, 94 6, 43	14.2 4.8 5.1	129. 78 95. 09 137. 06 119. 32	2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0				
Total	510. 34 127. 58	29. 09 7. 27	5.7	481. 25 120. 31	8.0				
Third subperiod: 1903—Feb. 5	126. 20 96. 20 141. 09 113. 96	8.45 6.08 9.79 8.25	6. 7 6. 3 6. 9 7. 2	117. 75 90. 12 131. 30 105. 71	3.0 3.0 3.0 3.0 3.0				
Total	477. 45 119. 36	32.57 8.14	6.8	444, 88 111, 22	12.0				
Subperiods 1, 2, and 3: Total Average	1,541.55 128.46	100. 54 8. 38	6, 5	1,441.01 120.08	24.0				
Fourth subperiod: 1903—Feb. 9	121.28 127.97	5.38 8.21	4. 4 6. 4	115. 90 119. 76	4.0 4.5				
No. 8.									
- Fore period.									
1903—Jan. 21 a	150, 35 130, 86 148, 90 170, 40 110, 06 127, 60 144, 61	10. 59 3. 54 (b) 7. 76 8. 78 5. 78 (b)	7. 0 2. 7 4. 6 8. 0 4. 5	139. 76 127. 32 148. 90 162. 64 101. 28 121. 82 144. 61					
Total	982, 78 140, 40	36.45 5.21	3.7	946.33 135.19					
aData not obtained for Janua	ry 19 and 20.	the first tw	o days of the	e fore period					

 $a\,\mathrm{Data}$  not obtained for January 19 and 20, the first two days of the fore period.  $b\,\mathrm{No}$  movement.

	To, ≤—Coi	ntinned.			
	1	5	3	4	5
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	In feces, (2÷1)	Balance. (1—2)	Boric acid adminis- tered.
Preservative period.					
First subperiod:	Grams.	Grams,	Per cent.	Grams.	Grams.
1903—Jan. 28	121, 64 130, 83	8.03	6.6 9.3	113, 61	1.0
30 31	123, 63	12. 20 (a) 7, 44		118, 63 123, 63	1.0 1.0
	135, 61	7, 44	5, 5	128, 17	1.0
Total	511.71 127.93	27, 67 6, 92	5. 4	485, 04 121, 01	1.0
Second subperiod:					
1903—Feb. 1	125, 43 121, 70	5.10	6, 5	117.33	2.0
3		8.13 Discarded.	6, 7	113, 57	2.0
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Discarded.			. ()
Total	247.13 123.56	16, 23 8, 13	6.6		4.0
	120.00	0.10		115, 43	
Subperiods 1 and 2: Total	758, 84	43.93	5.1	714.91	8.0
Average	126, 47	7.32		119, 15	
	No.	).			
1903—Jan, 21 b Fore period.	132, 32	7.01	5, 3	125, 28	
22	117, 64	1.34	1.1	116, 30	
23. 24.	133, 45 147, 51	6, 01 (a)	4.5	127, 41 147, 51	
25	119.53	8, 25	6.9	111.28	
26 27	120.47	s, 99 Discarded.	7.5	111, 48	
Total	770, 92	31.63	4.1	739, 29	
Average	128, 48	5. 27		123, 21	
Preservative period.					
First subperiod: 1903—Jan. 28.	38, 20	8, 18	22. 2	29.72	1.0
29	111.82	6, 83 5, 76	5, 9	29, 72 107, 99	1.0
30 31	108.21	Lost,	5, 3	102.45	1.0 1.0
Total	261, 23	21.07	8,1	240, 16	4,0
Average	87.08	7, 02		80, 06	
	No. 10				
***					_
Fore period.					
1903—Jan. 21 6	176, 14 692, 88	4, 60 6, 53	2. 6 4. 0	171, 54 156, 35	
44	19.7 in a CCC	5 11	4.8	161.96	
23	170.10				
24	175, 77	7.37	4.1	168, 40 134, 94	
24. 25. 26.	175, 77 143, 27 151, 26	7, 37 8, 33 11, 14	4.1 5.8 7.6	134, 94 139, 82	
24 25. 26. 27.	175, 77 143, 27 151, 26 150, 22	7, 37 8, 33 11, 14 6, 59	4.1 5.8 7.6 1.4	134, 94 139, 82 143, 63	
24. 25. 26. 27. Total	175, 77 113, 27 151, 26 150, 22	7, 37 8, 33 11, 14 6, 59 53, 00	4. 1 5. 8 7. 6 1. 1	134, 91 139, 82 143, 63 1, 076, 64	
24. 25. 26. 27. Total	175, 77 143, 27 151, 26 150, 22	7, 37 8, 33 11, 14 6, 59	4.1 5.8 7.6 1.4	134, 94 139, 82 143, 63	
24. 25. 26. 27. Total Average	175, 77 143, 27 151, 26 150, 22 1, 129, 61 161, 38	7, 37 8, 33 11, 44 6, 59 53, 00 7, 57	4. 1 5. 8 7. 6 1. 1	134, 94 139, 82 148, 63 1, 076, 64 153, 81	
24. 25. 26. 27. Total. Average Preservative period. 1903—Jun. 28.	175, 77 113, 27 151, 26 150, 22	7, 37 8, 33 11, 14 6, 59 53, 00 7, 57	4. 1 5. 8 7. 6 1. 1	134, 91 139, 82 143, 63 1, 076, 64	
24. 25. 26. 27. Total Average Preservative period.  First subperiod. 29. 29. 30. 30.	175, 77 143, 27 151, 26 150, 22 1, 129, 61 161, 38	7, 37 8, 33 11, 14 6, 59 53,00 7, 57 7, 28 Discarded, 7, 40	4. 1 5. 8 7. 6 1. 1 4. 7	134, 94 139, 82 148, 63 1, 076, 64 153, 81	1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0
24. 25. 26. 27. Total. Average Preservative period. 1903—Jun. 28.	175, 77 143, 27 151, 26 150, 22 1, 129, 64 161, 38	7, 37 8, 33 11, 14 6, 59 53, 00 7, 57 7, 28 Discarded.	4.1 5.8 7.6 1.1 1.7	134, 94 139, 82 143, 63 1, 076, 64 153, 81	1 0

a No movement b Data not obtained for January 19 and 29, the first two days of the fore period.

#### No. 10-Continued.

	1	2	3	4	5
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	In feces. (2÷1)	Balance.	Boric acid adminis- tered.
Preservative period—Continued.					
econd subperiod: 1903—Feb. 1	Grams. 172, 75 168, 99 149, 06 143, 80	Grams. 13. 20 5. 81 7. 27 11. 49	Per cent. 7.6 3.4 4.9 8.0	Grams. 159, 55 163, 18 141, 79 132, 31	Grams. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2.
Total	634, 60 158, 65	37.77 9.44	6.0	596. 83 149. 21	. 8.
hird subperiod: 1903—Feb. 5	156, 83 120, 87 169, 11 116, 70	15. 01 (a) 15. 07 (a)	9.6	141. 82 120. 87 154. 04 116. 70	3. 3. 3.
Total	563, 51 140, 88	30.08 7.52	5.3	533, 43 133, 66	12.
ubperiods 1, 2, and 3: Total	1,519.06 151.91	82.53 8.25	5.4	1, 436. 53 143. 66	24.
ourth subperiod: 1903—Fèb. 9		8.33 Discarded.			4. 4.
Total					8.

#### No. 11.

Fore period.					
1903—Jan. 21 b	137.23	6.05	4.4	131.18	
22	123.96	9.25	7.5	114.71	
23	145.31	14.14	9.7	131. 17	
24 25	141, 80 129, 56	14.14 3.42	10.0	127.66 126.14	
26	116.47	5.43	1 4.7	111.04	
27	131.12	6.08	4.6	125. 04	
Total	925, 45	58, 51	6.3	866.94	
Average	132, 21	8.36	0.5	123, 85	
<u> </u>	102:21			120,00	
Preservative period.					
First subperiod:					
1903—Ján. 28	132.60	4.24	3.2	128.36	1.0
29	128.91	5.40	4.2	123, 51	1.0
30	123.56	4.71	3.8	118.85	1.0
31	121.97	7.30	6.0	114.67	1.0
Total	507.04	21,65	4.3	485, 39	4.0
Average	126.76	5, 41			,
Second subperiod: 1903—Feb. 1	141.00	2.98	2.1	138, 02	2.0
2	129, 80	1.05	.8	128, 75	2.0
3	123,00	Discarded.		120.10	.0
4	42.67	5,07	11.9	37.60	.0
Total	313, 47	9, 10	2, 9	304.37	4.0
Average	104.49	3.03		101.46	
Subperiods 1 and 2:					
Total	820, 51	30.75	3.7	789, 76	8.0
Average	117, 22	4, 39	5. 1	112.83	0.0
		1100		-12.00	

a No movement. b Data not obtained for January 19 and 20, the first two days of the fore period.

#### No. 12.

	i	. 3	3	-4	5
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	In feces.	Balance.	Borie acid adminis- tered.
Fore period.  1903—Jan. 21 a	Grams. 133, 43 141, 76 134, 14 154, 87 135, 15 125, 26 128, 31	Grams, 4, 52 4, 97 5, 26 (b) 5, 34 9, 32 3, 13	Per cent. 3. 4 3. 5 3. 9 4. 0 7. 4 2. 4	Grams, 128, 91 136, 79 128, 88 154, 87 129, 81 115, 94 125, 18	Grams,
Total	952, 92 136, 13	32.54 4.65	3.4	920, 38 131, 68	
Preservative period.  First subperiod: 1903—Jan. 28. 29. 30. 31.	132, 74 141, 96 134, 93 144, 51	5.78 5.72 5.21 9.82	4. 4 4. 0 3. 9 6. 8	126, 96 136, 24 129, 72 134, 69	1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0
Total Average	554, 14 138, 54	26,53 6,63	4.8	527, 61 131, 91	4.0
Second subperiod: 1903—Feb. 1 2 3 4	133, 22 129, 94 88, 90 108, 85	6. 00 8. 43 1. 66 3. 33	4.5 6.5 1.9 3.1	127. 22 121. 51 87. 24 105. 52	2. 0 2. 0 2. 0 2. 0 2. 0
Total	460, 91 115, 23	19, 42 4, 86	. 4.2	441. 49 110. 37	8.0
Third subperiod: 1903—Feb. 5	109. 99 69. 19 41. 42 17. 95	5, 10 2, 04 3, 80 3, 53	4.6 2.9 9.2 19.7	104, 89 67, 15 37, 62 14, 42	3. 0 . 0 . 0
Total	238, 55 59, 64	14. 47 3. 62	6.1	221. 08 56. 02	3.0
Subperiods 1, 2, and 3: Total	1, 253, 60 104, 47	60, 42 5, 04	4.8	1, 193, 18 99, 43	15.0

a Data not obtained for January 19 and 20, the first two days of the fore period, b No movement.

### Table LXVIII.—Summary of fat balances for Series II.

#### Two men.

	1	6	3	j	5
Period.	In food,	In feces.	In feces. (2÷1)	Balance, (1-2)	Boric acid adminis- tered.
Fore period, No. 7 No. 10	Grams, 950, 01 1, 129, 61	Grams, 41, 90 53, 00	Per cent, 4.4	Grams, 908, 11 1, 076, 61	Grams.
Total	2, 079, 65 148, 55	94, 90 6, 78	4.6	1,984.75 144.77	
Preservative period.					
First subperiod; No. 7	553, 76 320, 95	38, 88 14, 68	7. 0 4. 6	541, 88 306, 27	4.0 4.0
Total	874, 57 145, 78	53, 56 8, 93	6, 1	821, 15 136, 85	8.0

Table LXVIII.—Summary of fat balances for Series II—Continued.

#### Two men-Continued.

	1	2	2	4	5
Period.	In food.	In feces.	In feces.	Balance, (1-2)	Boric acid adminis- tered.
Preservative period—Continued.					
Second subperiod; No. 7 No. 10	Grams, 510.34 634.60	Grams, 29. 09 37. 77	Per cent. 5.7 6.0	Grams, 481, 25 596, 83	Grams, 8. 8.
Total	1, 144. 94 143. 12	66. 86 8. 36	5.8	1,078.08 134.76	16.
No. 7         No. 10	477. 45 563. 51	32.57 30.08	6. 8 5. 3	444.88 533.43	12. 12.
Total Average	1,040.96 130.12	62, 65 7, 83	. 6,0	978, 31 122, 29	24.
ubperiods 1, 2, and 3: Total Average	3,060.61 139.12	183.07 8.32	6.0	2, 877. 54 130. 80	48.

#### Three men.

Fore period,					
No. 7. No. 10. No. 12.	950. 01 1, 129. 64 952. 92	41. 90 53. 00 32. 54	4. 4 4. 7 3. 4	908.11 1,076.64 920.38	
Total	3,032.57 144.41	127.44 6.07	4.2	2, 905. 13 138. 34	
Preservative period.					
First subperiod: No. 7. No. 10. No. 12.	553, 76 320, 95 554, 14	38, 88 14, 68 26, 53	7.0 4.6 4.8	514.88 306.27 527.61,	4.0 4.0 4.0
Total . Average .	1, 428. 85 142. 89	. 80.09 8.01	5.6	1,348.76 134.88	12.0
Second subperiod; No. 7. No. 10. No. 12.	510. 34 634. 60 460. 91	29. 09 37. 77 19. 42	5.7 6.0 4.2	481. 25 596. 83 441. 49	8. 6 8. 6 8. 6
Total	1,605.85 133.82	86. 28 7. 19	5.4	1,519.57 126,63	24.
Subperiods 1 and 2: Total Average	3, 034. 70 137. 94	166.37 7.56	5.5	2, 868. 33 130. 38	36. (
Third subperiod: No. 7 No. 10. No. 12.	477, 45 563, 51 238, 55	32.57 30.08 14.47	6.8 5.3 6.1	444. 88 533. 43 224. 08	12.0 12.0 3.0
Total Average	1,279.51 106.63	77.12 6.43	6.0	1, 202. 39 100. 20	27.0
Subperiods 1, 2, and 3: Total Average	4, 314. 21 126. 89	243.49 7.16	5. 6	4,070.72 119.73	63.

### BORIC ACID AND BORAX.

# Table LXIX.—Fat balances for Series III.

### No. 1.

	1	5	3	4	5
Period and date.	Infood.	In feces.	In feces. (2÷1)	Balance, (1-2)	Borie aeid adminis- tered.
Fore period.  1903—Feb. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27.	Grams. 125, 23 131, 69 120, 56 109, 36 106, 70 100, 49 133, 26 136, 69 139, 63	Grams. 11. 77 9. 26 5. 87 8. 47 7. 13 7. 87 4. 92 9. 12 14. 85	Per cent. 9.4 7.0 4.9 7.7 6.7 7.8 3.7 6.7 10.6	Grams, 113, 46 122, 43 114, 69 100, 89 99, 57 92, 62 128, 34 127, 57 124, 78	Grams,
Total	1, 103, 61 122, 62	79, 26 8, 81	7.2	1, 024, 35 113, 81	
Preservative period.  First subperiod: 1903—Feb. 28 Mar. 1 2 3	141, 39 144, 87 149, 96 152, 57	3, 62 15, 13 9, 31 7, 86	2. 6 10. 4 6. 2 5. 2	137.77 129.74 140.65 144.71	1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0
Total	588, 79 147, 20	35, 92 8, 98	6.1	552, 87 138, 22	4,0
Second subperiod; 1903—Mar. 4	180, 01 129, 89 135, 84 148, 25	6, 90 10, 82 10, 14 5, 82	3, 8 8, 3 7, 5 3, 9	173, 11 119, 07 125, 70 142, 43	4. 0 4. 0 2. 0 2. 0
Total	593, 99 148, 50	33. 68 8. 42	5.7	560, 31 140, 08	12.0
Third subperiod: 1903—Mar. 8	135, 93 151, 93 145, 92 116, 15	3, 34 3, 00 4, 52 1, 17	2. 5 2. 0 3. 1 1. 0	132, 59 148, 93 141, 40 114, 98	3. 0 2. 0 3. 0 2. 0
Total	549, 93 137, 48	12. 03 3. 01	2.2	537. 90 134. 47	10.0
Entire preservative period: Total Average	1,732.71 144.39	81, 63 6, 80	4.7	1,651.08 137.59	26, 0
After period.  1903—Mar. 12	99, 94 138, 02 145, 86 115, 58 157, 34 143, 25 167, 37 146, 41	5, 09 4, 86 6, 10 4, 43 3, 40 6, 04 6, 35 4, 48	5. 1 3. 5 4. 2 3. 8 2. 2 4. 2 3. 8 3. 1	94, 85 133, 16 139, 76 111, 15 153, 94 137, 21 161, 02 141, 93	
Total	1, 113, 77 139, 22	10, 75 5, 09	3.7	1,073.02 134.13	

# 

No. 2.

	No.	€.			
	1	2	3	4	5
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	In feces. (2÷1)	Balance. (1-2)	Boric acid adminis- tered.
Fore period.  1903—Feb. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27.	Grams. 120.05 128.51 112.06 104.29 108.39 104.14 119.64 104.34 130.79	Grams. 6.16 5.04 3.60 5.75 4.54 2.53 4.44 5.98 5.45	Per cent. 5.1 3.9 3.2 5.5 4.2 2.4 3.7 5.7 4.2	Grams. 113. 89 123. 47 108. 46 98. 54 103. 85 101. 61 115. 20 98. 36 125. 34	Grams,
Total	1,032.21	43. 49 4. 83	4.2	988. 72 109. 86	
Preservative period.  First subperiod: 1903—Feb. 28	123. 04 113. 97 132. 56 138. 67	5. 29 4. 55 4. 14 3. 75	4.3 4.0 3.1 2.7	117.75 109.42 128.42 134.92	1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0
Total Average	508, 24 127, 06	17. 73 4. 43	3.5	490, 51 122, 63	4.0
Second subperiod:  1903—Mar. 4  5  6  7	163. 29 61. 33 83. 09 89. 59	1.98 .77 (a)	1.2	161. 31 60. 56 83. 09 89. 59	4.0 2.0 .0 1.0
Total Average	397, 30 99, 32	2.75 1.38	.7	394.55 97.94	7.0
Third subperiod: 1903—Mar. 8 9 10 11	35. 83 59. 43 93. 75 124. 53	2. 65 2. 68 1. 50 1. 79	7. 4 4. 5 1. 6 1. 4	33. 18 56. 75 92. 25 122. 74	0.0 .0 .0
Total	313. 54 78. 38	8.62 2.15	2.7	304. 92 76. 23	.0
Entire preservative period: Total Average	1,219.08 101.59	29. 10 2. 41	2.4	1, 189. 98 99. 16	11.0
After period.  1903—Mar. 12	115, 73 93, 99 113, 60 112, 30 144, 56 144, 18 168, 06 146, 34	3. 27 2. 40 3. 07 2. 24 3. 40 3. 28 2. 87 1. 34	.2.8 2.6 2.7 2.0 2.4 2.3 1.7	112. 46 91. 59 110. 53 110. 06 141. 16 140. 90 165. 19 145. 00	
Total	1,038.76 129.84	21.87 2.73	2.1	1,016.89 127.11	

a No movement.

### No. 3.

	1	5	3	4	5
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	In feces. (2÷1)	Balance. (1-2)	Boric acid adminis- tered.
Fore period,  1903—Feb. 19.  20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27.	Grams, 96,07 90,34 97,70 82,45 84,05 80,79 100,63 89,57 \$8,41	Grams, 6, 31 2, 45 4, 05 4, 75 6, 81 2, 16 4, 14 5, 06 3, 59	Per cent. 6.6 2.7 4.1 5.8 8.1 2.7 4.1 5.9 4.1	Grams, 89,76 87,89 93,65 77,70 77,24 78,63 96,49 84,51 84,82	Grams.
Total	810.01 90.00	39.32 4.37	4.9	770, 69 85, 63	
Preservative period.					
First subperiod: 1903—Feb. 28. Mar. 1.	92.11 88.63	3.03 4.19 Lost.	3.3 4.7	89. 08 84. 41	1.0 1.0 1.0
3	101.65	3.80	3.7	97.85	1.0
Total	282, 39 94, 13	11. 02 3. 67	3.9	271.37 90.46	4.0
Second subperiod: 1903—Mar. 4. 5. 6. 7.	121, 51 93, 46 84, 51 83, 90	6.37 1.70 7.10 4.84	5.2 1.8 8.4 5.8	115. 14 91. 76 77. 41 79. 06	4.0 4.0 2.0 2.0
Total	383.38 95.84	20, 01 5, 00	5.2	363.37 90.84	12.0
Third subperiod: 1903—Mar. 8. 9. 10. 11.	88, 86 75, 26 69, 06 91, 37	1. 68 5. 13 2. 13 1. 34	1.9 6.8 3.1 1.5	87. 18 70. 13 66. 93 90. 03	3. 0 3. 0 2. 0 3. 0
Total	324, 55 81, 11	10, 28 2, 57	3.2	314.27 78.57	11.0
Entire preservative period: Total Average	990. 32 90. 03	41.31 3.76	4.2	949. 01 86, 27	27.0
After period.	F 1 00			40. 50	
1903—Mar. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16.	54, 36 60, 87 49, 24 54, 63 71, 66	4.58 2.17 4.26 1.85 2.42	8. 4 3. 6 8. 7 3. 4 3. 4	49, 78 58, 70 41, 98 52, 78 69, 21	
17 18 19	80, 88 50, 82	Lost. 4.03 4.38	5, 0 8, 6	76, 85 46, 44	
Total	422.46 60,35	23, 69 3, 38	5.6	398, 77 56, 97	

#### No. 4.

	No. 4	E.			
	1	2	3	4	5
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	In feces. (2÷1)	Balance. (1-2)	Boric acid adminis- tered.
Fore period.	Grams.	Grams.	Per cent.	Grams.	Grams.
1903—Feb. 19	Absent. 113.74 107.51	3.80 2.02	3.3 1.9	109. 94 105. 49	
23	115.54 106.66	Lost. 2.17 4.20	1.9 3.9	113.37	
24 25 26 27	139, 66 111, 60 127, 72	4. 37 4. 83 3. 29	3.1 4.3 2.6	102. 46 135. 29 106. 77 124. 43	
Total	822. 43 117. 49	24. 68 3. 53	3.0	797.75 113.96	
Preservative period.					
First subperiod: 1903—Feb. 28 Mar. 1 2 3	102.33 102.42 125.41 138.98	3.51 6.24 3.13 4.78	3. 4 6. 1 2. 5 3. 4	98. 82 96. 18 122. 28 134. 20	1. 0 1. 0 1. 0 1. 0
Total	469.14 117.28	17. 66 4. 42	3.8	451.48 112.87	4. (
Second subperiod:  1903—Mar. 4  5  6  7	147. 42 107. 79 93. 15 85. 59	4. 29 5. 59 3. 17 4. 96	2. 9 5. 2 3. 4 5. 8	143.13 102.20 89.98 80.63	4.0 4.0 2.0 2.0
Total	433.95 108.49	18.01 4.50	4, 2	415. 94 103. 99	12.0
Third subperiod: 1903—Mar. 89 10	99. 35 78. 79 90. 11 56. 78	3. 53 2. 80 4. 52 4. 23	3. 6 3. 6 5. 0 7. 4	95. 82 75. 99 85. 59 52. 55	3. ( 1. 7 3. ( 2. (
Total	325.03 81.26	15. 08 3. 77	4.6	309. 95 77. 49	9.7
Entire preservative period: Total Average	1, 228. 12 102. 34	50.75 4.23	4.1	1, 177. 37 98. 11	25. 7
After period.		Lost.			
13	70.34	Lost.		70.34	
15	61. 52 91. 82	3. 91 3. 42	6.4	57.61 88.40	
17	71. 94 107. 03	2.24 2.75 Discarded.	3. 1 2. 6	69.70 104.28	
Total Average	402, 65 80, 53	12.32 2.46	3.1	390.33 78.07	

a No movement.

### No. 5.

	2.4076	•			
	1	5	3	4	5
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	In feces. (2÷1)	Balance. (1-2)	Boric acid adminis- tered.
Fore period.  1903—Feb. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27.	Grams, 134, 02 127, 01 129, 15 115, 04 99, 52 107, 96 130, 39 119, 21 131, 85	Grams. 3, 59 1, 87 3, 01 14, 04 7, 70 3, 00 5, 12 11, 04 1, 84	Per cent. 2, 7 1, 5 2, 3 12, 2 7, 7 2, 8 3, 9 9, 3 1, 4	Grams, 130, 43 125, 14 126, 14 101, 00 91, 82 104, 96 125, 27 108, 17 130, 01	Grams.
Total	1,094.15 121.57	51.21 5.69	4.7	1,042.94 115.88	
Preservative period.  First subperiod: 1903—Feb. 28. Mar. 1. 2. 3.	123, 83 123, 80 133, 61 135, 74	9, 22 , 70 6, 57 10, 16	7.4 .6 4.9 7.5	114.61 123.10 127.04 125.58	1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0
Total	516, 98 129, 24	26.65 6.66	5.2	490, 33 122, 58	4.0
Second subperiod; 1903—Mar. 4	172. 04 124. 72 108. 59 124. 00	4.74 3.35 7.74 4.52	2.8 2.7 7.1 3.6	· 167.30 121.37 100.85 119.48	4.0 4.0 2.0 2.0
Total	529.35 132.34	20, 35 5, 09	3.8	509.00 127.25	12. (
Third subperiod: 1903—Mar. 8. 9. 10. 11. Total	107, 18 112, 39 75, 56 98, 87	3. 61 1. 00 2. 07 . 82 7. 50	3.4 .9 2.7 .8	103, 57 111, 39 73, 49 98, 05	3. 0 2. 0 2. 2 3. 0
Average	98.50	1.88	1.9	96.62	11.2
Entire preservative period: Total	1, 440. 33 120. 03	54.50 4.54	3, 8	1, 385, 83 115, 49	27. 2
After period.  1903—Mar, 12.  13.  14.  15.  16.  17.  18.  19.	80, 11 108, 36 121, 73 113, 24 138, 94 117, 26 172, 14 134, 18	6, 34 4, 05 5, 44 3, 61 5, 57 1, 09 4, 02	7, 9 3, 7 4, 5 2, 6 4, 8 , 6 3, 0	73, 77 104, 31 116, 29 135, 33 111, 69 171, 05 130, 16	
Total	985, 96 123, 24	30, 12 4, 30	3.1	955, 84 118, 94	

No. 6.

	1	2	3	4	5
		¥	3	_	Boric acid
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	In feces. (2÷1)	Balance. (1-2)	adminis- tered.
Fore period.	Grams.	Grams,	Per cent.	Grams.	Grams.
1903—Feb. 19	102.04	(a)		102.04	
20 21	83. 59 104. 97	1. 92 10, 50	2.3 10.0	81.67 94.47	
22	92.36	4.85	5.3	87.51	
. 23	100. 27 108. 80	(a) 3. 23	3.0	100. 27 105. 57	·
24 25	123, 32	3.94	3.2	119.38	
26 27	101.41 113.16	5. 07 (a)	5.0	96. 34 113. 16	
Total	929. 92	29.51	3.2	900.41	
Average	103.32	3.28		100.05	
Preservatire period.					
First subperiod: 1903—Feb. 28	68, 27	6.33	9.3	61. 94	1.
Mar. 1	74.10	7.05	9.5	67.05	
2 3	76. 15 115. 32	5, 40 2, 71	7.1 2.3	70.75 112.61	:
Total	333, 84	21, 49	6.4	312.35	1.
Average	83.46	5.37		78.09	
Second subperiod:	197 90	4.93	3,6	132.45	0.
1903—Mar. 4	137.38 100.93	8.31	8.2	92.62	
<u>6</u>	107.13 115.24	5. 53 5. 12	5. 2 4. 4	101.60 110.12	1. 2.
7					
Total	460. 68 115. 17	23. 89 5. 97	5.2	436.79 109.20	3.
Third subperiod: 1903—Mar. 8.	110.26	5, 24	4.8	105.02	3.
9	115.83 103.01	3.83 (a)	3.3	112.00 103.01	3. 3.
10 11	123.47	4.84	3.9	118.63	3.
Total	452.57	13.91	3.1	438.66	12.
Average	113.14	3.48		109.66	
Entire preservative period:  Total	1,247.09	59, 29	4.8	1, 187. 80	16.
Average	103.92	4.94		98.98	
After period.					
903—Mar. 12	107. 22 103. 12	6. 14 5. 44	5.7 5.3	101. 08 97. 68	
14	108.48	2, 27	2.1	106, 21	
15	116.10	4.67	4.0	111.43	
16 17	133. 09 112. 22	5. 08 5. 33	3.8 4.7	128.01 106.89	
18	128. 79	8, 80	6.8	119. 99	
19		Lost.			
Total	809.02	37.73	4.7	771.29	
Average	115.57	5.39		110.18	

a No movement.

# BORIC ACID AND BORAX.

# Table LXX.—Summary of fat balances for Series III.

#### Four men.

	1	5	8	4	5
Period.	In food.	In feces.	In feees. (2÷1)	Balance. (1-2)	Boric acid adminis- tered.
Fore period.  No. 1 No. 3 No. 4 No. 5	Grams, 1,103.61 810.01 822.43 1,094.15	Grams. 79, 26 39, 32 24, 68 51, 21	Per cent. 7.2 4.9 3.0 4.7	Grams. 1,024.35 770.69 797.75 1,042.94	Grams.
Total	3, 830, 20 112, 65	194, 47 5, 72	5,1	3, 635, 73 106, 93	
Preservative period.  First subperiod: No. 1. No. 3. No. 4. No. 5. Total	588, 79 282, 39 469, 14 516, 98	35, 92 11, 02 17, 66 26, 65	6.1 3.9 3.8 5.2	552, 87 271, 37 451, 48 490, 33	4. ( 4. ( 4. ( 4. (
Average	593, 99 383, 38 433, 95 529, 35	33, 68 20, 01 18, 01 20, 35	5.7 5.2 4.2 3.8	560.31 363.37 415.94 509.00	12.0 12.0 12.0 12.0
Total	1,940.67 121.29	92, 05 5, 75	4.7	1,848,62 115,54	48,
Third subperiod: No. 1. No. 3. No. 4. No. 5.	549, 93 324, 55 325, 03 394, 00	12. 03 10. 28 15. 08 7. 50	2. 2 3. 2 4. 6 1. 9	537, 90 314, 27 309, 95 386, 50	10. 11. 9. 11.
Total	1,593.51 99,59	41.89 2.81	2.8	1,548.62 96.78	41.
Entire preservative period: No. 1. No. 3. No. 4. No. 5.	1,732.71 990.32 1,228.12 1,440.33	81. 63 41. 31 50, 75 54, 50	4.7 4.2 4.1 3.8	1,651.08 949.01 1,177.37 1,385.83	26, 0 27, 0 25, 1 27, 2
Total Average	5,391.48 114.71	228, 19 4, 86	4, 2	5, 163, 29 109, 85	105,
After period. No. 1 No. 3 No. 4 No. 5	1,113.77 422.46 402.65 985.96	40, 75 23, 69 12, 32 30, 12	3.7 5.6 3.1 3.1	1,073.02 398.77 390.33 955.84	
Total	2, 924. 84 104. 46	106, 88 3, 82	3.7	2,817.96 100.64	

Table LXX:—Summary of fat balances for Series III—Continued.

#### Five men.

	1	2	3	4	. 5
Period.	In food.	In feces.	In feces. (2÷1)	Balance. (1-2)	Boric acid adminis- tered.
Fore period. No. 1 No. 2 No. 3 No. 4 No. 5	Grams. 1, 103. 61 1, 032. 21 810. 01 822. 43 1, 094. 15	Grams. 79.26 43.49 39.32 24.68 51.21	Per cent. 7.2 4.2 4.9 3.0 4.7	Grams. 1,024.35 988.72 770.69 797.75 1,042.94	Grams.
Total	4,862.41 113.08	237. 96 5. 53	4.9	4, 624, 45 107, 55	
First subperiod: No. 1 No. 2 No. 3 No. 4 No. 5	588. 79 508. 24 282. 39 469. 14 516. 98	35. 92 17. 73 11. 02 17. 66 26. 65	6.1 3.5 3.9 3.8 5.2	552. 87 490. 51 271. 37 451. 48 490. 33	4. ( 4. ( 4. ( 4. ( 4. (
Total Average	2, 365. 54 124. 50	108.98 5.74	4.6	2, 256. 56 118. 76	20.0
Second subperiod: No. 1 No. 2 No. 3 No. 4 No. 4	593, 99 397, 30 383, 38 433, 95 529, 35	33, 68 2, 75 20, 01 18, 01 20, 35	5, 7 . 7 5, 2 4, 2 3, 8	560. 31 394. 55 363. 37 415. 94 509. 00	12.0 7.0 12.0 12.0 12.0
Total	2,337.97 116.90	94. 80 4. 74	4.1	2, 243. 17 112. 16	55. (
Phird subperiod: No. 1 No. 2 No. 3 No. 4 No. 5	549. 93 313. 54 324. 55 325. 03 394. 00	12. 03 8. 62 10. 28 15. 08 7. 50	2. 2 2. 7 3. 2 4. 6 1. 9	537. 90 304. 92 314. 27 309. 95 386. 50	10. 0 . 0 11. 0 9. 7 11. 2
Total	1, 907. 05 95. 35	53.51 2.68	2.8	1,853.54 92.67	41.9
Entire preservative period: No. 1 No. 2 No. 3 No. 4 No. 5	1, 732. 71 1, 219. 08 990. 32 1, 228. 12 1, 440. 33	81, 63 29, 10 41, 31 50, 75 54, 50	4.7 2.4 4.2 4.1 3.8	1,651.08 1,189.98 949.01 1,177.37 1,385.83	26. 0 11. 0 27. 0 25. 7 27. 2
Total	6, 610, 56 112, 04	257. 29 4. 36	3.9	6, 353. 27 107. 68	116.9

### BORIC ACID AND BORAX.

# Table LXXI.—Fat balances for Series IV.

No. 7.

Period and date.	1	5	3	4	5
1 Clou and date.	In food.	In feces.	In feces. (2÷1)	Balance. (1-2)	Borax ad- ministered
Fore period.	Grams.	Grams.	Per cent.	Grams.	Grams.
1903—Mar. 20	95.36	5. 13	5.4	90. 23	
21	123, 81 101, 31	6, 92 5, 63	5, 6 5, 6	116, 89 95, 68	
23	134.80	4.37	3.2	130.43	
24. 25.	110, 27 127, 59	5. 01 3. 45	4.5 2.7	105, 26 124, 14	
26	111.75	9.15	8. 2	102.60	
27	121.86	2.99	2.4	118.87	
Total	926, 75	42.65	4.6	884.10	
Average	115.84	5.33		110.51	
Preservative period.					
First subperiod:					
1903—Mar. 28	102, 94 106, 49	5.41 8.28	5.3 7.8	97.53 98.21	0.
30	115, 24	6.35	5.5	98, 21 108, 89	
31	112, 77	4, 55	4.0	108, 22	
Total	437.44	24.59	5.6	412, 85	2.
Average	109.36	6.15		103, 21	
Second subperiod:					
1903—Apr. 1	126.39	(b)		126.39	1.0

a Observations discontinued.

b No movement.

No. 8.

	140.	J•			
Period and date.	1	5	3	4	5
remou and date.	In food.	In feces.	In feces. (2÷1)	Balance. $(1-2)$	Borax ad- ministered.
Fore period.	Grams.	Grams.	Per cent.	Grame	Grams,
1903—Mar. 20	133.01	0.80	0.6	Grams, 132, 21 115, 63	Grans.
21	118.97	0.04	2.8	115.63	,
22	121.40	2.18 Lost.	1.8	119. 22	
24	128. 28	(a)		128. 28	1
25	145, 84 133, 65	5. 21 4. 57	3.6 3.4	140.63	
26	141, 21	(a)	9.4	129.08 141.21	
Total	922, 36 131, 77	16.10 2.30	1.7	906. 26 129. 47	
Preservative period.					
First subperiod:	100.40	0.0		440.00	
1903—Mar. 28	123, 19 125, 53	3. 27 6. 34	2.7 5.1 4.7	119. 92 119. 19	0. 5
30	139.62	6.54	4.7	133.08	
31	128.44	4.21	3.3	124. 23	
Total	516.78	20.36	3.9	496.42	. 2.0
Average	129. 19	5.09		124, 10	
Second subperiod:					
1903—Apr. 1	155.96	(a) 6.78 2.95		155.96	1.0
2 3	117. 33 136. 99	6.78 2.95	5.8	110.55 134.04	1.0
4	119.54	6. 11	2. 2 5. 1	113. 43	1.0
m ./ 3	500.00	75.01		510.00	4.0
Total	529. 82 132. 45	15. 84 3. 96	3.0	513. 98 128. 49	4.0
Subperiods 1 and 2: Total	1,046.60	36, 20	3.5	1, 010, 40	6.0
Average	130.82	36. 20 4. 52		1, 010. 40 126. 28	
Third subperiod:					
1903—Apr. 5	103.43 139.54	$ \begin{array}{c} (a) \\ 3.12 \\ 4.92 \end{array} $		103.43	1.0
6	139.54	3. 12	2.2	136. 42	1.0
7 8	126.38 161.44	4.92 4.38	2. 2 3. 9 2. 7	121. 46 157. 06	1.0
9	117.74	3. 45	2. 9	114. 29	1.0
Total	648, 53	15.87	2.4	632.66	5. (
Total Average	129.71	3.17	2. 1	126.53	
Subperiods 1, 2, and 3:					
Total	1, 695. 13	52.07	3.1	1,643.06	11.0
Average	130.39	4.01		126.39	
Fourth subperiod:					
1903—Apr. 10	124, 41	3.62	2.9 2.6 5.1	120. 79 121. 72	2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 3.0
11	125.03 102.18	3.31 5.24	2.6 5.1	96. 94	2.0
13	159.79	3.09	1.9	156. 70	2.0
14	113.48	3.68	3, 2	109.80	3.0
Total	624.89	18.94	3.0	605.95	11. (
Average	124. 98	3.79		121.19	
Entire preservative period:					
Total	2,320.02	71.01	3.1	2, 249. 01	22.0
Average	128.89	3.94		124.94	
After period.					
1903—Apr. 15	150.06	2.94 3.60	2. 0 3. 0	147.12 116.53	
16 17	120.13 119.93	3.60 4.27	3.0	116.53 115.66	
18	115.03	4. 27 2. 65 5. 00	2.3	112.38	
19	87.08	5.00	3. 6 2. 3 5. 7 4. 2	82 08	
20 21	118. 44 119. 22	4.95 (a)	4.2	113. 49 119. 22	
22	162. 89	6.58	4.0	156.31	
Total	992, 78	29.99	3.0	962.79	
Average	124.10	3. 75		120.35	

No. 9.

	No. 9	<b>'</b> .			
	1	- 5	4 3	4	5
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	In feces.	Balance.	Borax ad-
			(2÷1)	(1-2)	ministered.
Fore period.	Grams.	Grams.	Per cent.	Grams.	Grams.
1903—Mar. 20	91, 06 103, 02	5, 46 2, 86	$\frac{6.0}{2.8}$	85, 60 100, 16	
21	86.53	5.41	6.3	81, 12	
23	115, 41	4.60	4.0	110.81	
24 25	71. 29 104. 96	3. 75 3. 75	5.3 3.6	67, 54 101, 21	
26	93.13	4.45 2.34	4.8 2.3	88, 68 99, 64	
27	101.98				
Total	767, 38 95, 92	32.62 4.08	4.3	734.76 91.84	
Average  Preservative period.	39. 32	4.00		21.111	
First subperiod: 1903—Mar. 28	80.41	4.07	5.1	76.34	0.
29	85, 10 93, 78	4.51 3.93	5.3 4.2	80.59 89.85	
30 31	89.77	3.87	4.3	85. 90	
	349.06	16.38	4.7	332, 68	2.
Total	87.26	4. 10		83.16	
Second subperiod:					
1903—Apr. 1	108.31	3.64	3.4	104, 67	1.
2	75, 36 101, 14	(a) 6, 09	6.0	75, 36 95, 05	1.
34	85.26	(a)		85.26	1.
Total	370.07	9.73	2.6	360.34	4.
Average	92.52	2.43		90.09	
Subperiods 1 and 2:					
Total	719.13	26.11	3.6	693, 02	6.
Average	89.89	3, 26		86.63	
Third subperiod:	<b>20.01</b>	0.0=	5.3	69, 04	1.
1903—Apr. 5.	72. 91 101. 24	3.87 5.26	5.2	95, 98	1.
7	86.28	3, 43	4.0	82, 85 110, 59	1.
8 9	116.39 79.93	5, 80 1, 86	5. 0 2. 3	78.07	1.
			4.4	436.53	5.
Total	456.75 91.35	20. 22 4. 04	4.4	87.31	
Subperiods 1, 2, and 3: Total	1, 175. 88	46.33	3.9	1, 129. 55	11.
Average	90.45	3, 56		86.89	
Fourth subperiod:					
1903—Apr. 10	93.31 82.08	3. 91 6. 26	- 4.2· 7.6	89.40 75.82	2. 2.
11 12	78. 63	4.30	5.5	74. 33 107. 93	2.
13	110, 90 83, 55	2. 97 3. 48	2.7 4.2	107.93 80.07	2. 2. 3.
14					
Total	418, 47 89, 69	20, 92 4, 18	4.2	427, 55 85, 51	11.
A verage	75.15	4.10			=====
Entire preservative period: Total	1,624,35	67.25	4.1	1,557.10	22.
Average	90.21	3.74		86, 50	
After period.					
1903—Apr. 15	113, 48	3, 36	3.0	110, 12	
16	93.48 96.78	5, 14 5, 96	5. 5 6. 2	88, 34 90, 82	
18	95, 69	5.85	6.1	89, 84	
19	81.37 100.90	4. 92 5. 16	6.0 5.1	76, 45 95, 74	
21	82.35	1.59	1.9	95, 74 80, 76	
22	84, 71	3.09	3.6	81, 62	
	748, 76	35. 07	4.7	713, 69	
Total	93, 60	4, 38		89, 22	

No. 10.

21		No. 1	0.			
In food.   In feecs.   (2+1)   (1-2)   ministered.		1	2	3	4	5
Fore period.   Grams.   Grams.   Per cent.   Grams.   Grams.   1903—Mar.   20.   127.07   1.8.8   3.8   122.08   22.   102.07   3.66   3.6   13.02   22.   102.07   3.66   3.6   13.02   23.   138.24   3.96   2.9   134.25   23.   138.24   3.96   2.9   134.25   23.   138.24   3.96   2.9   4.7   107.09   23.0   23.0   23.0   23.0   24.0   23.0   4.5   122.07   23.0   23.0   23.0   24.0   23.0   4.5   122.07   23.0   23.0   23.0   24.0   23.0   4.6   122.07   23.0   23.	Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	In feces.		Borax ad-
1903—Mar. 29				(2÷1)	(1-2)	ministered.
12	Fore period.	Grams.	Grams.	Per cent.	Grams.	Grams
1903	1903—Mar. 20	127. 97	4.89	3.8	123, 08	
25.   149.76   6.28   4.3   139.47   26.   27   138.40   4.6   126.20   27   28   27   28   28   28   28   28	22	102.07	3.66	3, 6	98.41	
25.   149.76   6.28   4.3   139.47   26.   27   138.40   4.6   126.20   27   28   27   28   28   28   28   28	24	138, 24 112, 38	3.96 5.29	2.9 4.7	134, 28 107, 09	
Total Average 128.76 5.21 41.70 4.0 988.42 123.55  Preservative period.  First subperiod: 11903—Mar. 28 1119.36 8.20 6.9 111.16 0.5 5.30 127.36 4.77 3.7 122.59 5.5 30 127.36 4.77 3.7 122.59 5.5 31 124.71 9.90 7.9 114.81 5.5 Total 4.96.19 31.07 6.3 465.12 2.0 4.07 116.28  Second subperiod: 124.05 7.77 1.10 2.3 106.58 1.0 3.3 135.07 1.10 2.3 13.0 124.05 7.77 1.10 2.3 1.0 119.82 1.0 1.0 119.82 1.0 1.0 119.82 1.0 1.0 119.82 1.0 1.0 119.82 1.0 1.0 119.82	26	145.75 132.21	6.28 6.01	4.3	139, 47	
Average 128.76 5.21 123.55	27	138. 40	6. 33	4.6	132.07	
Preservative period.  First subperiod:  1903—Mar. 28.	Total	1,030.12	41.70		988.42	
First subperiod:  1903—Mar. 28.		128, 76	5.21		123.55	
124.76	· ·					
124.76	First subperiod:	119 36	8.20	6.9	111 16	0.5
121.00	29	124.76	8.20	6.6	116, 56	.5
Total	. 50	127.36 124.71	4.77 9.90	3.7 7.9	122.59 114.81	.5
Average	Total					
1903—Apr. 1	Average	124, 05				
2.	Second subperiod:	444.00				
Total	1903—Apr. 1.	144, 98 113, 71	4.08 7.13	2.8 6.3	140.90 106.58	1.0
Total	3	135.05	4.87	3.6	130.18	1.0
Average	mara 1					
Subperiods 1 and 2:	Average	517. 30 129. 32		3.8	497, 48 124, 36	4.0
Average 126.69 6.36 120.33  Third subperiod: 1111.40 4.60 4.1 106.80 1.0 6. 127.55 1.0 123.81 5.61 4.5 118.20 1.0 9. 118.40 5.54 4.7 112.86 1.0 9. 118.40 5.54 4.7 112.86 1.0 4.7 112.42 4.7 112.86 1.0 4.7 112.42 4.7 112.86 1.0 4.7 112.42 4.7 112.86 1.0 4.7 112.42 4.7 112.86 1.0 4.7 112.42 4.7 112.86 1.0 4.7 112.42 4.7 112.8 1.0 4.7 112.42 4.7 112.8 1.0 4.7 112.42 4.7 112.8 1.0 4.7 112.42 4.7 112.8 1.0 4.7 112.42 4.7 112.8 1.0 4.7 112.42 4.7 112.4	Subperiods 1 and 2:					
Third subperiod:  1903—Apr. 5.	Total	1,013.49	50.89 6.36	5.0	962.60	6.0
1903—Apr. 5.	·	=====			=======================================	
7.	1903—Apr. 5	111.40	4.60	4.1	106.80	1.0
101.43	6 7	137, 68 123, 81	4. 89 5. 61	3.6	132.79 118.20	
Total	8	151.43	6.17	4.1	145.26	1.0
Average 128.54 5.36 123.18   Subperiods 1, 2, and 3: Total 1 1, 656.21 77.70 4.7 1, 578.51 11.0   120.69 7 121.42   11.0   120.60 8.85 7.3   111.75 2.0   12.2   114.50 4.88 3.8   110.12 2.0   13   152.73 1.91 1.3   150.82 2.0   14   125.05 7.43 5.9   117.62   3.0   14   125.05 7.48   123.46   123.46   123.46   123.46   124.47   125.48   125.28   121.20   125.28   121.20   125.28   121.20   125.28   121.20   125.28   121.20   125.28   121.20   125.28   121.20   125.28   125.28   121.20   125.28   125.28   121.20   125.28						
Subperiods 1, 2, and 3:		642,72 $128,54$	26.81 5,36		615. 91 123. 18	
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Subperiods 1. 2. and 3:					
Fourth subperiod:  1903—Apr. 10.  11.  12.  114.  12.  13.  152.  114.  152.  152.  13.  152.  14.  152.  152.  153.  152.  152.  153.  152.  153.  153.  153.  153.  153.  153.  153.  153.  153.  153.  153.  153.  153.  153.  153.  153.  153.  153.  153.  154.  152.  153.  153.  154.  152.  153.  154.  155.  153.  155.  153.  154.  155.  15	Total	1,656.21	77. 70 5. 98		1,578.51	11.0
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		127.40	J. 36		121.42	
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1903—Apr. 10	128.31	1.34	1.0	126.97	2.0
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		120.60 114.50	8,85	7.3	111.75 110.12	2.0
	13	152.73	1. 91	1.3	150.82	2.0
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$				5.9		
Entire preservative period:	Total	641.19 128.24	23. 91 4. 78	3.7	617. 28 123. 46	11.0
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Entire preservative period:					
1903—Apr. 15  16  16  17  18  19  19  19  19  19  19  10  11  11  11  12  18  19  19  19  10  11	Total	2, 297. 40	101.61	4.4	2, 195. 79	
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		127.05	0.04			
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1903 – Apr. 15		(a)			
19. 93.64 (a) 98.64 (b) 98.64 (c) 98	16	Absent.	(a)	2 1	66.09	
19. 93.64 (a) 93.64 (b) 93.64 (c) 93.64 (c) 93.64 (d) 93.64 (d) 93.64 (e) 93	18	92. 28		5.1	92.28	
22. 156.48 7.51 4.8 148.97		93. 64	(a) 6.28	1 8	93.64	
22. 156.48 7.51 4.8 148.97	21	121. 20	5, 28	4.4	115. 92	
Total		156.48	7.51	4.8	148.97	
107.02	Total			3.2	642.12	
		110.04	ə. 02		107.02	

### No.11.

	14 O. I.				
	1	2	3	\ 4	5
Period and date.			In feces.	Balance.	Borax ad-
	In food.	In feces.	(2÷1)	(1-2)	ministered.
Fore period (excluded).					
	Grams.	Grams.	Per cent.	Grams.	Grams.
1903—Mar. 20	132. 01 104. 19	2. 91 2. 12	$\frac{2.2}{2.0}$	129.10 102.07	
21	106, 88	2. 90	2.7	103. 98	
23		Lost.			
24 25	94. 41 169. 68	1.24 4.15	1. 3 3. 8	93. 17 105, 53	
26	111.89	1.72	1.5	110.17	
27	122, 57	2.78	2, 3	119.79	
Total	781.63	17.82	2.3	763.81	
Average	111.66	2,55		109.11	
Preservative period (excluded).					
First subperiod:	00.00	0.00	0.4	85, 86	0.1
1903—Mar. 28.	88, 88 102, 71	3.02 2.45	3. 4 2. 4	100, 26	0.
30	14.93	6.70	44. 9	8, 23	
Total	206. 52	12.17	5.9	194.35	1.0
Average	68, 84	4.06		64.78	
Fore period.					
1903—Mar. 31	25.16	(a)		25, 16	
Apr. 1	68.58 60.16	2, 69 1, 45	3.9 2.4	65, 89 58, 71	
3	104.61	2.80	2.7	101.81	
Total	258, 51	6,94	2.7	251, 57	
Average	64.63	1.74		62, 89	
Preservative period.					
1903—Apr. 4.	90,71	5, 32	5, 9	85, 42	0.
5	93, 26	3.41	3.7	89, 85	1.
<u>6</u>	95, 12 107, 76	3, 26 5, 20	3.4 4.8	91.86 102.56	1. 1.
8	114, 49	3, 12	2.7	111.37	i.
9	90.32	4, 06	4.5	86, 26	1.
10	108.73	2. 44	2.2 4.5	106, 29 79, 50	1. 1.
11	83, 21 97, 05	3. 71 4. 22	4. 3	92, 83	2.
13	107.57	4.34	1.0	103.23	2.
14	90.11	2,60	2.9	87.51	3.
Total	1,078.36	41.68	3.9	1,036,68	14.
Average	98.03	3.79		94.21	
After period.					
1903—Apr. 15	116, 32 83, 03	1, 72 1, 66	1.5 2.0	114, 60 81, 37	
17	106, 73	(a)		106, 73	
I8	85, 97	11.16	13.0	71.81	
10	84, 12 106, 68	1, 46 4, 73	1.7	82, 66 101, 95	
19		1.70			
20		1.36	1.3	101.47	
	102, 83 119, 15		1.3	101. 47 115. 29	
20 21	102.83	1.36			

a No movement.

### No.12.

	1	2	3	4	5
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	In feces. (2÷1)	Balance. (1-2)	Borax ad- ministered.
Fore period (excluded).  1903—Mar. 20	Grams. 97.64 86.00 79.58 94.28 79.53 94.13 78.57 84.60	Grams. 5. 87 9. 48 2. 43 7. 97 6. 36 6. 96 5. 36 7. 21	Per cent. 6.0 11.0 3.1 8.5 8.0 7.4 6.8 8.5	Grams. 91.77 76.52 77.15 86.31 73.17 87.17 73.21 77.39	Grams.
Total	694.33 86.79	51.64 6.46	7.4	642.69 80.33	
Preservative period (excluded). First subperiod: 1903—Mar. 28.	64.06 67.18	2. 57 3. 89	4.0	61. 49 63. 29	0.5
30 31	73.61 (a)	6.22	8.4	67.39	.5
Total Average	204. 85 68. 28	12, 68 4, 23	6, 2	192. 17 64. 05	2.0
Fore period. 1903—Apr. 3	62, 05 68, 52 64, 92	2. 62 2. 31 3. 29	4.2 3.4 5.1	59. 43 66. 21 61. 63	0.0
Total	195. 49 65. 16	8. 22 2. 74	4.2	187, 27 62, 42	.0
Preservative period.  1903—Apr. 6	83. 41 68. 40 105. 71 63. 73 64. 22 66. 93 60. 67 97. 71 66. 37	3. 66 4. 34 1. 01 1. 22 2. 67 (b) 4. 63 4. 64 2. 88	4.4 6.3 1.0 1.9 4.2 7.6 4.7 4.3	79, 75 64, 06 104, 70 62, 51 61, 55 66, 93 56, 04 93, 07 63, 49	1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 2.0 2.0 3.0
Total	677. 15 75. 24	25. 05 2. 78	3.7	652. 10 72. 46	13.0
After period.  1903—Apr. 15  16  17  18  19  20  21  22	16. 56 26. 94 79. 39 86. 18 64. 36 83. 96 66. 88 102. 81	(b) 4, 72 2, 92 8, 90 5, 53 7, 65 2, 55 3, 48	17. 5 3. 7 10. 3 8. 6 9. 1 3. 8 3. 4	16. 56 22. 22 76. 47 77. 28 58. 83 76. 31 64. 33 99. 33	
Total	527.08 65,88	35.75 4.47	6.8	491.33 61.41	

a Discarded.

b No movement.

# Table LXXII.—Summary of fat balances for Series IV.

#### Three men.

	1	5	3	4	5
Period.	In food.	In feces.	In feees. (2÷1)	Balance. (1—2)	Borax ad- ministered.
Fore period.	C	Chamma	D		
The state of the s	Grams. 922.36	Grams. 16.10	Per cent.	Grams. 906. 26	Grams.
No. 8 No. 9	922.36 767.38	32. 62 41. 70	4.3	734, 76	
No. 10	1,030.12	41.70	4.0	988, 42	
Total	2,719.86	90.42	3.3	2,629.44	
Average	118, 25	3.93		114.32	
Preservative period.					
First subperiod:					
No. 8	516.78	20.36	3.9	496.42	2.0
No. 9 No. 10.	349.06 496.19	16.38 31.07	4.7 6.3	332, 68 465, 12	2. 0 2. 0
Total	1,362.03 113.50	67. 81 5. 65	5.0	1, 294, 22 107, 85	6.0
	110.00			107.60	
Second subperiod:	529, 82	15.81	3.0	513, 98	4.0
No. 8 No. 9 No. 10	370.07	15. 84 9. 73	2.6	360. 34	4.0 4.0
No. 10	517.30	19.82	3.8	497.48	4.0
Total	1,417.19	45, 39	3.2	1, 371, 80	12.0
Average	118.10	3.78		114.32	
Subperiods 1 and 2:					
No. 8	1,046.60	36. 20	3.5	1,010.40	6.0
No. 9. No. 10.	719.13 1,013.49	26.11 50.89	3. 6 5. 0	693. 02 962, 60	6. 0 6. 0
Total	2, 779. 22 115, 80	113. 20 4. 72	4.1	2,666.02 111.08	18.0
	115.00	1.72		112,00	
Third subperiod:	648, 53	15.87	2.4	632, 66	5.0
No. 8. No. 9.	456, 75	20.22	4.4	436,53	5.0
No. 10	642, 72	26.81	4.2	615. 91	5.0
Total	1,748.00	62.90	3.6	1, 685, 10	15.0
Average	116.53	4.19		112.34	
Subperiods 1, 2, and 3:					
No. 8 No. 9	1,695.13 1,175.88	52, 07 46, 33	3.1	1,643.06 1,129.55	11.0
No. 10.	1,656.21	77. 70	4.7	1, 129, 55	11.0 11.0
Total	4,527.22	176.10	3.9	4,351,12	33.0
Average	116.08	4. 52	3, 3	111.56	55, 0
Fourth subperiod:					¦
No. 8	621, 89	18.94	3.0	605, 95	11.0
No. 9. No. 10.	448, 47 641, 19	20. 92 23. 91	1.2 3.7	427, 55 617, 28	11.0
				017.20	11.0
Total	1,711,55 114,30	63, 77 4, 25	3. 7	1,650.78 140.05	33.0
	111.00	1. 2.)		140,00	
Entire preservative period: No.8	9 200 (0)	71.01	3.1	0.010.01	22. 0
NO. 9	2, 320, 02 1, 624, 35	67.25	4.1	2, 249, 01 1, 557, 10	22.0
No. 10	2, 297. 40	101.61	4.4	2, 195, 79	22.0
Total	6, 241, 77	239, 87	3, 8	6,001.90	66.0
Average	115, 59	1.44		111.15	
After period.					
No. 8	992.78	29, 99	3.0	962, 79	
No. 9 No. 10	718, 76 663, 27	35, 07 21, 15	4. 7 3. 2	713, 69 642, 12	
Total	2, 404, 81 109, 31	86, 21 3, 92	3.6	2, 318, 60 105, 40	
	100.01	0.32		100, 40	

#### Two men.

	1	5	3	4	5
Period.	In food.	In feces.	In feces. (2÷1)	Balance. (1-2)	Borax ad- ministered.
Fore period. No.11 No.12	Grams. 258.51 195.49	Grams, 6.94 8.22	Per. cent. 2.7 4.2	Grams. 251.57 187.27	Grams.
Total		15.16 2.17	3.3	438, 84 62, 69	
Preservative period. No.11. No.12.	1,078.36 677.15	41. 68 25. 05	3.9 3.7	1,036.68 652.10	14.5 13.0
Total	1,755.51 87.78	66.73 3.34	3.8	1,688.78 84.44	27. 8
After period. No. 11. No. 12.	804.83 527.08	25, 95 35, 75	3. 2 6. 8	778. 88 491. 33	
Total	1,331.91 83.24	61.70 3.86	4.6	1,270.21 79.38	
	Five m	nen.			
Fore period. No. 7 No. 8	926. 75 922. 36 767. 38 1, 030. 12 694. 33	42.65 16.10 32.62 41.70 51.64	4.6 1.7 4.3 4.0 7.4	884.10 906.26 734.76 988.42 642.69	
Total	4,340.94 111.31	184.71 4.74	4.3	4,156.23 106.57	
Preservative period.					
_ irst subperiod: No. 7. No. 8. No. 9. No. 10. No. 11.	437. 44 516. 78 349. 06 496. 19 204. 85	24.59 20.36 16.38 31.07 12.68	5.6 3.9 4.7 6.3 6.2	412. 85 496. 42 332. 68 465. 12 192. 17	2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0
Total	2,004.32 105.49	105.08 5.53	5.2	1,899.24 99.96	10.0

### BORIC ACID AND BORAX.

# Table LXXIII.—Fat balances for Series V.

### No. 1.

	1	5	3	4	5
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	In feces. (2÷1)	Balance. (1-2)	Boric acid adminis- tered.
Fore period.					
·	Grams.	Grams.	Per cent.	Grams.	Grams.
.903—Apr. 24 25	113.93	Lost. 3, 29	2.9	110, 64	
26	124, 31	9.87	2.3	121.44	
27	121.90	3. 21 3. 73 3. 79	2. 6 3. 0	118.69	
28	123.92	3. 73	3.0	120.19	
29 30	126, 59 105, 19	3.79 2,96	3.0 2.8	122, 80 102, 23	
May 1	134, 16	6. 57	4.9	102.25	
Total	850.00	26, 42	3,1	823, 58	1
Average	121.43	3.77		117.66	
Preservative period.					
irst subperiod:					
1903—May 2	122, 35	7.16	5.9	115.19	0.
3	137.56	1,82	1.3	135.74	
4	119.46 120.08	5, 56 3, 93	4.7	113.90	
6	134.81	3.97	3.3 2.9	116, 15 130, 84	
7	128.19	5.64	4.4	122.55	
8	132.81	2.02	1.5	130.79	
9	124.85	4.23	3.4	120.62	
10 11	129, 98 125, 61	8. 44 4. 54	6.5 3.6	121, 54 121, 07	
12	112,48	5. 79	5. 1	106. 69	
13	118.93	4. 40	3. 7	114.53	
Total	1,507.11	57.50	3.8	1,449.61	6.
Average	125.59	1.79		120, 80	
econd subperiod;	190 14	4,55	9.5	105 50	
1903—May 14 15	130.14 122.76	7.23	3, 5 5, 9	125, 59 115, 53	:
16	113, 45	6.68	5.9	106.77	
17	127.37	1.70	1.3	125,67	
18 19	127.88	3.68	2, 9	124.20	
19 20	131, 61 113, 49	3, 62 5, 61	2.8 4.9	127, 99 107, 88	
21	130. 19	3, 90	3.0	126, 29	
22	128, 56	4.17	3, 3	124.39	
23	112.63	3.47	3.1	109.16	
24 25	133, 94 124, 51	4, 66 3, 67	3.5 2.9	129, 28 120, 84	
Total	1, 496, 53	52, 94	3, 5	1, 443, 59	6.
Average	124.71	4. 41	0.0	120.30	0.
ubperiods 1 and 2:					
Total Average	3, 003, 64 125, 15	110. 44 4. 60	3.7	2, 893, 20 120, 55	12.
	120, 10	4.00		120.00	
hird subperiod; 1903—May 26	121, 25	6, 55	5, 1	114.70	
27	123, 16	3, 63	2.9	119.83	
25	132.12	5, 26	4.0	126, 86	
29	139.15	4.05	2.9	135, 10	
30 31	100.56	3, 97 Lost,	4.0	96, 59	
June 1	121.80	8. 11	6. 9	113, 39	
2	117.73	1.09	. 9	116, 64	
3	119.92	5, 33	1.4	114.59	
5	130, 03 117, 63	4, 62 4, 99	3.6 4.2	125, 41 112, 64	
5 6	108, 81	4.57	4.2	101.21	
Total	1, 332, 46	52.47	3.9	1, 279, 99	6.
	121.13	1.77		116, 36	
Average					
Averageubperiods 1.2. and 3:					
Average	4, 336, 10 123, 89	162, 91 4, 65	3.8	4, 173, 19 119, 24	18,

No. 1—Continued.

I I	Vo. 1—Cor.	itinued.			
	1	2	3	4	5
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	In feces. (2÷1)	Balance. (1-2)	Boric acid adminis- tered.
Preservative period—Continued.					
Fourth subperiod: 1903—June 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13.	Grams. 133.21 119.19 127.66 119.58 145.25 141.73 121.03	Grams. 3.52 4.18 4.90 4.83 5.38 5.60 5.29	Per cent. 2. 6 3. 5 3. 8 4. 0 3. 7 4. 0	Grams. 129. 69 115. 01 122. 76 114. 75 139. 87 136. 13 115. 74	Grams. 0.5 5.5 5.5 6.5
14	142.16 119.88 127.80 110.34 136.50 125.98 103.65	3. 08 2. 76 6. 57 4. 98 6. 21 7. 76 5. 14	4.4 2.2 2.3 5.1 4.5 4.5 6.2 5.0	139.08 117.12 121.23 105.36 130.29 118.22 98.51	
Total	1,773.96 126.71	70. 20 5. 01	4.0	1,703.76 121.70	7.0
Entire preservative period: Total Average	6, 110. 06 124. 70	233. 11 4. 76	3.8	5, 876. 95 119. 94	25.0
After period.  1903—June 21	147.70 124.05 99.33 131.57 119.99 134.26	9.83 4.04 8.37 7.63 6.93 10.90	6.7 3.3 8.4 5.8 5.8 8.1	137. 87 120. 01 90. 96 123. 94 113. 06 123. 36	
27. 28. 29.	151, 94 119, 66	Lost. 6.00 5.37	3. 9 4. 5	145. 94 114. 29	
Total Average	1,028.50 128.56	59.07 7.38	5.7	969.43 121.18	
	No. 2	e.	1		<u> </u>
Fore period.					
1908—Apr. 24. 25. 26. 27	124.76 111.19 119.36	2, 67 2, 67 3, 07 (a)	2.1 2.4 2.6	122. 09 108. 52 116. 29	
28 29 30 May 1	120. 47 87. 38 119. 90	Lost. 1.51 1.94 2.33	1.3 2.2 1.9	118, 96 85, 44 117, 57	
Total Average	683.06 113.84	14.19 2.36	2.1	668.87 111.48	
Preservative period.					
First subperiod:  1903—May 2  4  5  6  7  8  9  10  11	98. 82 120. 45 109. 35 105. 00 135. 91 110. 36 111. 64 115. 41 107. 05 116. 15 100. 48	2. 62 2. 81 1. 70 1. 91 1. 97 2. 43 1. 90 1. 35 2. 40 2. 64 2. 32	6.3 2.3 1.6 1.8 1.4 2.2 1.7 1.2 2.2 2.3 2.3	96. 20 117. 64 107. 65 103. 09 133. 94 107. 93 109. 74 114. 06 104. 65 113. 51 98. 16	0.555555555555555555555555555555555555
Total	115.99	25, 92	1.6	1, 320, 69	6.0
Average	112.22	2.16		110.06	

a No movement.

No. 2-Continued.

	1	5	3	-1	5
Period and date.	In food.	In feces,	In feces. (2÷1)	Balance. (1-2)	Boric acid adminis- tered.
Preservative period—Continued.					
Second subperiod:  1903—May 14.  15.  16.  17.  18.  19.  20.  21.  22.  23.	Grams. 95.94 101.36 100.53 104.84 118.03 102.73 93.53 90.30 107.31 93.56 90.22	Grams, 2, 23 2, 32 2, 16 2, 03 2, 03 2, 68 1, 71 1, 68 2, 07 2, 77 1, 77	Per cent. 2.3 2.3 2.1 1.9 1.7 2.6 1.8 1.9 3.0 2.0	Grams. 93.71 99.04 98.37 102.81 116.00 100.05 91.82 88.62 105.24 90.79 88.45	Grams. 0.5
25	97. 23 1, 195. 58 99, 63	25, 56 2, 13	2. 2	95. 12 1, 170. 02 97. 50	6, (
Subperiods 1 and 2: Total Average	2, 542. 19 105. 92	51.48 2.14	2.0	2, 490. 71 103. 78	12.0
Third subperiod:  1903—May 26.  27.  28.  29.  30.  31.  June 1.  2.  3.  4.  5.  6.	104.68 93.39 96.07 99.45 79.42 87.87 90.05 90.27 59.81 75.26 59.26 63.69	3. 29 2. 32 4. 17 1. 46 2. 33 2. 33 4. 13 2. 27 3. 07 2. 05 1. 42 3. 01	3.1 2.5 4.3 1.5 2.9 2.7 4.6 2.5 5.1 2.7 2.4 4.7	101.39 91.07 91.90 97.99 77.09 85.54 85.92 88.00 56.74 73.21 57.84 60.68	0. 8
Total	999. 22 83. 27	31.85 2.65	3.2	967, 37 80, 62	6. (
Subperiods 1, 2, and 3: Total	3,541.41 98.37	83.33 2.31	2.4	3, 458. 08 96. 06	18.0
Fourth subperiod:  1903—June 7.  8.  9.  10.  11.  12.  13.  14.  15.  16.  17.  18.  19.  20.	76, 94 75, 34 69, 87 76, 16 78, 96 89, 23 90, 66 99, 72 95, 61 86, 73, 60 88, 73, 60 88, 73, 76, 40	3. 28 . 80 4. 23 2. 05 5. 2. 17 2. 02 3. 03 1. 18 3. 41 3. 49 4. 73 3. 83 4. 49 8. 25	4.3 .1 6.1 2.7 2.7 2.3 3.3 1.2 3.6 6.2 5.2 5.1	73, 66 74, 54 65, 64 74, 11 76, 79 87, 21 87, 63 98, 54 92, 20 83, 66 71, 09 69, 77 84, 24 68, 15	0.5
Total	1, 153, 79 82, 41	46.56 3.33	4.0	1, 107. 23 79. 08	2.1
Entire preservative period: Total	4, 695, 20 93, 90	129, 89 2, 60	2.8	1,565,31 91,30	20, 8
1903—June 21	97, 95 89, 22 93, 92 120, 15 112, 61 119, 46 109, 39 129, 64 115, 83	3, 68 3, 86 4, 58 7, 00 5, 70 3, 75 5, 31 3, 25 3, 05	3, 8 4, 3 4, 9 5, 8 5, 1 3, 1 4, 9 2, 5 2, 6	94, 27 85, 36 89, 34 113, 15 106, 91 115, 71 104, 05 126, 39 112, 78	
Total	988, 17 109, 80	40, 21 4, 47	1.1	947, 96 105, 33	

No. 3.

	140. 6	•			
	1	2	3	4	5
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	In feces. (2÷1)	Balance, (1-2)	Boric acid adminis- tered.
Fore period. 1903—Apr. 24	Grams.	Grams. Lost.	Per cent.	$Gram \varepsilon.$	Grams
1905—Apr. 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 May 1	37. 62 49. 70 57. 61 70. 05 55. 08 34. 51 74. 07	2. 03 4. 22 1. 53 5. 83 3. 59 2. 76 5. 19	5.4 8.5 2.7 8.3 6.5 8.0 7.0	35, 59 45, 48 56, 08 64, 22 51, 49 31, 75 68, 88	
Total	378. 64 54. 09	25. 15 3. 59	6.6	353. 49 50. 50	
Preservative period.					
First subperiod:  1903—May 2	58, 08 68, 02 52, 69 43, 44 64, 30 56, 92 62, 97 69, 80 66, 32 63, 43 40, 52 53, 00	3, 03 3, 65 3, 42 2, 75 1, 93 3, 43 2, 55 2, 77 3, 25 2, 94 4, 91 3, 63	5. 2 5. 4 6. 5 6. 3 3. 9 6. 0 4. 0 4. 9 4. 6 12. 1 6. 8	55. 05 64. 37 49. 27 40. 69 62. 37 53. 49 60. 42 67. 03 63. 07 60. 49 35. 61 49. 37	0.55 .55 .55 .55 .55 .55 .55
Total	699, 49 58, 29	38. 26 3. 19	5.5	661. 23 55. 10	6.0
Second subperiod:  1903—May 14.  15.  16.  17.  18.  19.  20.  21.  22.  23.  24.  25.	59, 79 55, 62 42, 28 57, 95 62, 95 64, 65 43, 03 57, 45 56, 73 42, 87 63, 00 63, 08	3. 45 2. 69 2. 85 4. 07 2. 11 2. 90 1. 99 3. 02 4. 34 2. 75 3. 05 2. 81	5. 8 4. 8 6. 7 7. 0 3. 4 4. 5 4. 6 5. 3 7. 7 6. 4 4. 8	56, 34 52, 93 39, 43 53, 88 60, 84 61, 75 41, 04 54, 43 52, 39 40, 12 59, 95 60, 27	0. 5 . 5 . 5 . 5 . 5 . 5 . 5 . 5 . 5 . 5
Total	669.40 55.78	36.03 3.00	5.4	633, 37 52, 78	6.0
Subperiods 1 and 2: Total Average	1, 368. 89 57. 04	74. 29 3. 10	5.4	1, 294. 60 53. 94	12.0
Third subperiod:  1903—May 26.  27.  28.  29.  30.  31.  June 1.  2  3.  4.	50, 86 54, 01 60, 48 73, 19 64, 13 55, 56 50, 77 63, 28 62, 87 55, 29	3. 91 2. 71 4. 50 2. 51 4. 49 • Lost. 4. 12 1. 53 2. 44 3. 08 2. 56	7. 7 5. 0 7. 4 3. 4 7. 0 7. 4 3. 0 3. 9 4. 9 4. 6	46. 95 51, 30 55. 98 70. 68 59. 64 51. 44 49. 24 60. 84 59. 79 52. 73	0.5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5
6Total	43. 23	2.63	5.4	40.60 599.19	6.0
Average	2,002.56 57.22	3, 13	5.4	1, 893. 79	18.0
Average	57.22	3.11		54.11	

#### No. 3-Continued.

	1	5	3	4	5
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	1n feees. (2÷1)	Balance. (1-2)	Boric acid adminis- tered.
Prescrvative period—Continued.					
Fourth subperiod:  1903—June 7  8  9  10  11  12  13  14  15  16  17  18  19	Grams. 69.04 60.35 63.23 50.88 81.91 72.28 48.93 69.95 52.48 59.64 46.82 68.09 61.89 45.07	Grams. 1, 44 4, 50 3, 37 8, 70 4, 20 1, 91 8, 89 4, 11 2, 64 5, 64 4, 70 6, 22 1, 46 7, 21	Per cent. 2.1 7.5 5.3 7.3 5.1 2.6 8.0 5.9 5.0 9.5 10.0 9.1 2.4 15.0	Grams. 67.60 55.85 59.86 47.18 77.71 70.37 45.04 65.84 49.84 54.00 42.12 61.87 60.43 40.86	Grams.
20 Total Average	853.56 60.97	54.99	6.4	798, 57 57, 04	7.0
Entire preservative period: Total Average	2,856.12 58,29	163. 76 3. 34	5, 7	2, 692, 36 54, 95	25.0
After period.  1903—June 21 22 ,23 24 25 26 27 28 29	82, 92 52, 19 61, 21 57, 95 68, 83 75, 28 49, 91 109, 33 52, 50	4, 56 4, 38 3, 19 7, 16 6, 46 4, 99 4, 19 6, 04 2, 97	5.5 8.4 5.2 12.4 9.4 6.6 8.4 5.5	78, 26 47, 81 58, 02 50, 79 62, 37 70, 29 45, 72 103, 29 49, 58	
Total Average	610, 12 67, 79	43.94 4.88	7.2	566, 18 62, 91	

### No. 4.

	1	5	3	4	5
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	In feces. (2÷1)	Balance. (1-2)	Borax ad- ministered.
Fore period.	Grams.	Grams.	Per cent.	Grams. 107, 10	Grams.
1903—Apr. 24	109.84 55.08	2.74 (a)	2, 5	55, 08	
26	82, 64	4.66	5, 6	77.98	
27	88.74	4.19	4.7	81.55	
28	93.54	3, 53	3. 8 4. 7	90.01 $ 58.11$	
29 30	60. 99 57. 79	2, 85 4, 45	7.7	53, 34	
May 1	75, 67	6, 60	8.7	69, 07	
Total Average	624, 29 78, 04	29, 02 3, 63	4.7	595, 27 74, 41	
Preservative period.					
First subperiod: 1903—May 2	75, 74 85, 72	(a) 5, 37	6.3	75,74 80,35	0.7
4	76, 37	2.73	3, 6	73, 61	
5	86,30	5,31	6.2	80, 99	
<u>6</u>	93, 13	2.17	2.3	90, 96 64, 21	
7	67, 69 71, 60	3, 48	5.1 4.8	68, 16	
43	70.87	4 20		66, 67	

#### No. 4—Continued.

	1	2	3	4	5
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	In feces.	Balance. (1-2)	Borax ad- ministered
Preservative period—Continued.					
First subperiod—Continued.	Grams.	Grams.	Per cent.	Grams.	Grams.
1903—May 10	66.06	1.72	2.6	64.34	0.
11	68.14	3.40	5.0	64.74	:
12	44.48	3, 63	8.2	40.85	
13	46.60	2.92	6.3	43.68	
Total	852, 70	38, 37	4.5	814.33	6.
Average	71.06	3, 20		67, 86	
` '					
econd subperiod:	ar 40	0.55		0. 04	
1903—May 14	65, 49 70, 80	3, 55 1, 45	5.4	61.94 69.35	0.
16	56. 09	3,98	7.1	52.11	:
17	74. 22	3.09	4.1	71, 13	:
18	73.43	2.84	3.9	70. 59	:
19.	74.33	7.07	9.5	67, 26	:
20	62.38	(a)	3.0	62.38	:
21	72,64	1.09	1.5	71.55	:
22	81.39	4.60	5.7	76, 79	
23	49.70	3,90	7.8	45, 80	
24	63.33	2,48	3.9	60, 85	
25	71.88	1.95	2.7	69.93	
Total	815, 68	36.00	4.4	779, 68	6.
Average	67. 97	3.00	7.7	64. 97	0.
ubperiods 1 and 2:					
Total	1,668.38	74.37	4.5	1,594.01	12.
Average	69.52	3.10		66.42	

#### No. 5.

		•			
Fore period.  1903—Apr. 24	136. 60 116. 45 125. 60 117. 18 142. 34 156. 04 103. 72 135. 33	2, 90 1, 08 4, 70 5, 46 (a) 2, 32 4, 01 4, 72	2.1 .9 3.7 4.7	133. 70 115. 37 120. 90 111. 72 142. 34 153. 72 99. 71 130. 61	
Total	1, 033, 26 129, 16	25. 19 3. 15	2.4	1,008.07 126.01	
Preservative period.  First subperiod: 1903—May 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	116, 37 136, 11 122, 51 126, 07 147, 34 131, 47 132, 29 132, 21 136, 06 138, 27 151, 35 117, 10	1. 91 1. 78 5. 26 2. 93 1. 34 4.08 4. 25 5. 18 4. 91 2. 54 3. 88 7. 55	1.6 1.3 4.3 2.3 .9 3.1 3.2 3.9 3.6 1.8 2.6 6.4	114, 46 134, 33 117, 25 123, 14 146, 00 127, 39 128, 04 127, 03 131, 15 135, 73 147, 47 109, 55	0.5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5
Total	1,587.15 132.26 115.14 132.13	45. 61 3. 80	2.9	1,541.54 128.46 115.14 126.08	0.5
16 17 18	109. 74 94. 35 95. 39	8.06 (a) 1.70	7.3	101.68 94.35 93.69	.5 .5 .5

a No movement.

#### No. 5-Continued.

	V 6. 5-Cor				
Donie J. a. J. J. A.	1	5	3	4	5
Period and date.	In food,	In feces.	In feces. $(2 \div 1)$	Balance. (1-2)	Borax ad- ministered.
Preservative period—Continued.					
Second subperiod—Continued,	Grams.	Grams.	Per cent.	Grams.	Grams.
1903—May 19. 20.	98.00 86.32	(a) 6, 45	7.5	98.00 79.87	0. 7
21 22	125, 34 115, 10	(a) 7 10	6.2	125, 34	. 5
23	106.00	(a) 7. 19 7. 29 2. 79	6.9	107. 91 98. 71	.5
24	116.61	2. 79 Lost.	2.4	113.82	.5
Total	1, 194. 12	39, 53	3.1	1,154.59	6,0
Average	108.56	3. 59		104.97	(), ()
Subperiods 1 and 2:					
Total	2, 781. 27 120. 92	85. 14 3. 70	3.1	2, 696. 13 117. 22	12.0
Third subperiod:					
1903—May 26	114.88	0.55	0.5	114.33 47.59	0.5
27 28	47.59 100.48	(a) (a) 7.06 2.51		47. 59 100, 48	.0
29 30	118.05 95.97	7.06 2.51	6.0	110.99	. 5
31	96, 53	5, 03	2.6 5.2	93. 46 91. 50	.5
June 1	97.88 109.09	. 45 5. 95	.5 5.5	97. 43 103. 14	.5
3	101.25	5.44	5, 4	95. 81	.5 .5 .5
5	106.07 87.76	1. 99 (a)	1.9	104. 08 87. 76	.5
6	90. 19	6.51	7.2	83.68	. 5
Total	1, 165, 74 97, 14	35. 49 2. 96	3.0	1, 130. 25 94. 18	5.5
Subperiods 1, 2, and 3:					
Total Average	3, 947. 01 112. 77	120, 63 3, 45	3.1	3, 826, 38 109, 32	17.5
Fourth subperiod:					
1903—June 7	86.35 92.70	(a) (a)		86.35	0.5
9	85, 28		8.9	92. 70 77. 73	.5
10	82, 66 117, 32	7, 55 (a) 7, 05 2, 91	6 0	82, 66 110, 23	.5
12 13	117, 32 107, 48 69, 29	2, 91 8, 81	2.7 1.3	104.57	.5 .5 .5
14	108.46	(a)		60. 48 108. 46	.5
16	98, 29 114, 11	.4.52 3.19	4,6	93.77 110, 92	.5 .5 .5
17	114, 11 97, 54 120, 02	7. 42 6. 25	2.8 7.6	90, 12	.5
19	121.50	(a)	5. 2	113.77 121.50	.5
20	91.41	13, 42	14.7	77. 99	.5
Total	1, 392, 41 99, 46	61. 12 4. 36	4.3	1, 331, 29 95, 10	7.0
Entire preservative period:					
Total	5, 339, 42 108, 97	181.75 3, 11	3, 4	5, 157, 67 105, 26	21.5
After period.					
1903—June 21	144.01	(a) .		141.01	
22	110, 93 103, 58	(a) 6, 21 2, 45	5. 6 2. 4	104, 72	
24	128, 92	6, 35	4.9	101, 13 122, 57 127, 08	
26	136, 13 136, 45	9, 05 6, 43	6, 6 4, 7	127, 08 130, 02	
27	118, 47	4.57	3.9	113.90	
29	120, 20 114, 85	$7.21 \\ 2.40$	6. 0 2. 1	112, 99 112, 45	
Total	1, 113, 54	44,67	4.1	1,068.87	
A verage	123, 73	4.96 .		118.77	
	123, 73	4.96 .		118.77	

#### No. 6.

	1	2 '	3	4	5
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	In feces. (2÷1)	Balance. (1-2)	Borax ad- ministered.
Fore period.	Grams.	Grams. Lost.	Per cent.	Grams.	Grams.
25	77. 76	3, 45	4.4	74.31	
26	94. 18 93. 91	$\frac{3.87}{2.72}$	$\frac{4.1}{2.9}$	90, 31 91, 19	
28	103.19	4.06	3.9	99.13	
29 30	103.44 87,89	3.51 5.69	3.4 6.5	99. 93 82. 20	
May 1	108.36	(a)		108.36	
Total	668.73	23.30	3.5	645. 43	
Average	95, 53	3.33		92.20	
$Preservative\ period.$					
First subperiod: 1903—May 2	94, 95	4.14	4.4	90.81	0.5
3	112, 75	4.37	3.9	108.38	.5
4 5	89. 59 95. 82	3, 21 2, 34	3.6 2.4	86.38 93.48	.5
6	113.79	4.12	3.6	109.67	.5
7 8	100.90 107.20	6.89	6.8	94. 01 107. 20	0.0
9	97.36	(a) 7.67 5,60	7.9	89.69	.0
10 11	102. 89 98. 21	5, 60 1, 43	5. 4 1. 5	97. 29 96. 78	.5
12	83.36	2, 71	3.1	80, 65	.5
13	89.64	3.90	4.4	85.74	.5
Total	1,186.46 98.87	46.38 3.86	3.9	1, 140. 08 95. 01	5.0
Second subperiod:					
1903—May 14	104.87	2.86	2. 7 5. 0	102.01	0.5
15 16	104.11 86.78	5. 19 2. 91	3.4	98. 92 83. 87	.5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5
17	91.41	1.33	1.5	90.08	.5
18 19	99. 46 92. 67	3.31 3.79	3.3 4.1	96.15 88.88	
20	83.81	3, 22	3.8	80.62	. 5
21 22	94.82 106.37	4. 04 2. 84	4.3 2.7	90. 78 103. 53	.5
23	81.05	3.12	3.8	77.93	.5
24 25.	100.57 91.14	4.34 2.30	4.3	96. 23 88. 84	5.5
Total	1,137.09	39, 25	3,5	1,097.84	6.0
Average	94.76	3. 27		91.49	
Subperiods 1 and 2: Total	2, 323, 55	85.63	3.7	2, 237. 92	11.0
Average	96.81	3, 57		93. 24	
Third subperiod:					
1903—May 26	83.14	2, 10	2.5	81.04	0.5
27 28	92.47 88.92	(a) 6.28	7.1	92.47 82.64	.5
29	103.75	6, 75	6.5	97, 00	.5
30 31	67. 69 93. 57	1.34 2.58	2.0 2.8 5.7	66.35 90.99	.5
June 1	77.15	4. 37 -	5.7	72, 78	.5
3	86.35 101.98	4.33 3.51	5. 6 3. 4	82, 02 98, 47	5
4	97.98	2, 20	2.2	95. 78	.5 .5 .5 .5 .5
5	83.11 81.50	3.47 1.94	4.1 2.4	79.64 79.56	.5
0					
Total Average	1, 057. 61 88. 13	38.87 3.22	3.7	1,018.74 84.90	6.0
	00.10	3.22		1	

a No movement.

### No. 6-Continued.

	1	\$	3	4	5
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	In feces. (2÷1)	Balance.	Borax ad- ministered
Preservative period—Continued.			·		
Subperiods 1, 2, and 3: Total Average	Grams. 3, 381, 16 93, 92	Grams. 124, 50 3, 46	Per cent. 3.7	Grams. 3,256,66 90,46	Grams. 17. (
Fourth subperiod:  1903—June 7  9  10  11:  12  13  14  15  16  17  18  19  20	98. 01 90. 74 102. 10 92. 69 105. 66 95. 07 67. 57 109. 15 80. 26 87. 28 79. 18	4. 19 4. 35 4. 38 1. 50 2. 74 3. 63 3. 71 7. 22 4. 57 4. 65 (a) 12. 02 (d) Lost.	4.3 3.7 4.3 1.6 2.6 3.7 3.8 6.6 5.7 5.3	93, 82 86, 39 97, 72 91, 19 102, 92 91, 44 63, 86 101, 93 75, 69 82, 73 79, 18 85, 20	0.5
Total	1, 105, 03 92, 09	52, 96 4, 41	4.8	1,052.07 88.58	2.5
Entire preservative period: Total	4,486.19 93,46	177.46 3.70	4.0	4, 308. 73 89. 77	19.
After period. 903—June 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29	104.87 92.26 75.71 97.29 106.84 97.42 78.95 126.59 90.87	3. 92 7. 62 5. 01 7. 68 (a) 1. 72 9. 87 3. 47 (a)	3.7 8.3 6.6 7.9 1.8 12.5 2.7	100, 95 84, 64 70, 70 89, 61 106, 84 95, 70 69, 08 123, 12 90, 87	
Total	870.80 96.76	39. 29 4. 37	4.5	831.51 92.39	

a No movement.

# Table LXXIV.—Summary of fat balances for Series V.

#### Three men.

,					
	1	2	3	4	5
Period.	In food.	In feces.	In feces. (2÷1)	Balance. (1-2)	Preserva- tive admin- istered.
Fore period.	Grams.	Grams.	Per cent.	Grams.	Grams.
No. 1	850.00 378.64 1,033.26	26. 42 25. 15 25. 19	3.1 6.6 2.4	823. 58 353. 49 1, 008. 07	
Total	2,261.90 102.81	76. 76 3. 49	3.4	2, 185, 14 99, 32	
$Preservative\ period.$					
First subperiod: No. 1. No. 3. No. 5.	1,507.11 699.49 1,587.15	57.50 38.26 45.61	3.8 5.5 2.9	1, 449, 61 661, 23 1, 541, 54	6.0
Total	3, 793. 75 105. 38	141.37 3.93	3.7	3, 652, 38 101, 45	18.
Second subperiod: No.1. No.3. No.5.	1, 496. 53 669. 40 1, 194. 12	52, 94 36, 03 39, 53	3. 5 5. 4 3. 1	1, 443. 59 633. 37 1, 154. 59	6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6
Total Average	3, 360. 05 96. 00	128.50 3.67	3.8	3, 231. 55 92. 33	18.
Subperiods 1 and 2: Total Average	7, 153. 80 100. 76	269. 87 3. 80	3.8	6, 883, 93 96, 96	36.
Third subperiod: No. 1 No. 3	1, 332. 46 633. 67 1, 165. 74	52. 47 34. 48 35. 49	3.9 5.4 3.0	1, 279. 99 599. 19 1, 130. 25	6. 6. 5.
Total	3, 131. 87 92. 11	122. 44 3. 60	3.9	3,009.43 88.51	17.
Subperiods 1, 2, and 3: Total	10, 285. 67 97. 96	392.31 3.74	3.8	9, 893. 36 94. 22	53.
Fourth subperiod: No. 1. No. 3. No. 5.	1,773.96 853.56 1,392.41	70. 20 54. 99 61. 12	4.0 6.4 4.3	1,703.76 798.57 1,331.29	7. 7. 7.
TotalAverage	4, 019. 93 95. 71	186. 31 4. 44	4.6	3,833.62 91.27	21.
Entire preservative period: Total Average	14, 305. 60 97. 32	578, 62 3, 94	4.0	13, 726. 98 93. 38	74.
After period.					
No. 1 No. 3 No. 5	1,028.50 610.12 1,113.54	59. 07 43. 94 44. 67	5.7 7.2 4.1	969. 43 566. 18 1, 068. 87	
TotalAverage	2,752.16 105.85	147. 68 5. 68	5.4	2, 604. 48 100. 17	

Table LXXIV.—Summary of fat balances for Series V—Continued.

### Five men.

	1	2	3	4	5
Period.	In food.	In feces.	In feees. (2÷1)	Balanee. (1-2)	Preserva- tive admin- istered.
Fore period. No. 1 No. 2 No. 3 No. 5 No. 6	Grams. 850.00 683.06 378.64 1,033.26 668.73	Grams. 26, 42 14, 19 25, 15 25, 19 23, 30	Per cent. 3.1 2.1 6.6 2.4 3.5	Grams, 823.58 668.87 353.49 1,008.07 645.43	Grams.
Total	3, 613, 69 103, 25	114, 25 3, 26	3.2	3, 499, 44 99, 99	
Preservative period.					
First subperiod; No. 1. No. 2. No. 3. No. 5. No. 6.	1, 507. 11 1, 346. 61 699. 49 1, 587. 15 1, 186. 46	57. 50 25. 92 38. 26 45. 61 46. 38	3.8 1.9 5.5 2.9 3.9	1, 449. 61 1, 320. 69 661. 23 1, 541. 54 1, 140. 08	6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 5.0
Total	6, 326, 82 105, 45	213. 67 3, 56	3, 4	6, 113, 15 101, 89	29.0
Second subperiod:	1, 496, 53 1, 195, 58 669, 40 1, 194, 12 1, 137, 09	52, 94 25, 56 36, 03 39, 53 39, 25	3.5 2.1 5.4 3.1 3.5	1, 443.59 1, 170.02 633.37 1, 154.59 1, 097.84	6. 0 6. 0 6. 0 6. 0 6. 0
Total	5,692,72 96,49	193. 31 3. 28	3.4	5, 499, 41 93, 21	30,0
Subperiods 1 and 2: Total	12,019.54 101.00	406. 98 3. 42	3.4	11, 612. 56 97. 58	- 59.0
Third subperiod: No. 1. No. 2. No. 3. No. 3. No. 5. No. 6.	1, 332, 46 999, 22 633, 67 1, 165, 74 1, 057, 61	52, 47 31, 85 34, 48 35, 49 38, 87	3.9 3.2 5.4 3.0 3.7	1, 279. 99 967. 37 599. 19 1, 130. 25 1, 018. 74	6, 0 6, 0 6, 0 5, 5 6, 0
Total	5, 188. 70 89. 46	193. 16 3. 33	3.7	4, 995, 54 86, 13	29, 5
Subperiods 1, 2, and 3: Total Average	17, 208. 24 97. 22	600.14 3,39	3.5	16, 608. 10 93, 83	88, 5

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# ${\tt Table\ LXXIV.--Summary\ of\ fat\ balances\ for\ Series\ V--- Continued.}$

#### Six men.

	1	2	3	4	5
Period.	In food.	In feces.	In feces. (2÷1)	Balance. (1-2)	Preserva- tive admin- istered.
Fore period. No. 1. No. 2. No. 3. No. 4. No. 5. No. 6.  Total Average	Grams, 850,00 683,06 378,64 624,29 1,033,26 668,73 4,237,98 98,56	Grams, 26, 42 14, 19 25, 15 29, 02 25, 19 23, 30  143, 27 3, 33	Per cent. 3.1 2.1 6.6 4.7 2.4 3.5	Grams. 823.58 668.87 353.49 595.27 1,008.07 645.43 4,094.71 95.23	Grame.
Prescrvative period.					
First subperiod: No. 1. No. 2. No. 3. No. 4. No. 5. No. 6.	1,507.11 1,346.61 699.49 852.70 1,587.15 1,186.46	57, 50 25, 92 38, 26 38, 37 45, 61 46, 38	3.8 1.9 5.5 4.5 2.9 3.9	1, 449.61 1, 320.69 661.23 814.33 1, 541.54 1, 140.08	6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 5.0
Total	7, 179. 52 99. 72	252.04 3.50	3.5	6, 927, 48 96, 22	35.0
Second subperiod; No. 1. No. 2. No. 3. No. 4. No. 5. No. 6.	1,496.53 1,195.58 669.40 815.68 1,194.12 1,137.09	52. 94 25. 56 36. 03 36. 00 39. 53 39. 25	3.5 2.1 5.4 4.4 3.1 3.5	1,443.59 1,170.02 633.37 779.68 1,154.59 1,097.84	6. 0 6. 0 6. 0 6. 0 6. 0 6. 0
Total	6,508.40 91.67	229, 31 3, 23	3.5	6, 279, 09 88, 44	36.0
Subperiods 1 and 2: Total Average	13, 687. 92 95. 72	481.35 3.37	3.5	13, 206. 57 92, 35	71.0

# Table LXXV.—General summary of fat balances.

	1	2	<b>^3</b>	4
Period and series.	In food.	In feces.	In feces. (2÷1)	Balance. (1-2)
Fore period:	Grams.	Grams.	Per cent.	Grams.
Series II a	2,079.65	94.90	4.6	1, 984. 75
III	3,830.20	194. 47	5.1 3.3	3, 635. 73
IV V	2,719.86 2,261.90	90, 42 76, 76	3. 3	2, 629, 44 2, 185, 14
	2,201.00		0. 1	2,100.14
Total	8,811.96	361.65	4.1	8, 450, 31
Average	111.54	4.58		106, 96
Preservative period:				
Series II a	3,060.61	183.07	6.0	2,877.54
III	5, 391. 48	228.19	4.2	5, 163. 29
IV V	6,241.77 $14,305,60$	239.87 578.62	3.8 4.0	6,001.90 13,726.98
1	11, 505.00	570.02	4.0	10, 720. 50
Total	25, 938. 85	1,046.68	4.0	24,892.17
Average	104. 59	4, 22		100.37
After period: Series IIa				
III	2,924.84	106.88	3.7	2,817.96
IV	2, 404. 81	86.21	3.6	2, 318, 60
V	2, 752. 16	147.68	5.4	2,604.48
Total	8,081.81	340, 77	4.2	7, 741. 04
Average	106.34	4.48		101.86

#### CALORIES TABLES.

Table LXXVI.—Calories balances for Series II.

No. 7.

	1	5	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Boric acid admin- istered.
Fore period.  1903—Jan. 21 a	Calories, 2, 955 3, 144 3, 489 3, 351 3, 525 3, 305 3, 436	Calories.	Calories. 85.8 72.6 97.4 85.6 88.8 68.9 75.7	Calories.		Per ct. 2.9 2.3 2.8 2.6 2.5 2.1 2.2	Per ct.	Culories.	Grams.
Total	23, 205 3, 315	1,070.5 152.9	574.8 82.1	1,645.3 235.0	4.6	2.5	7.1	21, 559. 7 3, 080. 0	
Preservative period.  First subperiod: 1903—Jun. 28. 29. 30. 31.	3, 498 3, 596 2, 916 2, 933		81.6 59.4 69.0 82.4			2.3 1.7 2.4 2.8			1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0
Total Average	12,943 3,236	879.8 219.9	292.4 73.1	1, 172. 2 293. 0	6, 8	2.3	9.1	11,770.8 2,943.0	4.0
Second subperiod: 1903—Feb. 1	3, 644 3, 139 3, 399 3, 346		67. 5 77. 8 64. 8 73. 1			1.9 2.5 1.9 2.2			2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0
Total Average	13, 528 3, 382	596. 7 149. 2	2831.2 70, 8	879. 9 223. 0	4.4	2.1	6.5	12, 648, 1 3, 162, 0	8.0
Third subperiod: 1903—Feb. 5	3, 288 3, 274 3, 604 3, 325		67, 1 73, 9 88, 1 75, 4			2. 0 2. 3 2. 4 2. 3			3. 0 3. 0 3. 0 3. 0
Total	13, 491 3, 375	707.2 176.8	304. 5 76. 1	1,011.7 252.9	5. 2	2.3	7.5	12, 479. 3 3, 122. 1	12.0
Subperiods 1, 2, and 3: Total	39, 962 3, 330	2,183.7 182.0	880. 1 73. 3	3,063.8 255.3	5.5	2.2	7.7	36, 898, 2 3, 074, 8	24.0

a Data not obtained for January 19 and 20, the first two days of the fore period.

Table LXXVI.—Calories balances for Series II—Continued.

#### No. 10.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance.	Boric acid admin- istered.
Fore period.  1903—Jan. 21 a	Calories. 4,019 3,993 4,133 4,303 3,897 3,903 3,782  28,030 4,004	Calories.	Calories. 86.6 91.7 71.1 96.8 69.5 76.9 85.1	Calories.		Per ct. 2.2 2.3 1.7 2.2 1.8 2.0 2.3 2.1	Per ct.	26, 291.2 3, 755.9	Grams.
Preservative period.									
First subperiod: 1903—Jan. 28	4,063 (4,257) 4,147 (3,873)	(b)	89. 9 (78. 0) 77. 7 (108. 1)			2.2 (1.8) 1.9 (2.8)			1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0
Total	8,210 (16,340) 4,105 (4,085)	293. 3 146. 6	(353.7)	460.9	3.6	(2.2)	5.6	7,749.1 4,090.8	} 4.0
Second subperiod; 1903—Feb. 1	4, 344 4, 053 3, 604 3, 872		85.1 84.2 105.9 87.8			2. 0 2. 1 2. 9 2. 3			2. 0 2. 0 2. 0 2. 0
Total Average	15,873 3,968	868.5 217.1	363. 0 90. 8	1, 231. 5 307. 9	5.5	2.3	7.8	14, 641. 5 3, 660. 1	8.0
Third subperiod: 1903—Feb. 5. 6	4, 023 3, 981 4, 101 3, 869	(c)	100. 0 87. 1 93. 5 88. 9			2, 5 2, 2 2, 3 2, 3		,	3.0 3.0 3.0 3.0
Total	15, 974 3, 994	571.0 142.7	369.5 92.4	940. 5 235. 1	3.6	2.3	5.9	15, 033. 5 3, 758. 9	12.0
Subperiods 1, 2, and 3:  Total	40,057 (48,187) 4,006 (4,016)	1,732.8 173.3	(1,086.2)	2,632.9	4.3	(2.3)	6.6	37, 424.1 3, 742.7	} 24.0

a Data not obtained for January 19 and 20. b Discarded. c No movement.

### Table LXXVI.—Calories balances for Series II—Continued.

#### No. 12.

	1	- 2	3	1	5	6	7	8	9
Period and date.	In food.	In feees.	In urine.	In feees and urine. (2+3)	In feces, (2÷1)	In urine, (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Boric acid admin- istered.
Fore period.  1903—Jan. 21 a	Calories, 2, 906 3, 920 3, 823 4, 091 4, 157 3, 729 3, 515	Calories,	Calories. 84.3 65.4 63.8 75.0 70.7 72.0 54.4	Calories.		Per ct. 2.9 2.2 1.7 1.8 1.7 1.9 1.5	Per et.	Calories.	Grams.
Total	25, 241 3, 606	951, 3 135, 9	485. 6 69. 4	1, 436, 9 205, 3	3, 8	1.9	5.7	23, 804. 1 3, 400. 7	
First subperiod: 1903—Jan. 28. 29. 30. 31.	3, 836 3, 976 3, 590 3, 713		75. 2 80. 1 70. 6 72. 1			2. 0 2. 0 2. 0 1. 9			1. 0 1. 0 1. 0 1. 0
Total	15, 115 3, 779	622.5 155.6	298. 0 74. 5	920. 5 230. 1	4.1	2.0	6.1	14, 194. 5 3, 548. 9	4.0
Second subperiod: 1903—Feb. 1	3, 828 3, 418 2, 700 2, 916		75.1 86.5 76.1 74.7			2. 0 2. 5 2. 8 2. 6			2. 0 2. 0 2. 0 2. 0 2. 0
Total	12, 862 3, 215	441.7 110.4	313. 4 78. 4	755.1 188.8	3.4	2.4	5.9	12, 106. 9 3, 026. 2	8.0
Third subperiod: 1903—Feb. 5	3, 186 1, 936 1, 275 936		82, 7 77, 8 59, 6 57, 8			2.6 4.0 4.7 6.2			3. 0 0. 0 0. 0 0. 0
Total Average	7, 333 1, 833	406, 0 101, 5	277. 9 69. 5	683.9 171.0	5.5	3,8	9.3	6, 649. 1 1, 662. 0	3, 0
Subperiods 1, 2, and 3: Total	35, 310 2, 943	1,470.2 122.5		2, 359. 5 196. 6	4.2	2.5	6, 7	32, 950, 5 2, 746, 4	15.0

a Data not obtained for January 19 and 20,

b No movement.

### Table LXXVII.—Summary of calories balances for Series II.

#### Two men.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Boric acid ad- minis- tered.
Fore period.									
No. 7	Calories. 23, 205 28, 030	Calories. 1,070.5 1,161.1	Calorics. 574. 8 577. 7	Calories. 1,645.3 1,738.8	Per ct. 4. 6 4. 1	Per ct. 2.5 2.1	Per ct. 7.1 6.2	Calories. 21,559.7 26,291.2	Grams.
Total Average	51, 235 3, 660	2, 231. 6 159. 4	1, 152. 5 82. 3	3, 384. 1 241. 7	4.4	2.2	6.6	47, 850. 9 3, 418. 3	
Preservative period.									
First subperiod: No. 7	12, 943 8, 210 (16, 340)	879. 8 293. 3	292.4	1,172.2 460.9	6.8 3.6	2.3	9. 1 5. 6	11,770.8 7,749.1	$\left. ight\} \qquad 4$
$ ext{Total} \dots \{$ $ ext{Average} \dots \{$	21, 153 (29, 283) 3, 526 (3, 660)	1,173.1 195.5	(646.1)	1,633.1 272.2	5.5	(2.2)	7.7	19, 519. 9 3, 253. 8	} 8
Second subperiod:									
No. 7 No. 10	13, 528 15, 873	596.7 868.5	283. 2 363. 0	879. 9 1, 231. 5	4.4 5.5	$\frac{2.1}{2.3}$	6.5 7.8	12, 648. 1 14, 641. 5	8
Total Average	29, 401 3, 675	1,465.2 183.2	646.2 80.8	2,111.4 264.0	5,0	2.2	7.2	27, 289. 6 3, 411. 0	16
Subperiods 1 and 2:	50, 554	2,638.3		3,744.5	5. 2		7.4	46, 809. 5	)
Total	(58, 684) 3, 611 (3, 668)	188.4	(1, 292. 3)	267.4		(2, 2)		3,343.6	} 24
Third subperiod:									
No. 7 No. 10	13, 491 15, 974	707. 2 571. 0	304 5 369.5	1,011 7 940.5	5. 2 3. 6	2.3 2.3	7.5 5.9	12, 479. 3 15, 033. 5	12 12
Total Average	29, 465 3, 683	1,278.2 159.8	674. 0 84. 3	1,952.2 244.0	4.3	2.3	6.6	27, 512. 8 3, 439. 1	24
Subperiods 1,2, and 3:	80,019	2 016 5		E 606 7	1.0		F 1	74 900 0	
Total	(88, 149)	3,916.5	(1, 966. 3)	5,696.7	4.9	(2, 2)	7.1	74, 322. ?	} 48
Average {	3,637 $(3,673)$	178.0	(81 9)	258.9				3, 378. 3	

Table LXXVII.—Summary of calories balances for Series II—Continued.

#### Three men.

	1	5	3	-1	5	6	7	8	9
Period.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Boric acid ad- minis- tered.
Fore period, No. 7	Calories, 23, 205 28, 030 25, 241	Calories. 1.070.5 1,161.1 951.3	Calories. 574.8 577.7 485.6	Calories. 1, 645. 3 1, 738. 8 1, 436. 9	Per et. 4.6 4.1 3.8	Per ct. 2.5 2.1 1.9	Per ct. 7.1 6.2 5.7	Calories, 21, 559. 7 26, 291. 2 23, 804. 1	Grams.
Total Average	76, 476 3, 642	3, 182. 9 151. 6	1,638.1 78.0	4,821.0 229,6	4.2	2.1	6,3	71, 655. 0 3, 412. 4	
Preservative period.								,	
First subperiod: No. 7	12,943 8,210 (16,340) 15,115	879. 8 293. 3 622. 5	292. 4 (353. 7) 298. 0	1, 172. 2 460. 9 920. 5	6.8 3.6 4.1	2.3 (2.2) 2.0	9.1 5.6 6.1	11,770.8 7,749.1 14,194.5	4.0 4.0 4.0
Total { Average {	36, 268 (44, 398) 3, 627 (3, 700)	1,795.6 179.6	(944.1)	2, 553. 6 255. 4	4.9	(2.1)	7.0	33, 714. 4 3, 371. 6	12.0
Second subperiod: No. 7 No. 10 No. 12	13, 528 15, 873 12, 862	596. 7 868. 5 441. 7	283. 2 363. 0 313. 4	879. 9 1, 231. 5 755. 1	4.4 5.5 3.4	2.1 2.3 2.4	6.5 7.8 5.9	12, 648, 1 14, 641, 5 12, 106, 9	8.0 8.0 8.0
Total Average	42,263 3,522	1, 906. 9 158. 9	959.6 80.0	2,866.5 238.9	4.5	2.3	6.8	39, 396, 5 3, 283, 1	24.0
Third subperiod: No. 7. No. 10. No. 12.	13, 491 15, 974 7, 333	707. 2 571. 0 406. 0	304.5 369.5 277.9	1, 011. 7 940. 5 683. 9	5. 2 3. 6 5. 5	2.3 2.3 3.8	7.5 5.9 9.3	12, 479. 3 15, 033. 5 6, 649. 1	12.0 12.0 3.0
Total Average	36, 798 3, 066	1,684,2 140,4	951.9 79.3	2, 636, 1 219, 7	4.6	2.6	7.2	34, 161. 9 2, 846. 3	27.0
Subperiods1,2,and3: Total	78,531 (86,661) 3,570 (3,611)	3,702.5	(1,903.7)	5, 420. 1 246. 4	4.7	(2.2)	6. 9	73, 110. 9	36.0

# Table LXXVIII.—Calories balances for Series III.

#### No. 1.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In nrine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Borie acid admir istered
Fore period.  1903—Feb. 19	Calories. 3, 039 3, 234 2, 759 3, 106 2, 870 2, 795 3, 055 2, 614 2, 943	Calories. 212, 02 167, 95 106, 97 152, 79 127, 03 139, 21 87, 64 158, 86 261, 59	Calories. 92. 9 105. 2 91. 2 90. 9 91. 2 98. 9 95. 0 100. 2 98. 1	Calories. 304. 92 273. 15 198. 17 243. 69 218. 23 238. 11 182. 64 259. 06 359. 69	Per ct. 7.0 5.2 3.9 4.9 4.4 5.0 2.9 6.1 8.9	Per ct. 3.0 3.2 3.3 2.9 3.5 3.1 3.8 3.3	Per ct. 10.0 8.4 7.2 7.8 7.6 8.5 6.0 9.9 12.2	Calories. 2, 734. 08 2, 960. 85 2, 560. 83 2, 862. 31 2, 651. 77 2, 556. 89 2, 872. 36 2, 354. 94 2, 583. 31	Gram
Total Average	26, 415 2, 935	1,414.06 157.12	863, 60 95, 95	2, 277. 66 253. 07	5.3	3.3	8.6	24, 137. 34 2, 681. 93	
Preservative period.  First subperiod: 1903—Feb.28  Mar. 1 2 3	2, 939 3, 053 3, 002 2, 925	68.51 284.80 174.91 148.79	102. 0 103. 2 96. 0 96. 3	170, 51 388, 00 270, 91 245, 09	2.3 9.3 5.8 5.1	3. 5 3. 4 3. 2 3. 3	5.8 12.7 9.0 8.4	2, 768, 49 2, 665, 00 2, 731, 09 2, 679, 91	1. 1. 1.
Total Average	11, 919 2, 979	677.01 169.25	397.50 99.38	1,074.51 268.63	5.6	3.4	9.0	10, 844. 49 2, 710. 37	4.
Second subperiod: 1903—Mar. 4 5 6 7	3, 197 2, 740 3, 011 2, 967	119, 22 188, 22 170, 94 97, 23	100.5 90.3 90.2 86.6	219. 72 278. 52 261. 14 183. 83	3.7 6.9 5.7 3.3	3. 2 3. 3 3. 0 2. 9	6.9 10.2 8.7 6.2	2, 977. 28 2, 461. 48 2, 749. 86 2, 783. 17	4. 4. 2. 2.
Total Average	11, 915 2, 979	575. 61 143. 90	367, 6 91, 9	943. 21 235. 80	4.8	3.1	7.9	10, 971. 79 2, 743. 20	12.
Third subperiod: 1903—Mar.8 9 10 11	2, 413 3, 017 3, 037 2, 218	113. 29 101. 22 156. 10 40. 26	89.8 85.8 89.0 89.0	203. 09 187. 02 245. 10 129. 26	3.7 3.4 5.1 1.8	. 4.7 2.8 3.0 4.0	8.4 6.2 8.1 5.8	2, 209, 91 2, 829, 98 2, 791, 90 2, 088, 74	3. 2. 3. 2.
Total Average	10, 685 2, 671	410.87 102.72	353. 6 88. 4	764.47 191.12	3.8	3.4	7.2	9, 920, 53 2, 479, 88	10.
Entire preservative period: TotalAverage	34, 519 2, 877	1, 663. 49 138. 62	1,118.70 93.23	2, 782. 19 231. 85	3.2	4.8	8.0	31, 736. 81 2, 645. 15	26
After period.	9 915	195.90	92, 2	997.50	6.1	4.0	10.2	1 090 49	
1908—Mar.12	2, 217 3, 008 3, 056 2, 723 2, 979 2, 799 3, 239 2, 940	135, 32 123, 64 156, 15 112, 60 86, 01 143, 24 163, 86 115, 70	92. 2 96. 3 103. 4 95. 8 90. 8 93. 2 89. 5 81. 7	227, 52 219, 94 259, 55 208, 40 176, 81 236, 44 253, 36 97, 40	6.1 4.1 5.1 4.2 2.9 5.1 5.0 3.9	4.2 3.2 3.4 3.5 3.0 3.3 2.8 2.8	10.3 7.3 8.5 7.7 5.9 8.4 7.8 6.7	1, 989. 48 2, 788. 06 2, 796. 45 2, 514. 60 2, 802. 19 2, 562. 56 2, 985. 64 2, 742. 60	
Total Average	22, 961 2, 870	1,036.52 129.56	742.90 92.86	1,779,42 222,42	4.5	3.2	7.7	21, 181. 58 2, 647. 58	

# 

No. 2.

No. 2.												
	1	5	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
Period and date.		In feces.	In nrine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Boric acid admin- istered.			
Fore period.  1903—Feb. 19	Calories. 3, 071 3, 481 3, 154 3, 310 3, 290 3, 150 3, 256 2, 675 3, 410	Calories. 161.34 131.26 95.02 149.73 118.09 65.63 113.33 157.46 140.53	Calories. 81.7 82.8 80.5 83.0 86.9 89.7 86.1 87.7 90.5	Calories. 243.04 214.06 175.52 232.73 204.99 155.33 199.43 245.16 231.03	Per ct. 5.2 3.7 3.0 4.5 3.6 2.1 3.5 5.9 4.1	Per et. 2.7 2.4 2.6 2.5 2.6 2.8 2.6 3.3 2.7	Per ct. 7.9 6.1 5.6 7.0 6.2 4.9 6.1 9.2 6.8	Calories. 2,827.96 3,266.94 2,978.48 3,077.27 3,985.01 2,994.67 3,056.57 2,429.84 3,178.97	Grams,			
Total Average	28,797 3,200	1, 132, 39 125, 82	768. 9 85. 4	1,901.29 211.25	3. 9	2.7	6.6	26, 895, 71 2, 988, 75				
Preservative period.												
First subperiod: 1903—Feb. 28	3,387 3,181 3,377 3,721	150, 62 126, 19 117, 96 106, 69	89.1 90.3 93.2 82.8	239. 72 216. 49 211. 16 189. 49	4.5 4.0 3.5 2.9	2.6 2.8 2.8 2.2	7.1 6.8 6.3 5.1	3, 147. 28 2, 964. 51 3, 165. 84 3, 531. 51	1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0			
Total	13, 666 3, 416	501.46 125.36	355, 4 88, 8	856, 86 214, 22	3.7	2.6	6, 3	12,809.14 3,201.78	4.0			
Second subperiod: 1903—Mar. 4	1,937	97. 66 38. 19 (a) (a)	88. 5 75. 0 68. 8 79. 2	186.16 113.19 68.80 79.20	3.0 2.0	2.7 3.9 3.6 3.7	5. 7 5. 9 3. 6 3. 7	3, 098. 84 1, 797. 81 1, 868. 20 2, 051. 80	4.0 2.0 .0 1.0			
Total		135. 85 33. 96		447.35 111.84	1.5	3, 3	4.8	8,816.65 2,204.16	7.0			
Third sybperiod: 1903—Mar. 8 9 10 11	1,837 2,316	116.11 66.26	79.6 81.4	195.71 147.66	$\begin{bmatrix} 6.3 \\ 2.9 \end{bmatrix}$	4.4 3.5	10.7 6.4	1, 275, 88 1, 641, 29 2, 168, 34 3, 098, 24	.0			
Total		375. 47 93. 86				3.6	7.9	8, 183, 75 2, 045, 69				
Entire preservative period: TotalAverage				2,001.46 166.79		3.1	6.3	29, 809, 54 2, 484, 21				
After period.								0.001.01				
1903—Mar. 12	2, 92 3, 43 3, 17 3, 59 3, 46 3, 55	$egin{array}{c ccc} 4 & 104.1 \\ 2 & 133.1 \\ 9 & 98.8 \\ 9 & 147.2 \\ 6 & 148.1 \\ 8 & 123.0 \\ \hline \end{array}$	2 82.4 0 86.5 5 73.3 8 80.8 7 70.5	8   186, 9; 1   219, 20 1   171, 9; 1   227, 33 5   227, 6; 6   193, 6;	2 3.6 3.9 5 3.1 3 4.1 7 3.4	2.3 2.3 1 2.3 1 2.3 2.4 2.3	6, 4 6, 4 6, 4 6, 2 6, 2 6, 3 6, 6 7	2,737.09 3,212.80 4 3,007.09 3,371.65 3,238.33 4 3,364.35 4 3,695.85	2			
Total Average						5 2.	5.8	3 25,658.4 3,207.3				

a No movement.

Table LXXVIII.—Calories balances for Series III—Continued.

No. 3.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period and date.	In food.	In feces,	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Borio acid ad- min- is- tered
Fore period.  1903—Feb. 19	Catories. 2, 859 2, 732 [2, 846] 3, 102 3, 060 2, 858 3, 105 2, 828	Calories. 173. 28 66. 31 [110. 08] 129. 26 183. 00 56. 37 109. 55 135. 52	Calories. 63. 6 72. 3 Lost. 82. 1 93. 5 74. 7 82. 1 79. 0	Calories. 236.88 138.61 211.36 276.50 131.07 191.65 214.52	Per ct. 6.1 2.4 [3.9] 4.2 6.0 2.0 3.5 4.8	Per ct. 2.2 2.7 2.6 3.0 2.6 2.7 2.8	Per ct. 8.3 5.1 6.8 9.0 4.6 6.2 7.6	Calories. 2, 622. 12 2, 593. 39 2, 890. 64 2, 783. 50 2, 726. 93 2, 913. 35 2, 613. 48	Gram
27	23, 366 [26, 212] 2, 921 [2, 912]	94. 43 [1, 057. 80]	67. 1 614. 4 76. 8	161. 53 1, 562. 12 195. 26	[4.0]	2.6	6.7	2,660.47 21,803.88 2,725.74	
Preservative period.	[5,015]	[1111:00]							
First subperiod: 1903—Feb. 28 Mar. 1 2 3	2, 952 2, 933 (2, 981) 2, 995	78.87 109.83 Lost. 101.90	69.8 76.1 (66.8) 72.9	148. 67 185. 93 174. 80	2.7 3.7 3.4	2.3 2.6 (2.2) 2.4	5.0 6.3 5.8	2,803.33 2,747.07 2,820.20	1. 1. 1. 1.
Total	8, 880 (11, 861) 2, 960 (2, 965)	290. 60 96. 87	(285.6) (71.4)	509, 40 169, 80	3.3	(2.4)	5.7	8, 370. 60 2, 790. 20	} 4.
Second subperiod: 1903—Mar. 4 5 6 7	3, 160 3, 002 2, 666 2, 719	143. 90 38. 30 157. 20 106. 97	71.8 30.3 64.1 58.3	215. 70 68. 60 221. 30 165. 27	4.5 1.3 5.9 3.9	2.3 1.0 2.4 2.2	6. 8 2. 3 8. 3 6. 1	2, 944. 30 2, 933. 40 2, 444. 70 2, 553. 73	4. 4. 2. 2.
Total Average	11, 547 2, 887	446.37 111.59	224.5 56.13	670.87 167.72	3.9	1.9	5.8	10,876.13 2,719.28	12.
Third subperiod: 1903—Mar. 8 9 10 11	2, 641 2, 406 2, 377 2, 181	55, 09 169, 85 70, 33 43, 56	92. 6 60. 2 64. 2 57. 1	147. 69 230. 05 134. 53 100. 66	2.1 7.1 3.0 2.0	3.5 2.5 2.7 2.6	5. 6 9. 6 5. 7 4. 6	2, 493. 31 2, 175. 95 2, 242. 47 2, 080. 34	3. 3. 2. 3.
Total	9, 605 2, 401	338. 83 84. 71	274.1 68.52	612.93 153.23	3.5	2.9	6.4	8, 992. 07 2, 247. 77	11.
Entire preservative period: Total	30, 032 (33, 013) 2, 730 (2, 751)	1,075.80	(784. 2)	1,793.20	3.6	(2.4)	6.0	28, 238. 80	} 27.
After period.  1903—Mar.12	2, 355 2, 851 2, 473 2, 534 2, 947 (2, 923) 2, 739 2, 685	142. 78 63. 55 132. 13 57. 44 218. 21 Lost. 127. 50 138. 01	52. 9 72. 0 70. 0 73. 6 65. 9 (56. 7) 62. 1 61. 1	195. 68 135. 55 202. 13 131. 04 284. 11 189. 60 199. 11	6.1 2.3 5.4 2.3 7.4 4.7 5.1	2. 2 2. 5 2. 8 2. 9 2. 2 (1. 9) 2. 2 2. 3	8.3 4.8 8.2 5.2 9.6	2, 159. 32 2, 715. 45 2, 270. 87 2, 402. 96 2, 662. 89 2, 549. 40 2, 485. 89	
Total{ Average{	18, 584 (21, 507) 2, 655 (2, 688)	879. 62 125. 66	(514.3) (64.29)	1,337.22 191.03	4.7	(2.4)	7.2	17, 246. 78 2, 463. 97	

Table LXXVIII.—Calories balances for Series III—Continued.

#### No. 4.

TVU, Tr											
	1	5	3	4	5	6	7	8	Đ		
Period and date.	In food.		In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance.	Borie acid admin- istered.		
Fore period.											
	Calories. Absent.	Calories.	Calories.	Calorics.	Per ct.	Per ct.	Per ct.	Calori $\epsilon s$ .	Grams.		
1903—Feb. 19	2,924	116.49	66.3	182.79	$\frac{4.0}{2.4}$	2.3 2.3	6.3	2,741.21 2,669.68			
21 22	2,801 $(2,611)$	66, 92 (a) 64, 30	64.4 ((6.6)	131.32		(2.6)					
23 24	3, 142 2, 589	64, 30 125, 47	99. 2 85. 2	163, 50 210, 67	2.0 4.3	3.2	5. 2 7. 3	2, 978. 50 2, 678. 33			
25 26	3, 441 2, 766	130, 29 142, 28	76.6 94.1	206.89 236.38	3. 8 5. 1	2.2 3.4	6.0 8.5	3, 234, 11 2, 529, 62			
27	2, 994	98.42	70.8	169, 22	3.3	2.4	5.7	2,824.78			
Total	20, 957	744.17	(602.9)	1, 300. 77	3.6	(2.6)	6.2	18, 656, 23			
Average	(23, 568) 2, 994	106.31		185, 82				2, 808, 03			
Average	(2,946)		(77.9)								
Preservative period.											
First subperiod: 1903—Feb. 25	2,676	116, 34	89.4	205, 74	4.4	3.3	7.7	2, 470, 26	1.0		
Mar. 1	3,042	210, 10 102, 02	79.5 94.3	289, 60 196, 32	6.9	2.6 3.2	9.5 6.6	2,752.40 2,791.68	1.0 1.0		
2 3	2, 988 3, 541	157.19	90. 9	248.09	4.4	2.6	7.0	3, 292. 91	1.0		
Total	12, 247	585, 65	354, 1	939.75	4.8	2.9	7.7	11, 307. 25	4.0		
Average		146.41	88.5	234.94				2,827.06			
Second subperiod: 1903—Mar. 1	3,049	110, 58	80.3	190, 88	3, 6	2.6	6.3	2,858.12	4.0		
5	2,778	145. 34 79. 74	37.8 72.0	183, 14 151, 74	5.2	1.4 3.0	6.6	2, 858, 12 2, 594, 86 2, 207, 26 1, 967, 99	4.0		
6 7	2, 359 2, 160	123. 21	68. 8	192.01	5.7	3, 2	8.9	1,967.99	2.0		
Total	10,346	458, 87	258.9	717.77	4.4	2.5	6.9	9, 628, 23 2, 407, 06	12.0		
Average	2,586	114.72	64.7	179.44	=====			2, 407.00			
Third subperiod: 1903—Mar. 8	2, 296	102, 82	62, 9	165, 72	4.5	2.7	7.2	2, 130, 28	3.0		
9	2,017	78, 95 131, 36	64. 7 72. 0	143, 65 203, 36	3. 9 5. 5	3.2	7.1	1,873,35	3.0		
10 11		122. 18	59.7	181.88	10.0	4.9	14.9	2,169.64 1,041.12	2.0		
Total	7,909	435, 31	259.3	694.61	5. 5	3.3	8.8	7, 214, 39 1, 803, 35	9.7		
Average	1,977	108, 83	64, 8	173.65			===	1, 000.00			
Entire preservative period:					1						
Total		1, 479, 83 123, 32	872.3 72.6	2, 352, 13 196, 01	1. 9	2.8	7.7	28, 149, 87 2, 345, 82	25. 7		
		=====									
After period.	(1.0) 1		/== Q			(2.8)					
1903—Mar. 12 13	. (2, 164	Lost.	(55, 2 (56, 6	55, 90			)	0 500 10			
14 15	2,642	. (0)	55. 9 59. 1	197.38	6, 6	2.8	2.1 9.4	3, 586, 10 1, 905, 62			
16 17	. [2, 588	[112, 68] 77, 70	Lost. 62. 6		$\begin{bmatrix} 4, 4 \\ 3, 0 \end{bmatrix}$	2.5	5, 5	2, 406, 70			
18	2,652		69. 9		3.7	2.6	6.3	2, 485, 11			
19				500 17			5, 6	9, 383, 53			
Total	$ \begin{cases} 9,944 \\ (14,092 \end{cases} $	)	. (359.3	. 560, 47 )		(2, 5		3,000,00			
	[12,532	[125, 65]			[3.4			2,345.88			
Average	(2, 349	)	(59. 9	)							
	(2,1/1)	] [.> 10		1					1		

a Disearded.

b No movement.

### Table LXXVIII.—Calories balances for Series III—Continued.

No. 5.

				0. 0.					
	1	2	3	4	- 5	6	7	8	9
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance.	Borie acid ad- mini tered
Fore period.  1908—Feb. 19	Calories. 3, 176 3, 506 3, 482 3, 694 3, 224 3, 396 3, 717 3, 044	Calories. 85.12 43.84 71.89 320.99 174.26 68.05 116.72 254.59	Calories. 79.7 90.9 99.3 88.1 86.3 101.1 96.6 103.4	Calories. 164, 82 134, 74 171, 19 409, 09 260, 56 169, 15 213, 32 357, 99	Per ct. 2.7 1.2 2.1 8.7 5.4 2.0 4.3 8.4	Per ct. 2.5 2.6 2.8 2.4 2.7 3.0 3.6 3.4	Per ct. 5.2 3.8 4.9 11.1 8.1 5.0 7.9 11.8	Calories. 3, 011. 18 3, 371. 26 3, 310. 81 3, 284. 91 2, 963. 44 3, 226. 85 3, 503. 68 2, 686. 01	Gram
26 27 Total	3,506 30,745 3,416	43. 75 1, 179. 21 131. 02	96. 0 841. 4 93. 49	139. 75 2, 020. 61 224. 51	3.8	2.7	6.6	28, 724. 39 3, 191. 49	
Average  Preservative period.	. , 410	101.02	50.45	224.01				3, 191. 49	
First subperiod: 1903—Feb. 28 Mar. 1 2 3	3, 557 3, 808 3, 831 3, 533	214. 81 16. 70 158. 79 241. 90	93. 4 95. 6 94. 1 101. 0	308, 21 112, 30 252, 89 342, 90	6.1 .4 4.1 6.9	2.6 2.5 2.5 2.8	8.7 2.9 6.6 9.7	3, 248, 79 3, 695, 70 3, 578, 11 3, 190, 10	1. 1. 1.
Total Average	14, 729 3, 682	632.20 158.05	384.1 96.02	1,016.30 254.07	4.3	2.6	6.9	13, 712. 70 3, 427. 93	4.
Second subperiou: 1903—Mar.4 5 6 7	3, 752 2, 695 3, 542 3, 085	136. 22 95. 07 220. 29 127. 09	100. 0 93. 2 83. 2 85. 2	236, 22 188, 27 303, 49 212, 29	3. 6 2. 6 6. 2 4. 1	2.7 2.5 2.4 2.8	6.3 5.1 8.6 6.9	3, 515, 78 3, 506, 73 3, 288, 51 2, 872, 71	4 4 2 2
Total	14, 074 3, 518	578.67 144.67	361. 6 90. 4	940. 27 235. <b>0</b> 7	4.1	2.6	6.7	13, 133, 73 3, 282, 93	12
Third subperiod: 1903—Mar. 8 9 10 11	2, 831 2, 887 2, 303 2, 138	112. 51 29. 49 64. 34 25. 32	80.3 81.3 79.7 77.2	192. 81 110. 79 144. 04 102. 52	4.0 1.0 2.8 1.2	2.8 2.8 3.5 3.6	6.8 3.8 6.3 4.8	2, 638, 19 2, 776, 21 2, 158, 96 2, 035, 48	3. 3. 2. 3.
Total	10,159 $2,540$	231.66 57.92	318, 50 79, 62	550.16 137.54	2.3	3.1	5, 4	9, 608. 84 2, 402. 46	11.
Entire preservative period: Total	38, 962 3, 247	1, 442, 53 120, 21	1, 064, 20 88, 68	2,506.73 208.89	3.7	2.7	6.4	36, 455. 27 3, 038. 11	27.
After period.									
903—Mar,12	2, 358 2, 954 3, 620 3, 510 3, 731 3, 635 3, 987 3, 734	208. 08 130. 19 173. 53 (a) 116. 32 182. 87 35. 00 130. 34	86. 7 84. 1 97. 2 90. 2 87. 9 93. 0 89. 5 89. 0	294. 78 214. 29 270, 73 90. 20 204. 22 275. 87 124. 50 219, 34	8.8 4.4 4.8 3.1 5.0 .9 3.5	3.7 2.9 2.7 2.6 2.4 2.6 2.2 2.4	12. 5 7. 3 7. 5 2. 6 5. 5 7. 6 3. 1 5. 9	2, 063, 22 2, 739, 71 3, 349, 27 3, 419, 80 3, 526, 78 3, 359, 13 8, 862, 50 3, 514, 66	
Total	27, 529 3, 441	976.33 122.04	717.6 89.7	1,693.93 211.74	3.6	2.6	6.2	25, 835. 07 3, 229. 26	

a No movement.

Table LXXVIII.—Calories balances for Series III—Continued.

No. 6.

				0. 0.					
	1	-2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period and date.	In food,	In feces.	Ju urine.	1n feces and urine. (2±3)	In feces. (2÷1)	1n urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Borio acid admir istere
Fore period. 1903—Feb. 19	Calories. 2, 438 2, 423 2, 493 2, 361	Calories. (a) 56, 27 309, 50 139, 89	Calories. 48.7 61.7 61.8 55.7	Calorics. 48.70 117.97 371.30 195.59	Per et.  2.3 12.4 5.9	Per ct. 2. 0 2. 6 2. 5 2. 4	Per et. 2.0 4.9 14.8 8.3	Calories. 2, 389. 30 2, 305. 03 2, 121. 70 2, 165. 41	Gram
28	2, 786 2, 897 2, 861 2, 747 2, 680	(a) 92, 93 111, 87 143, 39 (a)	68.5 70.2 77.5 76.3 76.2	68, 50 163, 13 189, 37 219, 69 76, 20	3. 2 3. 9 5. 2	2.5 2.4 2.7 2.8 2.8	2. 5 5. 6 6. 6 8. 0 2. 8	2, 165, 41 2, 717, 50 2, 733, 87 2, 671, 63 2, 527, 31 2, 603, 80	
Total Average	23, 686 2, 632	853.85 94.87	596.6 66.3	1, 450, 45 161, 16	3.6	2.5	6. 1	22, 235, 55 2, 470, 62	
Preservative period.		l.							
First subperiod: 1903—Feb. 28  Mar. 1 2 3	1, 922 1, 703 2, 221 3, 192	192.79 218.99 163.98 81.80	76. 4 73. 8 63. 8 85. 7	269. 19 292. 79 227. 78 167. 50	10. 0 12. 9 7. 4 2. 5	4. 0 4. 3 2. 9 2. 7	14.0 17.2 10.3 5.2	1,652.81 1,410.21 1,993.22 3,024.50	1
Total	9, 038 2, 259	657. 56 164. 39	299. 7 74. 9	957. 26 239. 32	7.3	3.3	10.6	8, 080, 74 2, 020, 19	1
Second subperiod: 1903—Mar. 4	2, 585 2, 550 2, 719 2, 986	144, 21 240, 55 194, 32 182, 94	86. 7 79. 6 69. 3 84. 5	230, 91 320, 15 263, 62 267, 44	5. 6 9. 4 7. 2 6. 2	3. 5 3. 2 2. 5 2. 8	8. 9 12. 6 9. 7 9. 0	2, 354, 09 2, 229, 85 2, 455, 38 2, 718, 56	1 2
Total	10, 840 2, 710	762, 02 190, 50	320. 1 80. 0	1,082.12 270.53	7.0	3.0	10.0	9, 757. 88 2, 439. 47	3
Fhird subperiod: 1903—Mar. 8 9 10 11	2, 748 2, 497 2, 621 2, 568	186, 58 134, 61 (a) 158, 56	58. 6 69. 7 69. 8 68. 6	245. 18 204. 31 69. 80 227. 16	6, 8 5, 4 6, 2	2.1 2.8 2.7 2.6	8. 9 8. 2 2. 7 8. 8	2, 502, 82 2, 292, 69 2, 551, 20 2, 340, 84	3 3 3 3
Total	10, 434 2, 608	479, 75 119, 92	266. 7 66. 7	746. 45 186. 61	4.6	2.5	7.2	9, 687, 55 2, 421, 89	12
Entire preservative period: Total Average	30, 312 2, 526	1, 899. 33 158. 28	886, 5 73, 8	2, 785. 83 232. 15	6.3	2.9	9. 2	27, 526, 17 2, 293, 85	16
After period.									
1903—Mar. 12	2, 622 2, 172 2, 806 2, 819 2, 827 3, 017 2, 735 (2, 712)	175, 75 157, 33 64, 27 133, 16 145, 40 152, 80 252, 70 Lost,	80. 9 75. 0 80. 6 84. 5 66. 3 72. 7 70. 9 (71. 7)	256, 65 232, 33 144, 87 217, 66 211, 70 225, 50 323, 60	6.7 6.4 2.3 4.7 5.1 5.1 9.2	3.1 3.0 2.9 3.0 2.1 2.4 2.6 (2.6)	9.8 9.4 5.2 7.7 7.5 7.5 11.8	2, 365, 35 2, 239, 67 2, 661, 13 2, 601, 34 2, 615, 30 2, 791, 50 2, 411, 40	
Total	19, 298 (22, 010) 2, 757 (2, 751)	1, 081, 41	(602.6)	1,612.31	5, 6	(2.7)	8, 4	17, 685, 69 2, 526, 67	

a No movement.

Table LXXIX.—Summary of calories balances for Series III.

#### Four men.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Borie acid ad- minis- tered.
Fore period.  No. 1	Calories. 26, 415 23, 366 [26, 212] 20, 957	Catories. 1,414.06 [1,057.80] 744.17	Calories. 863. 60 614. 40	Calorics. 2, 277. 66 1, 562. 12 1, 300. 77	Per ct. 5. 3 [4. 0] 3. 6	Per ct. 3.3 2.6	Per ct. 8. 6 6. 7	Calories. 24, 137, 34 21, 803, 88 19, 656, 23	Grams
No. 4	(23, 568) 30, 745	1, 179.21	(623, 20) 841, 40	2, 020.61	3.8	$(2.6) \\ 2.8$	6.6	28, 724. 39	
Total	101, 483 (104, 094 [104, 329] 3, 075 (3, 062) [3, 069]	[4, 395, 24] [129, 27]	(2, 942. 60) (86. 55)	7,161.16	[4, 2]	(2.8)	7.1	94, 321. 84	
Preservative period.					-				
First subperiod: No. 1	11, 919 8, 880 (11, 861) 12, 247 14, 729	677. 01 290. 60 585. 65 632. 20	397.50 (285.60) 354.10 384.10	1, 074. 51 509. 40 939. 75 1, 016. 30	5.6 3.3 4.8 4.3	(2.4) (2.9 2.6	9. 0 5. 7 7. 7 6. 9	10, 844. 49 8, 370. 60 11, 307. 25 13, 712. 70	4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0
$egin{array}{lll}  ext{Total} & \dots & \{ & & \\  ext{Average} & \dots & \{ & & \\ & & & \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 47,775 \\ (50,756) \\ 3,185 \\ (3,172) \end{array}$	2, 185, 46 145, 70	(1, 421, 30) (88, 83)	3,539.96	<b>4.</b> 6	(2.8)	7:4	44, 235. 04 2, 949. 00	} 16.0
Second subperiod: No. 1 No. 3 No. 4 No. 5	11, 915 11, 547 10, 346 14, 074	575, 61 446, 37 462, 47 578, 67	367. 60 224. 50 258. 90 361. 60	943. 21 670. 87 721. 37 940. 27	4.8 3.9 4.5 4.1	3.1 1.9 2.5 2.6	7.9 5.8 7.0 6.7	10, 971. 79 10, 876. 13 9, 624. 63 13, 133. 73	12.0 12.0 12.0 12.0
Total Average	47, 882 2, 993	2,063.12 128.95	1, 212. 60 75. 79	3, 275. 72 204. 73	4.3	2.5	6.8	44,606.28 2,788.27	48.0
Third subperiod: No. 1 No. 3 No. 4 No. 5	10, 685 9, 605 7, 909 10, 159	410. 87 338. 83 435. 31 231. 66	353. 60 274. 10 259. 30 318. 50	764 47 6193 694.61 550.16	3.8 3.5 5.5 2.3	3. 4 2. 9 3. 3 3. 1	7.2 6.4 8.8 5.4	9, 920, 53 8, 992, 07 7, 214, 39 9, 608, 84	10.0 11.0 9.5 11.5
Total	38, 358 2, 397	1, 416. 67 88. 54	1, 205, 50 75, 35	2,622.17 163.89	3.7	3.1	6.8	35, 735, 83 2, 233, 11	41.9
Entire preservative period; No. 1	34, 519 30, 032 (33, 013) 30, 502	1, 663. 49 1, 075. 80 1, 483. 43	1,118.70 (784.20) 872.30 1,064.20	2, 782. 19 1, 793. 20 2, 355. 73	3. 2 3. 6 4. 9 3. 7	4.8 (2.4) 2.8 2.7	8.0 6.0	31, 736. 81 28, 238. 80 28, 146. 27	26. 0 27. 0 25. 3
Total	38, 962 134, 015 (136, 996) 2, 851 (2, 854)	1, 442.53 5, 665.25 120.54	(3, 839. 40)	2,506.73 9,437.85 200.81	4.2	(2.8)	7.0	36, 455. 27 124,577.15 2, 650, 19	105.9
After period.	(2,004)		(79.99)					,	
No. 1	22,961 18,584 (21,507) 9,944	1,036.52 879.62	742. 90 (514. 30) (359. 30)	1, 779, 42 1, 337, 22 560, 47	4.5 4.7	(2.4)	7.7 7.2 5.6	21, 181. 58 17, 246. 78 9, 383. 53	
No. 5	9, 944 (14, 092) [12, 532] 27, 529	[425, 65] 976, 33	717.60	1,693.93	[3.4] 3.6	2.6	6.2	25, 835.07	
Total	79, 018 (86, 089) [81, 606]	[3, 318. 12]	(2, 334. 10)	5,371.04	[4.1]	(2.7)		73, 646. 96	
Average	2, 927 (2, 870) [2, 914]	[118.50]	(77.80)						

Table LXXIX.—Summary of calories balances for Series III—Continued.

Five men.

7	1	5	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance.	Borie aeid ad- minis- tered.
Fore period.  No. 1.  No. 2.  No. 3.  No. 4.  No. 5.	Calories. 26, 415 28, 797 23, 366 [26, 212] 20, 957 (23, 568) 30, 745	Calories. 1,414.06 1,132.39 [1,057.80] 744.17	Calories. 863, 60 768, 90 614, 40 (523, 20) 841, 40	Calories. 2, 277. 66 1, 901. 29 1, 562. 12 1, 300. 77 2, 020. 61	Per et. 5. 3 3. 9 [4. 0] 3. 6 3. 8	Per et. 3.3 2.7 2.6 (2.6) 2.8	Per et. 8.6 6.6 6.7 6.2 6.6		Grams.
$ ext{Total} \dots $	130, 280 (132, 891) [133, 126) 3, 102 (3, 090) [3, 096]	[5, 527.63] [128.55]	(3, 711. 50)	9, 062. 45 215. 77	[4.2]	(2.8)	7.0		
Preservative period.									
First subperiod: No. 1	11, 919 13, 666 • 8, 880 (11, 861) 12, 247 14, 729	677. 01 501. 46 290. 60 585. 65 632. 20	397, 50 355, 40 (285, 60) 354, 10 384, 10	1,074.51 856.86 509.40 939.75 1,016.30	5.6 3.7 3.3 4.8 4.3	3.4 2.6 (2.4) 2.9 2.6	6.3 5.7	10, 844, 49 12, 809, 14 8, 370, 60 11, 307, 25 13, 712, 70	4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0
Total {     Average {	61, 441 (64, 422) 3, 234 (3, 221)	2, 686, 92 141, 42	(1, 776, 70)	4,396.82	4.4	(2.8)	7.2	57, 044. 18 3, 002. 59	20.0
Second subperiod: No.1. No.2. No.3. No.4. No.5.	11, 915 9, 264 11, 547 10, 346 14, 074	575, 61 135, 85 446, 37 462, 47 578, 67	367, 60 311, 50 224, 50 258, 90 361, 60	943, 21 447, 35 670, 87 721, 37 940, 27	4.8 1.5 3.9 4.5 4.1	3.1 3.3 1.9 2.5 2.6	0.8	10, 971, 79 8, 816, 65 10, 876, 13 9, 621, 63 13, 133, 73	12. 0 7. 0 12. 0 12. 0 12. 0
Total Average	57, 146 2, 857	2, 198, 97 109, 95	1,524.10 76.20	3, 723. 07 186, 15	3.8	2.7	6.5	53, 422, 93 2, 670, 85	55.0
Third subperiod: No. 1	10, 685 8, 881 9, 605 7, 909 10, 159	410, 87 375, 45 338, 83 435, 31 231, 66	353, 60 321, 80 274, 10 259, 30 318, 50	764, 47 697, 25 612, 93 691, 61 550, 16	3.8 4.3 3.5 5.5 2.3	3. 4 3. 6 2. 9 3. 3 3. 1	7. 2 7. 9 6. 4 8. 8 5. 4	9, 920, 53 8, 183, 75 8, 992, 07 7, 214, 39 9, 608, 84	10.0 .0 11.0 9.7 11.2
Total Average	47, 239 2, 362	1, 792, 12 89, 61	1,527.30 76.37	3, 319. 42 165. 97	3,8	3.2	7.0	43, 919, 58 2, 196, 03	41.9
Entire preservative period: No. 1. No. 2. No. 3. No. 3. No. 4. No. 5.	34, 519 31, 811 30, 032 (33, 013) 30, 502 38, 962	1, 663, 49 1, 012, 76 1, 075, 80 1, 483, 43 1, 442, 53	1,118.70 988.70 (784.20) 872.30 1,064.20	2, 782, 19 2, 001, 46 1, 793, 20 2, 355, 73 2, 506, 73	3, 2 3, 2 3, 6  4, 9 3, 7	4. 8 3. 1 (2. 1) 2. 8 2. 7	8. 0 6. 3 6. 0	31, 736, 81 29, 809, 51 28, 238, 80 28, 146, 27 36, 455, 27	26, 0- 11, 0 27, 0 25, 7 27, 2
Total	165, 826 (168, 807) 2, 811 (2, 813)	6, 678. 01	(4, 828, 10) (80, 47)	11,439.31 193.89	4.0	(2.9)	6, 9	154,386.69 2,617.11	116.9

# Table LXXX.—Calories balances for Series IV.

#### No. 7.

CF 302 Company									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. $(2 \div 1)$	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Borax admin- istered.
Fore period,									
Fore period.	Calories.	Calories.	Calories.	Calories.	Per ct.	Per ct.	Per ct.	Calories.	Grams.
1903-Mar. 20	2,159	139.83	36.0	175.83	6.5	1.7	8.1	1, 983. 17	
$\frac{21}{22}$	2,680	176, 92	70.3	247. 22 211. 18	6.6 5.9	2.6 2.4	9.2	2,432.78	
23	2,547 3,165	150.18 119.45	61.0 68.9	188.35	3.8	2.4	8.3 6.0	2, 335, 82 2, 976, 65	
24	2,906	143.40	46.5	189.90	4.9	1.6	6.5	2,716.10	
25	2,924	95. 77	55.3	151.07	3.3	1.9	5.2	2,772.93	
26 27	3,036 2,943	251. 37 83. 26	64.2 58.5	315.57 141.76	8.3 2.8	$\begin{array}{c c} 2.1 \\ 2.0 \end{array}$	10.4	2,720.43 2,801.24	•••••
21	2, 545	00.20	90.9	141.70	4.0	2.0	4.0	2, 001. 24	
Total	22,360	1, 160. 18		1,620.88	5.2	2.1	7.2	20, 739. 12	
Average	2,795	145.02	57.6	202.61				2,592.39	
$Preservative\ period.$									
First subperiod:									
1903—Mar. 28	2,929	167.86	72.5	240.36	5.7	2.5	8.2	2, 688. 64	0.5
29	2, 908 2, 886	257.67 198.19	57. 2 65. 8	314.87 263.99	8.9 6,9	2.0	10.8 9.1	2,593.13 2,622.01	.5
30 31	2, 330	141.38	64.5	205, 88	4.7	2.3 2.2	6.9	2, 773. 12	.5
Total	11,702	765. 10	260.0	1,025.10	6.5	2, 2	8,8	10,676.90	2.0
Average	2,926	191.28	65.0	256.28				2,669.22	
Second subperiod:									
1903—Apr. 1	2,798	(a)	48.4	48.40			1.7	2,749.60	1.0
2	Dropped.	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		••••		•••••

a No movement.

Table LXXX.—Calories balances for Series IV—Continued.

No. 8.

				0. 0.					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine, (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Borax admin- istered
Fore period. 1903—Mar. 20	Calories. 4,781 4,336	Calories. 30.39 127.19	72. 8 83. 2	Calories. 103. 19 210. 39	Per ct. 0.7 3.0	Per et. 1.5 1.9	Per ct. 2.2 4.9	Calories. 4, 677. 81 4, 125. 61	Grams
22 23 24 25	3, 333 3, 822 3, 973	82.44 Lost. (a) 199.85	73.9 98.6	73. 90 298. 45	1.9 5.2 4.4	1.8 2.2 2.6	3.7 2.2 7.8	4, 220. 86 3, 259. 10 3, 523. 55	
26 27 Total	3,756 28,385	174.52 (a) 614.39	83.1 95.1 587.4	257, 62 95, 10 1, 201, 79	2.1	2.1 2.5 2.1	6.5 2.5 4.2	3, 715. 38 3, 660. 90 27, 183. 21	
Average  Preservative period.  First subperiod:	4,055	87.77	83. 91	171.68				3, 883. 32	
1903—Mar. 28 29 30 31	3, 769 3, 759 3, 851 3, 743	112, 44 222, 76 230, 04 150, 57	66. 4 85. 5 90. 9 87. 6	178, 84 308, 26 320, 94 238, 17	3. 0 5. 9 6. 0 4. 0	1.7 2.3 2.3 2.4	4.7 8.2 8.3 6.4	3,590.16 3,450.74 3,530.06 3,504.83	0.5
Total	15, 122 3, 780	715. 81 178. 95	330. 4 82. 6	1, 046, 21 261, 55	4.7	2.2	6. 9	14, 075, 79 3, 518, 45	2.0
Second subperiod; 1903—Apr. 1 2 3 4	3, 900 3, 333 3, 613 3, 313	(a) 227, 38 97, 47 205, 76	85.1 79.5 81.8 80.0	85, 10 306, 88 179, 27 285, 76	6. 8 2. 7 6. 2	2. 2 2. 4 2. 3 2. 4	2. 2 9. 2 5. 0 8. 6	3, 814, 90 3, 026, 12 3, 433, 73 3, 027, 24	1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0
Total	14, 159 3, 540	530, 61 132, 65	326.4 81.6	857.01 214.25	3.8	2.3	6. 1	13, 301. 99 3, 325. 75	4.0
Subperiods 1 and 2: Total	29, 281 3, 660	1, 246, 42 155, 80	656. 8 82. 1	1, 903. 22 237. 90	4.3	2.2	6.5	27, 377, 78 3, 422, 10	6.0
Third subperiod: 1903—Apr. 5	3, 517 3, 916 3, 901 4, 110 3, 655	(a) 115, 48 180, 69 160, 07 125, 57	73. 0 96. 9 89. 2 79. 5 79. 9	73. 00 212. 38 269. 89 239. 57 205. 47	2. 9 4. 6 3. 9 3. 4	2.1 2.5 2.3 1.9 2.2	2.1 5.4 6.9 5.8 5.6	3, 444.00 3, 703.62 3, 631.11 3, 870.43 3, 449.53	1. 0 1. 0 1. 0 1. 0 1. 0
Total	19, 099 3, 820	581.81 116.36	418.5 83.7	1,000.31 200.06	3.0	2.2	5.2	18, 098, 69 3, 169, 94	5.0
Subperiods 1, 2, and 3: Total	48, 380 3, 722	1, 828, 23 140, 63	1,075.30 82.72	2, 903. 53 223. 35	3.8	2.2	6.0	45, 476, 47 3, 498, 65	11.0
Fourth subperiod: 1903—Apr. 10	3, 696 3, 728 3, 434 3, 618 3, 584	119, 25 112, 39 178, 67 107, 59 125, 00	71. 2 80. 5 70. 1 51. 7 66. 8	190, 45 192, 89 248, 77 162, 29 191, 80	3. 3 3. 0 5. 2 3. 0 3. 5	1.9 2.2 2.0 1.5 1.9	5. 2 5. 2 7. 2 4. 5 5. 4	3, 505, 55 3, 530, 11 3, 185, 23 3, 455, 71 3, 392, 20	2. 0 2. 0 2. 0 2. 0 3. 0
Total	18, 055 3, 611	642, 90 128, 58	343. 3 68. 66	986, 20 197, 24	3.6	1.9	5, 5	17, 068, 80 3, 413, 76	11.0
Entire preservative period: Total	66, 435 3, 691	2, 471, 13 137, 28	1,418.60 78.81	8, 889, 73 216, 10	3.7	2. 2	5. 9	62, 545, 27 3, 474, 90	22.0
1903—Apr. 15	3, 798 3, 653 3, 676 2, 959 8, 033 3, 851 3, 318 3, 471	100, 53 124, 05 118, 36 91, 32 171, 26 169, 98 (a) 231, 24	76. 0 68. 9 72. 6 72. 4 81. 7 86. 8 89. 9 68. 8	176, 53 192, 95 220, 96 163, 72 258, 96 256, 78 89, 90 300, 04	2. 6 3. 4 4. 0 3. 1 5. 7 4. 4	2. 0 1. 9 2. 0 2. 1 2. 8 2. 3 2. 7 2. 0	4, 6 5, 3 6, 0 5, 5 8, 5 6, 7 2, 7 8, 6	3, 621, 47 3, 460 05 3, 455, 64 2, 795, 28 2, 7° 4, 04 3, 594, 22 3, 228, 10 3, 173, 96	
Total	27, 762 3, 470	1,039.74 129.97	620, 1 77, 51	1,659,81 207, 18	3, 8	2. 2	6.0	26, 102, 16 3, 262, 52	

 ${\it Table LXXX.-Calories\ balances\ for\ Series\ IV--Continued.}$ 

No. 9.

			1.	0, 9.					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Borax admin- istered.
Fore period.  1903—Mar. 20	Calories. 2,747 3,248 3,028 3,529 3,129 3,425 3,410 3,430	Calories. 174. 09 92. 10 175. 89 148. 99 119. 83 122. 65 143. 12 75. 55	Calories. 80.0 93.7 86.9 83.2 90.3 100.5 90.0 95.0	Calories. 254.09 185.80 262.79 232.19 210.13 223.15 233.12 170.55	Per ct. 6.3 2.8 5.8 4.2 3.8 3.6 4.2 2.2	Per ct. 2.9 2.9 2.9 2.4 2.9 2.9 2.6 2.8	Per ct. 9.2 5.7 8.7 6.6 6.7 6.5 6.8 5.0	Calories. 2, 492. 91 3, 062. 20 2, 765. 21 3, 296. 81 2, 918. 87 3, 201. 85 3, 176. 88 3, 259. 45	Grams.
Total Average	25, 946 3, 243	1,052.22 131.53	719.6 89.95	1,771.82 221.48	4.1	2.8	6.9	$24, 174.18 \ 3,021.52$	
Preservative period.  First subperiod: 1903—Mar. 28 29 30 31	3, 239 3, 369 3, 425 3, 407	138.66 151.65 132.19 129.83	91, 8 95, 9 96, 4 89, 3	230, 46 247, 55 228, 59 219, 13	4.3 4.5 3.9 3.8	2.8 2.8 2.8 2.6	7.1 7.3 6.7 6.4	3, 008. 54 3, 121. 45 3, 196. 41 3, 187. 87	0.5 .5 .5
Total Average	13, 440 3, 360	552.33 138.08	373. 4 93. 35	925, 73 231, 43	4.1	2.8	6.9	12, 514. 27 3, 128. 57	2.0
Second subperiod: 1903—Apr. 1	3, 314 3, 162 3, 392 3, 656	134. 10 (a) 221. 86 (a)	87. 0 88. 1 91. 3 97. 4	221. 10 88. 10 313. 16 97. 40	4.1 6.5	2. 6 2. 8 2. 7 2. 7	6.7 2.8 9.2 2.7	3, 092, 90 3, 073, 90 3, 078, 84 3, 558, 60	1. 0 1. 0 1. 0 1. 0
Total	13, 524 3, 381	355. 96 88. 99	363. 8 90. 95	719.76 179.94	2.6	2.7	5.3	12, 804. 24 3, 201. 06	4.0
Subperiods 1 and 2: Total Average	26, 964 3, 370	908, 29 113, 54	737. 2 92. 15	1, 645, 49 205, 69	3.4	2.7	6.1	25, 318. 51 3, 164. 31	6.0
Third subperiod: 1903—Apr. 5 6 7 8 9	3, 192 3, 313 3, 473 3, 562 3, 293	124, 30 169, 66 108, 90 186, 32 58, 77	87. 4 98. 1 97. 8 91. 2 97. 3	211.70 267.76 206.70 277.52 156.07	3. 9 5. 1 3. 2 5. 2 1. 8	2.7 3.0 2.8 2.6 2.9	6.6 8.1 6.0 7.8 4.7	2, 980, 30 3, 045, 24 3, 266, 30 3, 284, 48 3, 136, 93	1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0
Total	16,833 3,367	647. 95 129. 59	471.8 94.36	1, 119. 75 223. 95	3.9	2.8	6.7	15, 713. 25 3, 143. 05	5.0
Subperiods 1, 2, and 3: Total Average	43, 797 3, 369	1, 556, 24 119, 71	1,209.0 93.0	2, 765. 24 212. 71	3, 6	2.7	6.3	41, 031. 76 3, 156. 29	11.0
Fourth subperiod: 1903—Apr. 10 11 12 13 14	3, 290 3, 285 3, 249 3, 573 3, 348	112. 35 184. 61 127. 58 88. 13 102. 84	95, 4 94, 4 90, 2 81, 1 86, 4	207. 75 279. 01 217. 78 169. 23 189. 24	3. 4 5. 6 3. 9 2. 5 3. 1	2. 9 2. 9 2. 8 2. 2 2. 6	6.3 8.5 6.7 4.7 5.7	3,082,25 3,005,99 3,031,22 3,403,77 3,158,76	2. 0 ·2. 0 ·2. 0 ·2. 0 ·2. 0 ·3. 0
Total Average	16, 745 3, 349	615.51 123.10	447. 5 89. 5	1,063.01 212.60	2.6	3.7	6.3	15, 681. 99 3, 136. 40	11.0
Entire preservative period: Total	60, 542 3, 363	2,171.75 120.65	1,656.50 92.03	3, 828. 25 212. 68	3.6	2.7	6.3	56, 713, 75 3, 150, 32	22.0
1903—Apr. 15	3, 405 3, 527 3, 203 3, 474 3, 235 3, 405 3, 123 3, 197	91. 93 141. 21 162. 04 158. 72 136. 10 141. 69 43. 88 122. 99	84.7 82.1 89.5 113.8 80.4 100.5 94.1 89.2	176. 63 223. 31 251. 54 272. 52 216. 50 242. 19 137. 98 212. 19	2.7 4.0 5.1 4.5 4.2 4.2 1.4 3.8	2. 5 2. 3 2. 8 3. 3 2. 5 2. 9 3. 0 2. 8	5. 2 6. 3 7. 9 7. 8 6. 7 7. 1 4. 4 6. 6	3, 228. 37 3, 303. 69 2, 951. 46 3, 201. 48 3, 018. 50 3, 162. 81 2, 985. 02 2, 984. 81	
Total Average	26, 569 3, 321	998.56 124.82	734.3 91.79	1, 732. 86 216. 61	3.7	2.8	6.5	24, 836, 14 3, 104, 39	

Table LXXX.—Calories balances for Series IV—Continued.

No.10.

			1/	0. 10.					
	1	5	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	lu urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Borax admin- istered.
Fore period.  1903—Mar. 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27	Calorics, 3, 435 3, 537 3, 027 3, 289 3, 837 4, 032 4, 295 4, 105	Calories. 119.47 130.52 91.65 98.17 130.93 150.99 146.64 158.11	Calories. 84.4 93.1 91.8 86.6 87.1 107.8 100.9 91.8	Calories, 203, 89 223, 62 183, 45 184, 77 218, 03 258, 79 247, 54 249, 91	Per ct. 3.5 3.7 3.0 3.0 3.4 3.7 3.4 3.9	Per ct. 2.4 2.6 3.1 2.6 2.3 2.7 2.4 2.2	Per ct. 5, 9 6, 3 6, 1 5, 6 5, 7 6, 4 5, 8 6, 1	Calories, 3, 231, 13 3, 313, 38 2, 843, 55 3, 104, 23 3, 618, 97 3, 773, 21 4, 047, 46 3, 855, 09	Grams.
Total	29, 557 3, 695	1,026.48 128.31	743. 5 92. 94	1,769.98 221.25	3.5	2,5	6.0	27, 787, 02 3, 473, 75	
Preservative period. First subperiod: 1903—Mar. 28 29 30 31	3, 825 3, 858 3, 606 3, 845	247, 62 206, 77 119, 89 247, 99	96. 9 91. 2 88. 6 86. 9	344, 52 297, 97 208, 49 334, 89	6. 5 5. 3 3. 3 6. 4	2.5 2.4 2.5 2.3	9. 0 .7. 7 5. 8 8. 7	3, 480, 48 3, 560, 03 3, 397, 51 3, 510, 11	0.5 .5 .5 .5
Total	15, 134 3, 784	822, 27 205, 57	363. 6 90. 90	1,485,87 296,47	5.4	2.4	7.8	13, 948. 13 3, 487. 53	2.0
Second subperiod; 1903—Apr. 1	3, 838 3, 623 3, 774 3, 939	112, 88 196, 31 134, 79 103, 30	87.5 66.6 107.0 82.8	200, 38 262, 91 241, 79 186, 10	2. 9 5. 4 3. 6 2. 6	2, 3 1, 9 2, 8 2, 1	5, 2 7, 3 6, 1 4, 7	3, 637, 62 3, 360, 09 3, 532, 21 3, 752, 90	1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0
Total	15, 174 3, 794	547, 28 136, 82	343. 9 85. 98	891.18 222.80	3,6	2.3	5.9	14, 282, 82 3, 570, 70	4.0
Subperiods 1 and 2: Total	30,308 3,788	1,369.55 171.19	707. 5 88. 44	2, 077, 05 259, 63	4, 5	2. 1	6, 9	28, 230, 95 3, 528, 37	6, 0
Third subperiod: 1903—Apr. 5. 6. 6. 7 8 8 9 9 9 9 9	3, 735 3, 853 3, 930 3, 987 3, 818	128, 36 135, 44 160, 18 167, 70 151, 45	86, 0 71, 7 97, 1 80, 1 74, 9	214, 36 207, 14 257, 28 247, 80 226, 35	3. 4 3. 5 4. 1 4. 2 4. 0	2.3 1.9 2.4 2.0 1.9	5. 7 5. 4 6. 5 6. 2 5. 9	3, 520, 64 3, 645, 86 3, 672, 72 3, 739, 20 3, 591, 65	1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0
Total	19, 323 3, 865	743, 13 148, 63	409. 8 81. 96	1, 152, 93 230, 59	3.9	2.1	6.0	18, 170, 07 3, 634, 41	5.0
Subperiods 1, 2, and 3: Total	49,631 3,818	2, 112, 68 162, 51	1,117.3 85,95	3, 229, 98 248, 46	4.3	2, 2	6, 5	46, 401, 02 3, 569, 51	11.0
Fourth subperiod: 1903—Apr. 10	3, 766 3, 969 3, 801 3, 928 3, 749	41, 69 277, 26 137, 63 60, 61 231, 74	71. 2 92. 6 85. 4 75. 3 56. 4	112, 89 369, 86 223, 03 135, 91 291, 14	1.1 7.0 3.6 1.6 6.3	1.9 2.3 2.3 1.9 1.5	3. 0 9. 3 5. 9 3. 5 7. 8	3, 653, 11 3, 599, 14 3, 580, 97 3, 792, 09 3, 457, 86	2. 0 2. 0 2. 0 2. 0 3. 0
Total	19, 216 3, 813	751, 93 150, 39	380. 9 76. 18	1, 132, 83 226, 57	3.9	2.0	5.9	18, 083, 17 3, 616, 43	11.0
Entire preservative period: Total	68, 847 3, 825	2, 864, 61 159, 15	1,498.2 83, 23	4, 362, 81 242, 38	1.1	2.2	6, 3	61, 484, 19 3, 582, 62	22, 0
Alter period. 1292—Apr. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22.	Absent. 1,704	(60, 79 (b) (b) 183, 69 153, 81 222, 96	71, 6 58, 1 79, 4 72, 0 107, 6 61, 7	132, 39 58, 1 79,4 255, 69 261, 41 287, 66	3, 6 5, 5 4, 5 6, 0	1, 2 2, 3 3, 2 2, 1 3, 2 1, 7	7, 8 2, 3 3, 2 7, 6 7, 7 7, 7	0.000	
Total	17, 270 2, 878	621, 25 103, 54	453, 1 75, 57	1, 074, 65 179, 11	3, 6	2, 6	6, 2	16, 195, 35 2, 698, 89	
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Table LXXX.—Calories balances for Series IV—Continued.

No. 11.

				1	1				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance, (1-4)	Borax admin istered
Fore period (ex-									
Fore period (ex- eluded).	Calories.	Calories.	Calories.	Calories.	Per cl.	Per ct.	Per ct.	Calories.	Grams
1903—Mar. 20	3,553 3 193	110. 63 80. 53	69. 6 75. 6	180. 23 156. 13	3. 1 2. 5	Per ct. 2.0 2.4	5.1 4.9	3, 372, 77 3, 036, 87	
22	3, 152	110.82	91.4	202. 22	3.5	2.9 (2.1)	6.4	2, 949. 78	
23 24	(3, 456) 3, 206	Lost.* 48.00	(73. 1) 104. 7	152.70	1.5	3, 3	4.8	3, 053. 20	
25 26	3, 243 3, 463	158. 09 65. 52	86. 7 75. 2	244. 79 140. 72	4.9 1.9	2. 6 2. 2	7.5 4.1	2, 998. 21 3, 322. 28	
27	3, 437	107.30	84.1	191.40	3.1	2.5	5. 6	3, 245. 60	
Total	23, 247 $(26, 703)$ $3, 321$	680.89	(660, 4)	1, 268. 19	3.0	(2.5)	5.5	21, 978. 81	
Average	3, 321 (3, 338)	97.27	(82, 55)	181.17				3, 139. 83	
Preservative period									-
(excluded).		i I	ļ						
1903—Mar. 28	3,238	121.90	80. 9	202. 80	3.8	$2.5 \\ 2.6$	6.3	3, 035. 20	5.
29 30	3,438	98. 26	89.4	187.66	2.9	2. 0	5.5	3, 250. 34	5. 0.
Total	6,676	220.16	170.3	390.46	3.3	2.5	5. 8	6, 285, 54	1.
-Average	3,338	110.08	85.15	195. 23				3,142.77	
Fore period.								•	
1903—Mar. 31	701 1,699	(a) 96.18	63. 0 45. 8	63.00 141.98	5.7	$9.0 \\ 2.7$	9.0 8.4	638.00 1,557.02	0.
2 3	2,138 3,143	50.08 96.69	66.8 64.7	116.88 161.39	2. 4 3. 1	3.1	5. 5 5. 1	2,021.12 2,981.61	0. 0.
Total	7,681	242.95	240, 3	483, 25	3. 2	3. 1	6.3	7, 197. 75	0.
Average	1,920	60.74	60.07	120.81			0.3	1, 799. 19	
Preservative period.									
1903—Apr. 4	3,313	185, 49	79.0	264.49	5.6	2.4	8.0	3,048.51	0.
6	3, 332 3, 050	120, 85 116, 47	81.6 64.1	202.45 180.57	3. 6 3. 8	$\begin{array}{c c} 2.5 \\ 2.1 \end{array}$	6. 1 5. 9	3, 129, 55 2, 869, 43	1.
- 7 8	3, 474 3, 322 2, 761	183.90 104.26	80. 4 70. 9	264.30 175.16	5. 3 3. 2	2.3 2.1	5. 9 7. 6 5. 3 7. 0	2, 869, 43 3, 209, 70 3, 146, 84 2, 567, 37	1.
9 10	2,761 3,290	126. 23 81. 94	67. 4 78. 4	193.63 160.34	$\frac{4.6}{2.5}$	2. 4 2. 4	7.0 4.9	2, 567. 37 3, 129. 66	1. 1.
11	3, 109 3, 288	128, 14	77.6	205.74 223.81	4.1 4.4	2.5	6.6 6.8	2, 903. 26 3, 064. 19	1.
13 14	3, 187 3, 239	146, 21 147, 26 89, 67	77.6 77.7 72.6	224. 96 162. 27	4.6	2.4 2.5 2.1 2.3 2.1 2.4 2.4 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.2	7. 1 5. 0	2, 962. 04 3, 076. 73	2. 2. 3.
Total	35, 365	1, 430, 42	827.3	2, 257. 72	4.1	2.3	6, 4		14.
Average	3,215	130.04	75.21	205. 25	4.1	2. 5	0.4	33, 107. 28 3, 009. 75	14.
After period.									
903—Apr. 15 16	3, 214	50.94	67.6	118, 54	1.6	2.1	3.7	3, 095. 46	
17	3,052 3,105	49.00 (a) 328.30	66.8 73.4	115.80 73.40	1.6	2.1 2.2 2.4 2.9	3.7 3.8 2.4	2, 936. 20 3, 031. 60	
18 19	2,775 3,064	42, 96	80.3 71.5	408.60 114.46	11.8 1.4	2.9 2.3	14. 7 3. 7 7. 1	2, 366, 40 2, 949, 54	
20 21	2,930 3,246	138.14 40.53	69.0 81.8	207.14 122.33	4.7 1.3	2.3 2.4 2.5	7.1 3.8	2, 722. 86 3, 123. 67	
22	3, 231	113. 97	72.6	186.57	3.5	2.3	3, 8 5, 8	3,044.43	
Total	24, 617 3, 077	763. 84 95. 48	583.0 72.88	1,346.84	3:1	2.4	5.5	23, 270, 16 2, 908, 64	
Average	3,077	90, 48	12.00	168.36				2, 906, 04	

Table LXXX.—Calories balances for Series IV—Continued.

No. 12.

	1	2	3	4	5	Ġ	7	8	9
Period and date.	In food.	1n feees.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	1n feces. (2÷1)	1n urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance.	Borax admin- istered.
Fore period (ex- duded).	Calories. 2,732	158.88	Calories.	227, 28	5.8	Per ct. 2,5	Per ct. 8.3	Catories. 2, 504. 72	Grams.
21 22 23 24 25 26 27	2, 927 3, 071 3, 198 2, 986 3, 374 3, 379 3, 350	246, 30 63, 43 206, 60 167, 58 178, 58 138, 76 188, 91	85.7 82.5 88.1 69.6 74.3 87.1 77.6	332, 00 145, 93 294, 70 237, 18 252, 88 225, 86 266, 51	8. 4 2. 1 6. 4 5. 6 5. 3 4. 1 5. 7	2. 9 2. 7 2. 8 2. 3 2. 2 2. 6 2. 3	11.3 4.8 9.2 7.9 7.5 6.7 8.0	2,595.00 2,925.07 2,903.30 2,748.82 3,121.12 3,153.14 3,083.49	
Total	25, 017 3, 127	1,349.04 168.63	633.3 79.2	1, 982.34 247.79	5, 4	2.5	7.9	23, 034, 66 2, 879, 21	
Preservative period (excluded).									
1903—Mar. 28 29 30 31	3, 183 3, 244 3, 322 (a)	93, 57 141, 12 227, 62	76.3 80.1 68.9	169. 87 221. 22 296. 52	2.9 4.3 6.8	2.4 2.5 2.1	5.3 6.8 8.9	3, 013, 13 3, 022, 78 3, 025, 48	0.5 .5 .5
Total	9, 749 3, 250	462.31 154.10	225. 3 75. 1	687. 61 229. 20	4.7	2.3	7.0	9,061.39 3,020.80	2.0
Fore period.									
1903—Apr. 3	1, 913 3, 397 3, 365	104, 85 94, 49 133, 52	65. 5 67. 0 74. 1	170, 35 161, 49 207, 62	5.5 2.8 4.0	3.4 2.0 2.2	8.9 4.8 6.2	1,742.65 3,235.51 3,157.38	0. 0 0. 0 0. 0
Total	8, 675 2, 892	332.86 110.95	206, 6 68, 9	539.46 179.82	3.8	2,4	6.2	8, 135, 54 2, 712, 18	0.0
Preservative period.									
1903—Apr. 6	3, 359 3, 341 3, 189 3, 291 2, 516 2, 868 3, 175 3, 430 2, 885	174.60 146.36 37.28 41.39 89.32 (b) 161.52 161.06 100.55	79. 8 77. 2 67. 5 78. 5 74. 2 57. 2 74. 1 67. 4 74. 1	254, 40 223, 56 104, 78 119, 89 163, 52 57, 20 235, 62 228, 46 174, 65	5.2 4.4 1.2 1.2 3.6 5.1 4.7 3.5	2.4 2.3 2.1 2.4 2.9 2.0 2.3 2.0 2.6	7.6 6.7 3.3 3.6 6.5 2.0 7.4 6.7 6.1	3, 104, 60 3, 117, 44 3, 084, 22 3, 171, 11 2, 352, 48 2, 810, 80 2, 939, 38 3, 201, 54 2, 710, 35	1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 2.0 2.0 3.0
Total	28, 054 3, 117	912.08 101.34	650,00 72,22	1,562.08 173.56	3.3	2.3	5.6	26, 491, 92 2, 943, 44	13.0
After period.  1903—Apr. 15	1, 017 953 3, 016 3, 470 3, 081 3, 187 2, 920 3, 005	(b) 131, 33 82, 21 249, 66 155, 82 217, 69 72, 35 99, 28	42. 7 68. 5 53. 1 70. 6 63. 8 61. 0 60. 8 67. 4	42.70 202.83 135.31 320.26 219.62 278.69 133.15 166.68	14.1 2.7 7.2 5.0 6.8 2.5 3.3	4. 2 7. 2 1. 8 2. 0 2. 1 1. 9 2. 1 2. 2	4. 2 21. 3 4. 5 9. 2 7. 1 8. 7 4. 6 5, 5	974, 30 750, 17 2, 880, 69 3, 149, 74 2, 861, 38 2, 908, 31 2, 786, 85 2, 838, 32	
Total	20, 649 2, 581	1,011.31 126.42	487, 90 60, 99	1, 499, 24 187, 41	1 9	2.4	7. 3	19, 149, 76 2, 393, 59	

a Discarded.

b No movement.

Table LXXXI.—Summary of calories balances for Series IV.

#### Three men.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine, (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Bora: ad- minis tered
Fore period.  No. 8  No. 9  No. 10	Calories. 28, 385 25, 946 29, 557	Calories. 614. 39 1, 052. 22 1, 026. 48	Calories. 587. 40 719. 60 743. 50	Calories. 1, 201. 79 1, 771. 82 1, 769. 98	Per ct. 2.1 4.1 3.5	Per ct. 2.1 2.8 2.5	Per ct. 4.2 6.9 6.0	Calories. 27, 183. 21 24, 174. 18 27, 787. 02	Gram
Total Average	83, 888 3, 647	2, 693. 09 117. 09	2,050.50 89.15	4,743.59 206.24	3.2	2.5	5.7	79, 144, 41 3, 440, 76	
Preservative period.									
First subperiod: No. 8 No. 9 No. 9 No. 10	15, 122 13, 440 15, 134	715. 81 552. 33 822. 27	330. 40 373. 40 363. 60	1,046.21 925.73 1,185.87	4.7 4.1 5.4	2. 2 2. 8 2. 4	6.9 6.9 7.8	14, 075, 79 12, 514, 27 13, 948, 13	
Total Average	43, 696 3, 641	2, 090. 41 174. 20	1,067.40 88.95	3, 157. 81 263. 15	4.8	2.4	7.2	40, 538. 19 3, 377. 85	
Second subperiod: No. 8	14, 159 13, 524 15, 174	530. 61 355. 96 547. 28	326. 40 363. 80 343. 90	857. 01 719. 76 891. 18	3.8 2.6 3.6	2.3 2.7 2.3	6.1 5.3 5.9	13, 301. 99 12, 804. 24 14, 282. 82	
Total Average	42,857 3,571	1,433.85 119.49	1,034.10 86.17	2, 467. 95 205. 66	3.3	2.4	5.8	40, 389. 05 3, 365. 34	
Subperiods 1 and 2: No. 8	29, 281 26, 964 30, 308	1, 246, 42 908, 29 1, 369, 55	656. 80 737. 20 707. 50	1, 903, 22 1, 645, 49 2, 077, 05	4.3 3.4 4.5	2. 2 2. 7 2. 4	6.5 6.1 6.9	27, 377. 78 25, 318. 51 28, 230. 95	
Total Average	86, 553 3, 606	3, 524. 26 146. 84	2, 101. 50 87. 56	5, 625. 76 234. 40	4.1	2.4	6.5	80, 927, 24 3, 371, 60	
Third subperiod: No. 8 No. 9 No. 10	19,099 16,833 19,323	581, 81 647, 95 748, 13	418.50 471.80 409.80	1,000.31 1,119.75 1,152.93	3. 0 3. 9 3. 9	2. 2 2. 8 2. 1	5.2 6.7 6.0	18, 098, 69 15, 713, 25 18, 170, 07	
Total	55, 255 3, 684	1,972.89 131.53	1,300.10 86.67	3, 272. 99 218. 20	3.6	2.3	5.9	51, 982. 01 3, 465. 80	
Subperiods 1, 2, and 3: No. 8 No. 9 No. 10	48, 380 43, 797 49, 631	1,828.23 1,556.24 2,112.68	1, 075. 30 1, 209. 00 1, 117. 30	2, 903. 53 2, 765. 24 3, 229. 98	3.8 3.6 4.3	2. 2 2. 7 2. 2	6. 0 6. 3 6. 5	45, 476, 47 41, 031, 76 46, 401, 02	
Total Average	141,808 3,636	5, 497. 15 140. 95	3, 401. 60 . 87. 22	8,898.76 228.17	3, 9	2.4	6.3	132, 909. 25 3, 407. 83	
Fourth subperiod: No. 8 No. 9 No. 10	18, 055 16, 745 19, 216	642. 90 615. 51 751. 93	343, 30 447, 50 380, 90	986, 20 1, 063, 01 1, 132, 83	3.6 2.6 3.9	1.9 3.7 2.0	5.5 6.3 5.9	17, 068. 80 15, 681. 99 18, 083. 17	
Total Average	54, 016 3, 601	2,010.34 134.02	1,171.70 78.12	3, 182. 04 212. 14	3.7	2.2	5.9	50, 833, 96 3, 388, 86	:
Entire preservative period: No. 8 No. 9 No. 10	66, 435 60, 542 68, 847	2, 471. 13 2, 171. 75 2, 864. 61	1,418.60 1,656.50 1,498.20	3, 889. 73 3, 828. 25 4, 362. 81	3.7 3.6 4.1	2. 2 2. 7 2. 2	5. 9 6. 3 6. 3	62, 545. 27 56, 713. 75 64, 484. 19	
Total Average	195, 824 3, 626	7,507.49 139.03	4, 573. 30 84. 69	12,080.79 223.72	3.8	2.4	6.2	183,743.21 3,402.28	(
After period.									
No. 8 No. 9 No. 10	27, 762 26, 569 17, 270	1,039.74 998.56 621.25	620. 10 734. 30 453. 40	1,659.84 1,732.86 1,074.65	3.8 3.7 3.6	2. 2 2. 8 2. 6	6. 0 6. 5 6. 2	26, 102, 16 24, 836, 14 16, 195, 35	
Total Average	71, 601 3, 255	2,659.55 120.89	1,807.80 82.17	4,467.35 203.06	3.7	2.5	6.2	67, 133. 65 3, 051. 94	

Table LXXXI.—Summary of calories balances for Series IV—Continued.

#### Two men

	1		3	4	- 5	6	7	8	9
Period.	In food,		In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance.	Borax ad- minis- tered.
Fore period.  No. 11	Calories. 7, 681 8, 675	Calories. 242, 95 332, 86	Calories. 240. 3 206. 6	Calories. 483, 25 539, 46	Per et. 3. 2 3. 8	Per ct. 3.1 2.4	Per et. 6.3 6.2	Calories. 7, 197.75 8, 135.54	Grams. 0.0 0.0
Total Average	16,356 2,337	575, 81 82, 26	446, 90 63, 84	1,022.71 146.10	3.5	2.8	6.3	15, 333, 29 2, 190, 90	0.0
Preservative period.			!						
No.11 No.12	35, 365 28, 054	1,430.42 912.08	827. 3 650. 0	2, 257, 72 1, 562, 08	4.1 3.3	2.3 2.3	6:4 5.6	33, 107, 28 26, 491, 92	14.5 13.0
Total Average	63, 419 3, 171	2,342.50 117.12	1,477.30 73.87	3, 819, 80 190, 99	3.7	2.3	6.0	59, 599, 20 2, 980, 01	27.5
After period.									
No. 11 No. 12	24, 617 20, 649	763. 84 1, 011. 34	583.0 487.9	1,346.84 1,499.24	3. 1 4. 9	2. 4 2. 4	5. 5 7. 3	23, 270, 16 19, 149, 76	
Total Average	45, 266 2, 829	1,775.18 110.95	1, 070. 90 66. 93	2,846.08 177.88	3.9	2.4	6.3	42, 419, 92 2, 651, 12	
			Five	men.					
Fore period.									
No. 7. No. 8. No. 9. No. 10. No. 12.	22, 360 28, 385 25, 946 29, 557 25, 017	1,160.18 614.39 1,052.22 1,026.48 1,349.04	460.7 587.4 719.6 743.5 633.3	1,620.88 1,201.79 1,771.82 1,769.98 1,982.34	5. 2 2. 1 4. 1 3. 5 5. 4	2.1 2.1 2.8 2.5 2.5	7. 2 4. 2 6. 9 6. 0 7. 9	20, 739, 12 27, 183, 21 24, 174, 18 27, 787, 02 23, 034, 66	
Total Average	131, 265 3, 366	5, 202. 31 133. 39	3, 144. 5 80. 6	8,346.81 213.99	4.0	2.4	6.4	122, 918, 19 3, 152, 01	
Preservative period.									
First subperiod: No. 7	11, 702 15, 122 13, 440 15, 134 9, 749	765, 10 715, 81 552, 33 822, 27 462, 31	260, 0 330, 4 373, 4 363, 6 225, 3	1, 025, 10 1, 046, 21 925, 73 1, 185, 87 687, 61	6. 5 4. 7 4. 1 5. 4 4. 7	2. 2 2. 2 2. 8 2. 4 2. 3	8.8 6.9 6.9 7.8 7.0	10, 676, 90 14, 975, 79 12, 514, 27 13, 948, 13 9, 061, 39	2 2 2 2 2 2 2
Total Average		3,317.82 174.62	1,552.7 81.7	4,870.52 256,32	5. 1	2. 4	7.5	60, 276, 48 3, 172, 68	10

## Table LXXXII.—Calories balances for Series V.

#### No.1.

	-	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	Infeces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance.	Boric acid administered.
Fore period.  903—Apr. 24	Calories. 3, 575 3, 476 3, 389 3, 091 3, 504 3, 460 3, 808	Calories. Lost. 104.60 90.48 100.94 117.15 119.39 93.37 204.64	95.6 96.3 94.7 92.5 91.7 98.6 95.8	200, 20 186, 78 195, 64 209, 65 211, 09 191, 97 300, 44	2.9 2.6 3.0 3.8 3.4 2.7 5.4	Per et.  2.7 2.8 2.8 3.0 2.6 2.8 2.5	5. 6 5. 4 5. 8 6. 8 6. 0 5. 5 7. 9	Calories.  3, 374. 80 3, 289. 22 3, 193. 36 2, 881. 35 3, 292. 91 3, 268. 03 3, 507. 56	Grams.
Total	24, 303 3, 472	830.57 118.65	665, 20 95, 03	1, 495. 77 213. 68	3.4	2.7	6.2	22,807.23 3,258.32	
Preservative period.  First subperiod: 1903—May 2	3, 336 3, 440 3, 505 3, 715 3, 934 3, 847 4, 212 4, 047 3, 462 3, 459 3, 165 3, 312	208, 97 56, 51 160, 02 112, 69 151, 14 213, 24 76, 92 215, 18 110, 00 147, 11 108, 61	96.6 101.3 93.6 93.2 97.2 96.5 92.3 90.9 93.2 91.1 97.8 89.1	305. 57 157. 81 253. 62 205. 89 248. 34 309. 74 169. 22 247. 15 308. 38 201. 10 244. 91 197. 71	6.3 1.6 4.6 3.0 3.8 5.5 1.8 3.9 6.2 4.6 3.3	2.9 2.9 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.7 2.6 3.1	9. 2 4. 6 7. 2 5. 5 6. 3 8. 1 4. 0 6. 1 8. 9 5. 8 7. 7 6. 0	3,080.48 3,282.19 3,251.38 3,509.11 3,685.66 3,587.26 4,042.78 3,799.85 3,153.62 3,257.90 2,920.09 3,114.29	0.555555555555555555555555555555555555
Total Average	43, 434 3, 620	1,716.64 143.05	1, 132. 8 94. 4	2, 849, 44 237, 45	4.0	2.6	6.6	40,584.56 3,382.55	6.0
Second subperiod: 1903—May 14.  15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25.	3, 472 3, 294 3, 218 3, 425 3, 217 3, 481 3, 443 3, 218 3, 498 3, 711 3, 266	122. 06 188. 33 175. 86 49. 14 113. 51 174. 27 121. 26 123. 65 105. 12 140. 62 111. 30	100. 9 89. 6 95. 5 91. 6 92. 8 94. 8 88. 3 96. 0 96. 2 99. 2 95. 7 99. 2	222. 96 277. 93 271. 36 140. 74 206. 31 207. 92 262. 57 217. 26 219. 85 204. 32 236. 32 210. 50	3.5 5.7 5.5 1.4 3.5 3.2 5.1 3.5 3.8 3.0 3.8 3.4	2.9 2.7 3.0 2.7 2.9 2.6 2.8 3.0 2.8 2.6 3.0	6. 4 8. 4 8. 4 4. 1 6. 4 6. 0 7. 6 6. 3 6. 3 6. 8 5. 8 6. 4 6. 4	3, 249, 04 3, 016, 07 2, 946, 64 3, 284, 26 3, 010, 69 3, 273, 08 3, 180, 43 3, 227, 74 2, 998, 15 3, 298, 68 3, 474, 68 3, 055, 50	0.5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5
Total Average	40, 688 3, 391	1,538.24 128.19	1, 139. 8 94. 9	2,678.04 223.17	3.8	2.8	6.6	38,009.96 3,167.83	6.0
Subperiods 1 and 2: Total Average	84, 122 3, 505	3, 254. 88 135. 62	2, 272. 60 94. 69	5, 527, 48 230, 31	3.9	2.7	6.6	78, 594, 52 3, 274, 69	12.0
Third subperiod: 1903—May 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. June 1. 2 4 4 5. 6	3, 330 3, 126 3, 229 3, 654 2, 949 3, 277 3, 333 3, 251 3, 320 3, 559 3, 441 3, 187	186, 68 101, 14 156, 52 115, 41 110, 89 Lost, 239, 48 116, 02 153, 77 133, 14 145, 91	94.9 101.9 97.7 95.9 97.6 (90.8) 97.7 99.3 97.8 106.7 96.3 102.4	281, 58 203, 04 254, 22 211, 31 208, 49 337, 13 215, 32 251, 57 289, 84 242, 21 233, 51	5.6 3.2 4.8 3.2 3.8 7.2 3.6 4.6 3.7 4.2 4.1	2.8 3.3 3.0 2.6 3.3 (2.8) 2.9 3.1 2.9 3.0 2.8 3.2	8.5 6.5 7.9 5.8 7.1 10.1 6.6 7.6 6.7 7.0 7.3	3, 048, 42 2, 922, 96 2, 974, 78 3, 442, 69 2, 740, 51 2, 995, 87 3, 035, 68 3, 068, 43 3, 319, 16 3, 198, 79 2, 953, 49	0.5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5
Total	36, 379 (39, 656 3, 307 (3, 305)	144.55	(1, 179. 0)	243.47	4,4	(3.0)	7.4	33, 700. 78	6.0

## Table LXXXII.—Calories balances for Series V—Continued.

#### No. 1—Continued.

	1	5	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces, (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance, (1-4)	Boric acid ad- minis- tered,
Preservative period— Continued.									
Subperiods 1, 2, and 3: Total	120,501	Calories. 4, 844. 90	Calories. (3, 451.6)	Calories. 8, 205. 70	4.0			Calories. 112, 295, 30	Grams. 18.0
Average	$ \begin{array}{c} (123,778) \\ 3,443 \\ (3,438) \end{array} $	138. 43	(95.9)			(2.0)		3, 208, 55	
Fourth subperiod:  1903—June 7.  8 9 10 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20  Total Average  Entire preservative period:	3,162	118. 25 138. 44 163. 31 161. 82 177. 53 189. 43 173. 14 99. 77 88. 88 217. 50 164. 32 202. 84 259. 22 168. 13 2, 322. 56	97. 2 92. 5 86. 9 91. 8 96. 1 96. 2 100. 1 99. 3 100. 4 92. 0 96. 3 93. 5 89. 3 1,330. 0	215. 45 230. 94 250. 21 253. 62 273. 63 285. 63 273. 24 199. 07 189. 28 315. 90 256. 30 299. 14 352. 72 257. 43 3, 652. 56 260. 90	3. 4 4. 4 4. 4 4. 6 5. 2 5. 5 5. 3 3. 0 2. 8 6. 3 4. 8 7. 0 4. 8	2.8 2.9 2.4 2.6 2.8 3.1 3.0 3.2 2.9 2.7 2.7 2.5 2.5	6. 2 7. 3 6. 8 7. 2 8. 0 8. 3 8. 4 6. 1 6. 0 9. 2 7. 4 8. 5 9. 6 7. 3	3, 233, 55 2, 931, 06 3, 445, 79 3, 265, 38 3, 133, 37 3, 164, 37 2, 965, 76 3, 079, 93 2, 972, 72 3, 120, 10 3, 195, 76 3, 329, 28 3, 257, 57 44, 322, 44 3, 166, 10	0. 5
Total	(171, 753) 3, 438 (3, 435)	146. 27		242.01		(2, 8)		3, 195. 99	
After period.									
1903—June 21	3, 483 3, 539 3, 369 3, 536 3, 079 (3, 298)	266, 83 108, 42 230, 16 209, 46 188, 26 298, 26 Lost, 165, 88 150, 80	98. 2 87. 2 91. 7 98. 3 95. 9 89. 1 (95. 3) 96. 4 100. 8	365. 03 195. 62 321. 86 307. 76 284. 16 387. 36 262. 28 251, 60	8.2 3.1 6.5 6.2 5.3 9.7 4.7 4.7	3, 0 2, 5 2, 6 2, 9 2, 7 2, 9 (2, 9) 2, 7 3, 1	11. 2 5. 6 9. 1 9. 1 8. 0 12. 6 7. 4 7. 8	2, 884, 97 3, 287, 38 3, 217, 14 3, 061, 24 3, 251, 84 2, 691, 64 3, 264, 72 2, 988, 40	
Total	27, 023 (30, 321) 3, 378	1,618.07	(852. 9)	2,375.67 296.96	6, 0	(2.8)	8,8	24, 647, 33 3, 081, 04	

 ${\tt Table\ LXXXII.--Calories\ balances\ for\ Series\ V--- Continued.}$ 

No. 2.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	$\begin{array}{c} \text{In} \\ \text{feces.} \\ (2 \div 1) \end{array}$	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Borio acid ad- minis tered
Fore period.  1903—Apr. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. May 1.	Calories. 3, 731 3, 577 3, 492 3, 313 (3, 149) 2, 969 3, 064 3, 238	Calories. 123. 37 122. 18 136. 31 (a) Lost. 68. 35 87. 64 104. 47	Calories. 79.1 87.2 78.7 84.7 (84.2) 84.2 80.6 80.5	Calories. 202, 47 209, 38 215, 01 84, 70 152, 55 168, 24 184, 97	Per ct. 3.3 3.4 3.9 2.3 2.9 3.2	Per ct. 2.1 2.4 2.3 2.6 (2.6) 2.8 2.6 2.5	Per ct. 5, 4 5, 9 6, 2 2, 6 5, 1 5, 5 5, 7	Calories. 3, 528, 53 3, 367, 62 3, 276, 99 3, 228, 30 2, 816, 45 2, 895, 76 3, 053, 03	Grams
Total{ Average{	23, 384 (26, 533) 3, 341 (3, 317)	642.32 91.76	(659. 2) (82. 4)	1, 217. 32 173. 90	2.7	(2.5)	5.2	22, 166. 68 3, 167. 10	
Preservative period.									
First subperiod; 1903—May 2	3, 122 3, 515 3, 420 3, 433 3, 716 3, 383 3, 582 3, 554 3, 196 3, 196 3, 283 3, 419	125. 89 129. 62 81. 10 91. 27 112. 19 140. 96 77. 40 112. 62 129. 55 113. 32 91. 41	84. 5 82. 4 93. 1 82. 3 91. 2 74. 7 78. 1 78. 0 68. 9 72. 5 82. 8 72. 7	210, 39 212, 02 174, 20 173, 57 203, 39 215, 66 186, 55 155, 40 181, 52 202, 05 196, 12 164, 11	4.0 3.7 2.4 2.7 4.2 3.0 4.2 3.0 2.2 3.7 4.1 3.5 2.7	2.7 2.3 2.7 2.4 2.5 2.2 2.2 2.3 2.3 2.5 1	6.7 6.0 5.1 5.5 6.4 5.2 4.4 6.0 6.3 6.3 4.8	2, 911. 61 3, 302. 98 3, 245. 80 3, 259. 43 3, 512. 61 3, 167. 34 3, 395. 45 3, 398. 60 2, 832. 48 2, 993. 95 3, 086. 88 3, 254. 89	0.
Total Average	40,637 3,386	1,313.78 109.48	961. 2 80. 1	2, 274. 98 189. 58	3.2	2.4	5. 6	38, 362, 02 3, 196, 42	6.
Second subperiod:  1903—May 14.  15.  16.  17.  18.  20.  21.  22.  23.  24.  25.	2, 886 3, 391 3, 364 2, 695 3, 563 3, 051 2, 662 3, 104 2, 974 2, 875 2, 911 3, 180	103. 79 109. 83 102. 63 93. 29 103. 28 125. 15 87. 26 85. 59 92. 66 125. 12 81. 15 96. 67	79. 4 74. 9 84. 7 74. 3 80. 7 73. 7 71. 6 70. 1 78. 0 70. 0 71. 2	183, 19 184, 73 187, 33 167, 59 183, 98 198, 85 165, 96 157, 19 162, 76 203, 12 151, 15 167, 87	3.6 3.2 3.1 3.5 2.9 4.1 3.3 2.8 4.4 2.8 3.0	2.8 2.2 2.5 2.8 2.3 2.4 3.0 2.3 2.4 2.7 2.4 2.7	6.3 5.4 5.6 6.2 5.5 6.5 5.1 5.51 5.2 5.3	2, 702. 81 3, 206. 27 3, 176. 67 2, 527. 41 3, 379. 02 2, 852. 15 2, 496. 04 2, 946. 81 2, 811. 24 2, 671. 88 2, 759. 85 3, 012. 13	0.
Total Average	36, 656 3, 055	1, 206. 42 100. 54	907. 3 75. 6	2, 113. 72 176. 14	3.3	2.5	5.8	34, 542. 28 2, 878. 86	6.
Subperiods 1 and 2: Total Average	77, 293 3, 221	2,520.20 105.01	1,868.5 77.9	4, 388. 70 182. 86	3, 3	2.4	5. 7	72, 904. 30 3, 038. 14	12.
Third subperiod:  1903—May 26 27 28 30 31 June 1 2 3 4 5 6	2, 800 2, 968 2, 756 2, 699 2, 332 2, 348 2, 495 2, 733 1, 853 2, 484 1, 862 2, 517	123.70 86.90 157.37 53.93 91.57 87.00 154.71 85.88 114.83 77.71 53.64	77. 7 77. 2 66. 6 76. 0 80. 3 77. 3 73. 0 63. 5 61. 6 59. 8 55. 2 68. 5	201. 40 164. 10 223. 97 129. 93 171. 87 164. 30 227. 71 149. 38 176. 43 137. 51 108. 84 184. 28	4. 4 2. 9 5. 7 2. 0 3. 9 3. 7 6. 2 3. 1 6. 2 3. 1 6. 2 9. 4. 6	2.8 2.6 2.4 2.8 3.4 3.3 2.9 2.3 3.4 3.0 2.7	7. 2 5. 5 8. 1 4. 8 7. 0 9. 1 5. 5 9. 5 5. 8 7. 3	2, 598, 60 2, 803, 90 2, 532, 03 2, 569, 07 2, 160, 13 2, 183, 70 2, 267, 29 2, 583, 62 1, 676, 57 2, 346, 49 1, 753, 16 2, 332, 72	0.
TotalAverage	29, 847 2, 487	1, 203. 02 100. 26	836. 7 69. 7	2,039.72 169.98	4.0	2.8	6.8	27, 807. 28 2, 317. 02	6.

# Table LXXXII.—Calories balances for Series V—Continued.

No. 2-Continued.

				-	-				
Period and date.	In food.	In feces,	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2+1)	1n urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	S Balance. (1-4)	Borie acid ad- minis- tered.
Fore period. Subperiods1,2,and3: TotalAverage	107, 140	Calories. 3,723.22 103.42		Calories, 6, 428, 42 178, 57	Per et. 3.5	Per cl. 2.5	Per et. 6.0	Calories, 100, 711, 58 2, 797, 43	Grams. 18.0
Fourth subperiod: 1903—June 7.  8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20.	2, 418 2, 738 1, 970 2, 551 2, 417 2, 997 2, 400 2, 589 2, 787 2, 581 2, 764 2, 390 3, 007 2, 712	111, 60 26, 98 143, 19 70, 01 72, 25 5212, 42 102, 07 39, 13 114, 68 104, 69 161, 78 129, 64 152, 84 268, 85	54. 4 56. 8 49. 1 58. 4 61. 0 55. 7 62. 5 60. 6 76. 6 69. 6 71. 0 68. 9 67. 9	166, 00 83, 78 192, 29 128, 41 133, 25 268, 12 164, 57 99, 73 171, 28 181, 29 231, 38 200, 64 221, 74 336, 75	4.6 9.9 7.3 2.7 3.0 7.1 4.3 4.1 5.9 5.1 9.9	2. 2 2. 1 2. 5 2. 3 2. 5 1. 9 2. 6 2. 3 2. 0 3. 0 2. 3 2. 3 2. 5 3. 0 2. 3 2. 5	6. 9 3. 1 9. 8 5. 0 5. 5 8. 9 6. 9 3. 9 6. 1 7. 0 8. 4 7. 4 12. 4	2, 252, 00 2, 651, 22 1, 777, 71 2, 422, 59 2, 283, 75 2, 728, 88 2, 235, 43 2, 489, 27 2, 615, 72 2, 402, 71 2, 532, 62 2, 189, 36 2, 785, 26 2, 375, 25	0.55 .55 .55 .50 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00
Total	36, 324 2, 595	1,710,13 122,15	869. 1 62. 1	2,579.23 184.23	4.7	2.4	7.1	33, 744. 77 2, 410. 77	2.5
Entire preservative period; TotalAverage	143, 464 2, 869	5, 433, 35 108, 67		9,007.65 180.15	3.8	2.5	6.3	134, 456, 35 2, 689, 13	20.5
After period.  1903—June 21	2, 287 2, 838 2, 863 3, 228 2, 902 3, 107 3, 115 3, 211 2, 900	112, 77 119, 74 145, 04 226, 41 180, 51 117, 42 170, 11 103, 43 98, 38	65, 7 67, 2 67, 2 76, 9 79, 1 77, 8 94, 2 84, 3 82, 3	181, 47 186, 94 212, 24 303, 31 259, 61 195, 22 264, 31 187, 73 180, 68	4. 9 4. 2 5. 1 7. 0 6. 2 3. 8 5. 4 3. 2 3. 4	3.0 2.1 2.3 2.4 2.7 2.5 3.0 2.6 2.8	7. 9 6. 6 7. 1 9. 4 8. 9 6. 3 8. 4 5. 8 6. 2	2, 105, 53 2, 651, 06 2, 650, 76 2, 921, 69 2, 642, 39 2, 911, 78 2, 880, 69 3, 023, 27 2, 749, 32	
Total Average	26,511 2,946	1, 273, 81 141, 53	697. 7 77. 5	1, 971, 51 219, 06	4.8	2.6	7.4	24, 539, 49 2, 726, 94	

Table LXXXII.—Calories balances for Series V—Continued.

No. 3.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period and date.	In food.	1n feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	Infeces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Boric acid ad- minis- tered.
Fore period.	Calories.	Calories.	Calories.	Calories.	Per ct.	Per ct.	Perct.	Calories.	Grams,
1903—Apr. 24	2, 314	Lost.	62.4	128. 27			5.5		
26 27	2,619 2,535	65, 87 137, 57 48, 96	84.8 76.1	222. 37 125. 06	2.8 5.3 1.9	2.7 3.2 3.0	8.5 4.9	2, 185. 73 2, 396. 63 2, 409. 94	
28 29	2,737 $3,378$	190. 33 115. 76 89. 55	89.4 74.8	279.73 190.56	1. 9 7. 0 3. 4	3.3 2.2 3.1	10. 2 5. 6	2, 457. 27 3, 187. 44	
30 May 1	2, 320 2, 941	89.55 169.01	72. 1 65. 9	161.65 234.91	3.9 5.8	$\frac{3.1}{2.2}$	5. 6 7. 0 8. 0	2, 457. 27 3, 187. 44 2, 158. 35 2, 706. 09	
Total Average	18, 844 2, 692	817. 05 116. 72	525.5 75.1	1, 342, 55 191, 79	4.3	2,8	7.1	17, 501, 45 2, 500, 21	
Preservative period.									
First subperiod:	1 775	100 00	75.0	. 100 49			10.0	1 500 55	
1903—May 2	1,775 2,462	106, 63 124, 69 [119, 88]	75.8 64.7	182.43 189.39	6.0 5.1	4.3 2.6	10.3 7.7	1,592.57 2,272.61	0.5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5
5	[2, 688] 2, 984 3, 211	95, 64	Lost. 71. 2 68. 9	166.84 147.90	[4.5] 3.2 2.5 3.9	2.4 2.1	5. 6 4. 6	2,817.16	.5
7	3, 211 3, 543 3, 766	79.00 139.24 103.66	73. 0 65, 7	147. 90 212. 24 169. 36	3.9	2. 1 1. 7	6.0	2,817.16 3,063.10 3,330.76 3,596.64	.5
9	3, 745 3, 154	115. 07 108. 08	70.8 73.7	185.87 181.78	2.8 3.1 3.4	1.9	5. 0 5. 8	3, 559. 13	.5
11 12	2,852 3,223	100.97 173.64	71.8 69.6	172.77 243.24	3, 5 5, 4	2.3 2.5 2.2	6.1	3,559.13 2,972.22 2,679.23 2,979.76 2,729.44	.5
13	2,916	121.66	64.9	186.56	4.1	2.2	6.4		
Total	33,631 [36,319]	[1,388.16]	770.1	2,038.38	[3.8]	2.3	6.1	31, 592. 62	6.0
Average {	3,057 [3,027]	[115.68]	70.0	185, 32				2,872.68	
Second subperiod: 1903—May 14	2 861	143. 52	71.5	215.02	5.0	2.5	7.5	9 645 09	0.5
15 16	2,861 2,994 3,271	105.61	73.4 76.7	179.01 188.63	3.5 3.4	2.5	6.0	2, 645. 98 2, 814. 99 3, 082. 37	.5
17 18	3, 271 2, 852 3, 223	158.83 82.31 114.53	88.0 71.4	246. 83 153. 71	5. 6 2. 6	3.1	5.8 8.7 4.8	2,605.17	.5
19 20	2, 621	114.53 78.66	64. 4 77. 6	178.93	1.4	2.5	6.8	2, 442. 07 2, 568. 74	.5
21 22	2,725 ° 3,387 2,983	78. 66 119. 24 173. 44	88.3 73.4	156. 26 207. 54 246. 84	2. 9 3. 5 5. 8	2.6	6.1 8.3	3, 179. 46 2, 736, 16	.5
23 24	2, 928 2, 710	109.52 124.48	69.1 70.6	178, 62 195, 08	5.8 3.7 4.6	2.5 2.3 3.1 2.2 2.5 2.8 2.6 2.3 2.4 2.6	6.1	2, 442. 07 2, 568. 74 3, 179. 46 2, 736. 16 2, 749. 38 2, 514. 92 2, 279. 96	0.5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5
25	2,472	115, 74	76.3	192.04	4.6	3.1	7.2		
Total Average	35, 027 2, 919	1,437.81 119.82	900.7 75.1	2, 338. 51 194. 88	4.1	2, 6	6.7	32. 688. 49 2, 724. 04	6,0
Subperiods 1 and 2:	68, 658		1,670.8	4, 376. 89		2, 4	6.4	64, 281. 11	12.0
Total	[71, 346] 2, 985	[2, 825. 97]	72.6	190.30	[4.0]			2, 794. 83	12.0
Average{	[2, 973]	[117, 75]						2, 1011 00	
Third subperiod: 1903—May 26	2, 792	153.16	76.4	229.56	5, 5	2.7	8.2	2, 562. 44	0.5
27 28	2, 792 2, 976 3, 140	106.65 179.19	74.9 80.9	181.55 260.09	3, 6 5, 7	2.5	6.1 8.3	2, 794. 45 2, 879. 91	.5
29 30	2,890 2,526	98. 63 177. 76 Lost.	55.7 98.3 (84.2)	154. 33 276. 06	3. 4 7. 0	1.9	5.3 10.9	2, 562, 44 2, 794, 45 2, 879, 91 2, 735, 67 2, 249, 94	.5
June 1	2,526 (2,922) 2,751 2,807	1 159, 84	84.0	243.84	5.8 2.1	(2.9) 3.1 2.6 2.6 2.4 2.3	8.9		.5 .5
3	2, 897 2, 992 3, 124	60. 01 97. 22 121. 41	76. 3 76. 6 76. 1	136. 31 173. 82 197. 51	3.2	2.6	4.7 5.8 6.3	2,507.16 2,760.69 2,818.18 2,926.49	.5
5	3,124 2,768 3,064	121.41 101.30 107.04	76. 1 62. 4 75. 8	197.51 163.70 182.84	3.9 3.7 3.5	2. 4 2. 3 2. 5	6.3 5.9 6.0	2, 926. 49 2, 604. 30 2, 881. 16	0.5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5
m-+-1	31, 920	1, 362. 21	10.8	2, 199, 61	4.3	2. 5	6.0	2,881.16	6.0
Total	(34, 842) 2, 902 (2, 904)	123.83	(921.6)	199.93	2.0	(2.6)	0. 3	2, 702. 07	0.0
Average	(2,904)		(75.1)						

## Table LXXXII.—Calories balances for Series V—Continued.

No. 3—Continued.

	1.	5	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period and date.	In food.	In feces,	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feees. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feees and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Boric acid ad- minis- tered.
Preservative period— Continued.									
Subperiods 1,2, and 3:	Calories. 100, 578	Calories.	Calories.	Calories. 6, 576, 50	Per et.	Per et.	Per ct. 6, 5	Calories. 94, 001. 50	Grams. 18.0
Average	[103, 360] [103, 266] [2, 958] (2, 957)	[4, 188, 11]	(74.1)	193.46	[4.0]	(2.3)		2,764.54	
-	[2, 950]	[119, 66]							
Fourth subperiod: 1903-June 7 8 9 10	3, 033 3, 001 3, 265 3, 135	49. 54 154. 07 114. 87 125. 05	79. 1 73. 0 68. 4 63. 7	128, 64 227, 07 183, 27 188, 75	1.6 5.1 3.5 4.0	2. 6 2. 4 2. 1 2. 0	4. 2 7. 6 5. 6 6. 0	2, 904, 36 2, 773, 93 3, 081, 73 2, 946, 25	0.5 .5 .5
11 12 13 14	3, 367 2, 988 2, 883 2, 860 2, 921	144, 48 65, 07 135, 19 139, 13	75. 3 75. 0 79. 2 81. 6	219.78 140.07 214.39 220.73	4.3 2.2 4.7 4.9	2. 2 2. 5 2. 7 2. 9	6.5 4.7 7.4 7.7	3, 147, 22 2, 847, 93 2, 668, 61 2, 639, 27	.5 .5 .5
15 16 17 18	2, 817 3, 017 3, 181	88. 14 190. 00 158. 24 214. 06	78.3 78.1 77.5 73.4	166. 44 268. 10 235. 74 287. 46	3. 2 6. 7 5. 2 6. 7	2.5 2.8 2.6 2.3	5. 7 9. 5 7. 8 .9. 0	2,754,56 2,548,90 2,781,26 2,893,54	.5 .5 .5
19 20	2, 977 3, 039	48, 91 248, 18	74. 8 73. 7	123. 71 321. 88	1.6 8.2	2, 5 2, 4	4. 2 10. 6	2, 853, 29 2, 717, 12	5
Total Average	42, 484 3, 035	1,874,93 133,92	1,051.1 75.1	2, 926, 03 209, 02	4.4	2.5	6.9		7.0
Entire preservative period:	1.42 069			0.500.50			6 6	199 550 17	95.0
Total	(145, 984) [145, 750]	[6, 063. 11]	(3, 643, 5)	107.07	[4, 2]	(2,5)		133, 559. 47 2, 782. 03	20.0
A verage	(2,979) $[2,974]$	[123, 74]	(74.3)	197.97				2, 782, 08	
After period.									
1903–June 21	2,775 3,036 3,736 3,071	155, 38 150, 54 108, 80 249, 98	80, 3 61, 5 83, 0 82, 1	235, 68 212, 04 191, 80 332, 08	5. 6 5. 0 2. 9 8. 1	2. 9 2. 0 2. 2 2. 7	8.5 7.0 5.1 10.8		
25 26 27	3, 430 3, 472 3, 361	223.12 171.83 145.96	77. 6 82. 9 80. 3	300.72 254.73 226.26	6.5 4.9 4.3	2.3 2.4 2.4	8.8 7.3 6.7	3, 129, 28 3, 217, 27 3, 134, 74	*******
28 29	$\frac{3,810}{3,000}$	211, 89 104, 50	81.0 81.6	292.89 186.10	5. 6 3. 5	$\frac{2.1}{2.7}$	7.7 6.2	3, 517, 11 2, 813, 90	
Total	29, 691 3, 299	1,522.00 169.11	710.3 78.9	2, 232, 30 248, 03	5.1	2.4	7.5	27, 458, 70 3, 050, 97	

Table LXXXII.—Calories balances for Series V—Continued.

No. 4.

	1	2	8	4	5	6.	7	8	9
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In nrine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Borax ad- minis- tered.
Fore period.  1903—Apr. 24.  25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. May 1.	Catories. 3, 595 2, 851 2, 768 2, 795 3, 244 1, 779 2, 721 2, 668	Calories. 81, 54 (a) 135, 74 120, 91 103, 38 82, 76 129, 56 192, 93	Calories. 67. 6 77. 2 72. 1 86. 6 86. 6 73. 7 76. 2 88. 6	Calories. 149. 14 77. 20 207. 84 207. 51 189. 98 156. 46 205. 76 281. 53	Per ct. 2.3 4.9 4.3 3.2 4.7 4.8 7.2	Per ct. 1.9 2.7 2.6 3.1 2.7 2.8 3.3	Per ct. 4. 1 2. 7 7. 5 7. 4 5. 9 8. 8 7. 6 10. 6	Calories. 3, 445. 86 2, 773. 80 2, 560. 16 2, 587. 49 3, 054. 02 1, 622. 54 2, 515. 24 2, 386. 47	Grams.
Total Average	22, 421 2, 803	846. 82 105. 85	628. 6 78. 6	1,475.42 184.43	3.8	2.8	6.6	20, 945. 58 2, 618. 57	
Preservative period.	,								
First subperiod: 1903—May 2	2, 845 2, 796 2, 741 3, 301 3, 049 2, 692 3, 239 2, 932 2, 414 2, 453 2, 530 2, 423	(a) 159, 96 83, 32 115, 04 76, 80 122, 25 122, 39 151, 85 61, 56 124, 13 135, 04 103, 72	18. 4 69. 1 80. 5 67. 8 84. 1 69. 3 73. 2 70. 1 71. 7 72. 1 76. 9 71. 7	18, 40 229, 06 163, 82 182, 84 160, 90 191, 55 195, 59 221, 95 133, 26 196, 23 209, 94 175, 42	5.7 3.0 3.5 2.5 4.5 3.8 5.2 2.6 5.1 5.3 4.3	0.6 2.5 2.9 2.1 2.8 2.6 2.3 2.4 3.0 2.9 3.0	0.6 8.2 6.0 5.5 5.3 7.1 6.0 7.6 5.5 8.0 8.3 7.2	2, 826, 60 2, 566, 94 2, 577, 18 3, 118, 16 2, 888, 10 2, 500, 45 3, 043, 41 2, 710, 05 2, 280, 74 2, 256, 77 2, 320, 06 2, 247, 58	0.5555555555555555555555555555555555555
Total Average	$33,415 \\ 2,785$	1,254 06 104.50	824. 9 68. 7	2,078.96 173.25	3.8	2,5	6.2	31, 336. 04 2, 611. 75	6.0
Second subperiod: 1908—May 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 24. Total Average.	2, 616 2, 990 3, 057 2, 500 3, 254 2, 852 2, 759 2, 952 2, 904 3, 101 2, 966 2, 881	127. 04 115. 33 141. 99 109. 34 113. 96 262. 64 (a) 39. 38 193. 03 162. 77 106. 28 82. 81 1,454. 57	88. 5 67. 8 86. 5 80. 2 90. 3 83. 8 73. 1 81. 5 82. 3 85. 4 80. 6 82. 2	215, 54 183, 13 228, 49 189, 54 204, 26 346, 44 73, 10 120, 88 275, 33 248, 17 186, 88 165, 01 2, 436, 77 203, 06	4. 9 3. 9 4. 6 4. 4 3. 5 9. 2 1. 3 6. 6 5. 2 3. 6 2. 9	3. 4 2. 3 2. 8 3. 2 2. 8 2. 9 2. 6 2. 8 2. 8 2. 7 2. 9 2. 8	8. 2 6. 1 7. 5 7. 6 6. 3 12. 1 2. 6 4. 1 9. 5 8. 0 6. 3 5. 7	2, 400, 46 2, 806, 87 2, 828, 51 2, 310, 46 3, 049, 74 2, 505, 56 2, 685, 90 2, 831, 12 2, 628, 67 2, 852, 83 2, 779, 12 2, 715, 99	0.55 .55 .55 .55 .55 .55 .55 .55 .55
Subperiods 1 and 2: Total Average	68, 247 2, 844	2,708.63 112.86	1, 807. 1 75. 3	4,515.73 188.16	4,0	2.6	6.6	63, 731, 27 2, 655, 84	12.0

a No movement,

# Table LXXXII.—Calories balances for Series V—Continued.

No. 5.

	1	5	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	and urine. (2-3)	In feces. (2+1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Borax ad- minis- tered.
Fore period.  1903—Apr. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. May 1.	Calorics. 4, 117 3, 586 3, 655 3, 871 4, 254 3, 723 3, 795 3, 888	Calorics. 118.60 42.61 185.78 295.75 (a) 91.99 158.59 183.19	Calories, 82,3 94,5 91,6 192,7 90,4 94,4 98,1 95,2	Calories. 200, 90 137, 14 277, 38 398, 45 90, 40 186, 39 256, 69 278, 39	Per ct. 2. 9 1. 2 5. 1 5. 3 2. 5 4. 2 4. 7	Per ct. 2.0 2.6 2.5 5.0 2.1 2.5 2.6 2.5	Per ct. 4. 9 3. 8 7. 6 10. 3 2. 1 5. 0 6. 8 7. 2	Calories. 3,916.10 3,448.86 3,377.62 3,472.55 4,163.60 3,536.61 3,538.31 3,609.61	Grams,
Total Average	30, 889 3, 861	986, 54 123, 32	839. 2 104. 9	1,825.74 228,22	3. 2	2.7	5, 9	29,063.26 3,632.78	
Preservative period.  First subperiod: 1903—May 2 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	4, 448 4, 284 4, 068 4, 885 4, 675 3, 825 3, 932 4, 220	74, 73 77, 07 207, 16 115, 05 152, 91 158, 13 193, 35 177, 94 96, 03 132, 32 258, 42	95. 3 96. 4 93. 7 93. 1 93. 2 93. 4 93. 6 85. 8 84. 8 90. 6 82. 5 91. 1	170, 03 173, 47 300, 86 208, 14 143, 70 246, 31 251, 73 279, 15 262, 74 186, 63 214, 82 349, 82	2. 0 2. 0 5. 6 2. 6 1. 2 3. 8 3. 2 4. 1 4. 7 2. 4 3. 1 6. 7	2.5 2.5 2.5 2.1 2.2 2.3 1.9 1.9 2.2 2.3 2.4	4.5 4.5 8.1 4.7 3.4 6.1 5.2 6.0 6.9 4.7 5.1	3, 601. 97 3, 656. 53 3, 429. 14 4, 239. 86 4, 140. 30 3, 821. 69 4, 633. 27 4, 395. 85 3, 562. 26 3, 745. 37 4, 005. 18 3, 489. 18	0. 5 . 5 . 5 . 5 . 5 . 5 . 5 . 5 . 5 . 5
Total Average	49,508	1,693.60 141.13	1,093.8 91.2	2, 787. 40 232. 33	3.4	2.2	5. 6	46, 720, 60 3, 893, 67	6, 0
Second subperiod: 1903—May 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24.	4, 046 3, 865 3, 250 3, 726 3, 339 3, 321 3, 952 3, 581 3, 407	(a) 173, 47 232, 89 (a) 61, 50 (a) 228, 26 (a) 253, 86 258, 02 99, 66 Lost,	85. 2 82. 5 92. 7 97. 1 93. 7 85. 5 88. 7 93. 9 77. 8 86. 5 94. 1 (80. 8)	85, 20 255, 97 325, 59 97, 10 155, 20 85, 50 316, 96 93, 90 331, 66 344, 52 193, 76	4. 3 6. 0 1. 7 6. 9 7. 1 7. 6 2. 7	2.6	2. 5 6. 3 8. 4 3. 0 4. 2 2. 6 9. 5 2. 4 9. 3 10. 1 5. 3	3, 315, 80 3, 790, 03 3, 539, 41 3, 152, 90 3, 570, 80 3, 253, 50 3, 004, 04 3, 858, 10 3, 249, 34 3, 062, 48 3, 485, 24	0. 5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5
Total	39, 567 (43, 491) (3, 597) (3, 624)	)	(1,058.5)	207. 76				37, 28T, 64 3, 389, 24	6.0
Subperiods 1 and 2: Total		3; 001, 26 130, 49		5, 072. 76 220, 55	3.4	(2.3)	5. 7	84, 002, 24 3, 652, 45	12.0
Third subperiod: 1903—May 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. June 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.	1,791 2,931 3,254 3,212 3,176 2,789 3,086 2,967 3,353 2,623	(a) (a) 261, 48 184, 48 191, 82 69, 62 169, 67 205, 66 76, 19	93. 0 82. 3 86. 9 78. 2 97. 8 93. 9 83. 7 91. 5 94. 8 91. 9 88. 6	171.09 88.60	5, 5 6, 9 2, 3	2. 8 1. 6 3. 0 2. 1 3. 0 3. 0 3. 0 3. 2 2. 8 3. 1	1, 8 1, 6 3, 0 10, 4 8, 8 9, 0 5, 5 8, 5 10, 1 5, 1 3, 4 10, 6	3, 215, 86 1, 708, 70 2, 841, 10 2, 914, 32 2, 929, 72 2, 890, 28 2, 635, 68 2, 821, 83 2, 666, 51 3, 181, 91 2, 534, 40 3, 056, 90	.5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5
Total Average	. 35,979	1, 181. 07	1, 091. 6 91. 0	2,575,67 214,64	4.1	3.0	7.2	33, 103, 33 2, 783, 36	5, 5

## Table LXXXII.—Calories balances for Series V—Continued.

No. 5-Continued.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 .	9
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Borax ad- minis- tered.
Preservative period— Continued.									
Subperiods 1, 2, and 3; Total	Calories. 125, 054 (128, 978)	Calories. 4, 485. 33	Calories. (3, 243. 9)	Calories. 7, 648, 43	Per ct. 3.6	Per ct. (2.5)	Per ct. 6.1	Calories. 117, 405. 57	Grams. 17.5
$\text{Average} \ldots . \bigg\}$	3,573 (3,583)	128.15	(90.1)	218.55		(2.0)		3, 354. 47	
Fourth subperiod: 1903—June 7	3,330 3,268	(a) (a)	74. 6 76. 2	74.60 76.20		2.2	2. 2 2. 3	3, 255, 40 3, 191, 80	0.5
9 10 11 12	3,411 3,439 3,381 3,493	300.'27 (a) 240.19 98.42	91. 2 95. 6 92. 9 94. 8	391, 47 95, 60 333, 09 193, 22	8.8 7.1 2.8	2.7 2.8 2.8 2.7	11.5 2.8 9.9 5.5	3, 019. 53 3, 343. 40 3, 047. 91 3, 299. 78	.5
13 14 15	3, 220 2, 925 3, 076	342. 03 (a) 155. 09	97. 2 79. 6 94. 1	439. 23 79. 60 249. 19	10.6	3.0 2.7 3.1	13.6 2.7 8.1	2,780.77 2,845.40 2,826.81	.5
16 17 18 19	3, 172 3, 474 3, 506 3, 657 3, 084	108. 28 254. 62 210. 10 (a) 292. 99	91. 1 91. 2 92. 1 86. 5 90. 9	199. 38 345. 82 302. 20 86. 50 383. 89	3. 4 7. 3 6. 0	2. 9 2. 6 2. 6 2. 4 2. 9	6.3 10.0 8.6 2.4 12.4	2, 972. 62 3, 128. 18 3, 203. 80 3, 570. 50 2, 700. 11	.5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5
Total Average		2,001.99 143.00	1,248.0 89.1	3, 249. 99 232. 14	4.3	2.7	7.0	43, 186, 01 3, 084, 86	7.0
Entire preservative period:	181 400	0 40F DO		10.000.40				100 501 50	
Total	171, 490 (175, 414) 3, 500 (3, 509)	6, 487. 32		10,898.42 222.42	3.8	(2.6)	6.4	3, 277. 58	24, 5
After period.									
1903—June 21	3, 247 3, 338 3, 491 3, 652 3, 721	(a) 185. 27 74. 66 199. 00 275. 42	88. 1 77. 9 88. 1 86. 2 95. 2	88. 10 263. 17 162. 76 285. 20 370. 62	5. 6 2. 1 5. 4 7. 4	2.7 2.3 2.5 2.4 2.6	2.7 7.9 4.7 7.8	3, 158. 90 3, 074. 83 3, 328. 24 3, 366. 80 3, 350. 38	
26 27 28 29	3, 419 3, 460 3, 201 3, 011	195. 66 140. 83 226. 05 74. 88	80. 4 83. 4 87. 2 89. 1	276. 06 224. 23 313. 25 163. 98	5.7 4.1 7.1 2.4	2.4 2.4 2.7 3.0	8.1 6.5 9.8 5.4	3, 142. 94 3, 235. 77 2, 887. 75 2, 847. 02	
Total Average	30, 540 3, 393	1, 371. 77 152. 42	775. 6 86. 2	2,147.37 238.60	4.5	2.5	7.0	28, 392, 63 3, 154, 40	

a No movement.

# Table LXXXII.—Culories balances for Series V—Continued.

No. 6.

	1	5	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Borax ad- minis- tered.
Fore period.  1903—Apr. 24	Calories. (3, 319) 3, 425 2, 847 2, 966 2, 863 3, 610 2, 732 2, 802	Calories. Lost. 126.09 139.65 98.60 147.61 126.95 205.55	Calories, (46, 0) 60, 3 65, 1 63, 6 66, 3 68, 8 69, 3 65, 0	Catories.  186, 39 204, 75 162, 20 213, 91 195, 75 274, 85 65, 00	Per ct.  3.7 4.9 3.3 5.2 3.5 7.5	Per ct. (1.4) 1.8 2.3 2.1 2.3 1.9 2.5 2.3	Per ct.  5. 4 7. 2 5. 5 7. 5 5. 4 10. 1 2. 3	Calories.  3, 238, 61 2, 642, 25 2, 803, 80 2, 649, 09 3, 414, 25 2, 457, 15 2, 737, 00	Grams.
Total	21, 245 (24, 564) 3, 035	844.45	(504.4)	1, 302. 85 186. 12	4.0	(2.1)	6.1	19, 942. 15 2, 848. 88	
Preservative period.									
First subperiod: 1903—May 2  4  5  7  8  9  10  11  12  13	2, 712 3, 722 2, 450 2, 281 3, 295 2, 993 3, 502 3, 502 3, 225 2, 714 2, 861 2, 628 2, 762	154. 33 154. 84 118. 05 85. 20 133. 92 225. 34 (a) 232. 27 170. 18 43. 78 82. 06 140. 71	67. 9 67. 8 63. 6 59. 0 63. 3 61. 8 70. 2 65. 5 66. 9 64. 0 68. 0	222. 23 222. 64 181. 65 144. 20 197. 52 288. 64 61. 80 302. 47 235. 68 110. 68 146. 06 208. 71	5. 6 4.2 4.8 2. 6 4.1 7. 5 7. 2 6. 3 1. 5 3. 1 5. 1	2. 4 1.8 2. 6 1.8 1.9 2.1 1.8 2.2 2.4 2.3 2.4 2.5	8.0 6.0 7.4 4.4 6.0 9.6 1.8 9.4 8.7 3.9 5.6 7.6	2, 549, 77 3, 499, 36 2, 268, 35 3, 136, 80 3, 097, 48 2, 704, 36 2, 440, 20 2, 922, 53 2, 478, 32 2, 750, 24 2, 481, 94 2, 553, 29	0.5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .0 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5
Total Average	36, 205 3, 017	1,540.68 128.39	781. 6 65. 13	2,322,28 193,52	4.3	2.2	6.4	33, 882, 72 2, 823, 48	5.0
Second subperiod: 1903—May 14  15  16  17  18  19  20  21  22  23  24  25	2, 568 2, 627 3, 043 2, 692 2, 657 2, 865 3, 158 2, 457 3, 201	102, 83 191, 39 105, 99 47, 04 134, 30 157, 25 130, 29 166, 02 109, 42 120, 46 175, 25 89, 82	61, 5 60, 8 68, 0 76, 9 64, 5 67, 3 64, 7 71, 1 73, 8 73, 3 70, 0 68, 3	164. 33 252. 19 173. 99 123. 94 198. 80 224. 55 194. 99 237. 12 183. 76 245. 25 158. 12	3.7 6.5 4.1 1.8 4.4 5.8 4.9 5.5 3.5 4.9	2. 2 2. 1 2. 6 2. 9 2. 1 2. 5 2. 4 2. 5 2. 3 3. 6 2. 2 2. 6	5. 9 8. 5 6. 8 4. 7 8. 3 7. 3 8. 3 5. 8 7. 7 6. 0	2, 642, 67 2, 697, 81 2, 391, 01 2, 503, 06 2, 844, 20 2, 462, 01 2, 627, 88 2, 974, 78 2, 263, 24 2, 955, 75 2, 482, 88	0.5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5
Total Average	33, 666 2, 806	1,530.06 127.50	820. 2 68. 4	2,350.26 195.86	4. 5	2,4	7.0	31, 315, 74 2, 610, 14	6.0
Subperiods 1 and 2: Total Average	69, 871 2, 911	3, 070, 74 127, 95	1,601.80 66.71	4, 672, 51 191, 69	4, 4	2.3		65, 198, 46 2, 716, 31	11.0
Third subperiod: 1903—May 26 27 28 29 39 31 June 1 2 3 4 5 6	2, 532 2, 720 2, 905 2, 311 2, 617 2, 980 2, 760 2, 863 3, 083 2, 573	76, 84 (a) 239, 04 251, 41 50, 42 97, 28 162, 81 163, 72 133, 37 82, 24 131, 04 71, 92	70. 8 67. 0 73. 3 64. 6 83. 7 60. 1 71. 7 75. 3 65. 4 73. 0 70. 3 69. 3	147, 64 67, 00 312, 34 316, 01 131, 12 157, 38 234, 51 239, 02 198, 77 155, 24 201, 31 141, 22	3, 9 8, 8 8, 7 2, 2 3, 7 7, 8 5, 9 1, 7 2, 7 5, 1 2, 8	3. 6 2. 6 2. 7 2. 2 3. 6 2. 3 3. 4 2. 7 2. 3 2. 4 2. 7 2. 7	7. 4 2. 6 11. 5 10. 9 5. 8 6. 0 11. 3 8. 7 6. 9 5. 0 7. 8 5. 5	1,836,36 2,465,00 2,407,66 2,588,99 2,176,88 2,459,62 1,845,49 2,520,98 2,664,23 2,927,76 2,371,66 2,443,78	.5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5
Total	31,013 2,584	1, 460, 09 121, 67	844, 50 70, 38	2, 301, 59 192, 05	1.7			28, 708, 41 2, 391, 95	6.0

Table LXXXII.—Calòries balances for Series V—Continued.

No. 6-Continued.

	1	5	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Borax ad- minis- tered.
Preservative period— Continued.									
Subperiods 1, 2, and 3: Total Average	Calories. 100, 884 2, 802		Calories. 2, 446. 30 67. 95		Per ct. 4.5	Per ct. 2. 4	Per ct. 6.9	Calories. 93, 906. 87 2, 608. 19	Grams.
Fourth subperiod:  1903—June 7	2, 994 2, 739 2, 689 2, 921 2, 978 2, 666 2, 330 2, 613 2, 565 2, 580 2, 881 2, 929 2, 274 (2, 415)	158. 19 157. 85 162. 81 56. 44 103. 13 139. 23 107. 12 202. 93 132. 47 138. 90 (a) 253. 68 (a) Lost.	69. 3 62. 1 71. 2 73. 6 63. 7 73. 7 70. 1 70. 7 72. 6 69. 9 62. 4 71. 5 53. 4 (145. 6)	227. 49 219. 95 234. 01 130. 04 166. 83 212. 93 177. 22 273. 63 205. 07 208. 80 62. 40 325. 18 53. 40	5.3 5.8 6.1 1.9 3.5 5.2 4 6 7.8 5.2 5.4 8.7	2.3 2.6 2.5 2.1 2.8 3.0 2.7 2.8 2.7 2.8 2.7 2.8 2.7 2.8 (3.0) 2.7 2.8 (4.0) 2.3 (6.0)	7. 6 8. 0 8. 7 4. 5 5. 6 8. 0 7. 6 10. 5 8. 1 2. 2 11. 1 2. 3	2, 766, 51 2, 519, 05 2, 454, 99 2, 790, 96 2, 811, 17 2, 453, 17 2, 152, 78 2, 339, 37 2, 359, 93 2, 371, 20 2, 818, 60 2, 603, 82 2, 220, 60	0.55 .55 .50 .00 .00
Total	35, 159 (37, 574) 2, 705 (2, 684)	1,612.75 124.06	(1,029.8)	2, 496, 95 192, 07	4.6	(2.7)	7.1	32, 662, 05 2, 512, 93	2.5
Entire preservative period:  Total	136, 043 (138, 458) 2, 776 (2, 769)		(3, 476.1)	193.35		(2.5)	7.0	126, 568. 92 2, 582. 65	19. 5
After period.  1903—June 21	2, 642 2, 713 2, 775 2, 780 2, 958 2, 768 2, 753 3, 200 2, 808	127, 45 246, 84 172, 19 266, 78 (a) 57, 77 334, 49 117, 03 (a)	145. 6 71. 7 72. 6 65. 9 76. 2 59. 1 69. 0 67. 8 59. 5	273, 05 318, 54 244, 79 332, 68 76, 20 116, 87 403, 49 184, 83 59, 50	4.8 9.1 6.2 9.6 2.1 12.2 3.7	5. 5 2. 6 2. 6 2. 4 2. 6 2. 1 2. 5 2. 1 2. 1	10. 3 11. 7 8. 8 12. 0 2. 6 4. 2 14. 7 5. 8 2. 1	2, 368. 95 2, 394. 46 2, 530. 21 2, 447. 32 2, 876. 80 2, 651. 13 2, 349. 51 3, 015. 17 2, 748. 50	
Total	25, 392 2, 82I	1,322.55 146.95	687. 4 76. 38	2, 009, 95 223, 33	5, 2	2.7	7. 9	23, 382. 05 2, 597. 67	

a No movement.

Table LXXXIII.—Summary of calories balances for Series V.

#### Three men.

	1	5	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine, (2+3)		Iu urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance.	Preservative ad- ministered.
Fore period.  No. 1	Calories. 24, 303 18, 844 30, 889 74, 036 3, 365	Calories. 830. 57 817. 05 986. 54 2, 634. 16 119. 73	Calories. 665. 2 525. 5 839. 2 2,029. 9 92. 3	Calorics. 1, 495.77 1, 342.55 1, 825.74 4, 664.06 212.00	Per ct. 3.4 4.3 3.2 3.6	Per ct. 2.7 2.8 2.7 2.7	Per ct. 6.2 7.1 5.9 6.3	Calories. 22, 807. 23 17, 501. 45 29, 063. 26 69, 371. 94 3, 153. 00	Grams.

Table LXXXIII.—Summary of calories balances for Series V—Continued.

Three men-Continued.

Three men-commued.												
	1	5	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
Period.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)		In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance.	Preservative administered.			
Preservative period. First subperiod: No.1 No.3	Calories. 43, 434 33, 631 [36, 319] 49, 508	Calorics. 1,716.64 [1,388.16] 1,693.60	Calories, 1,132.8 770.1	Calories. 2, 849, 44 2, 038, 38 2, 787, 40	Perct. 4.0 [3.8] 3.4	Per ct. 2. 6 2. 3 2. 2	Per et. 6.6 6.1 5.6	Calories. 40, 584, 56 31, 592, 62 46, 720, 60	Grams. 6.0 6.0 6.0			
Total	126, 573 [129, 261] 3, 616 [3, 591]	[4, 798, 40] [133, 29]	2, 996, 7 85, 6	7, 675, 22 219, 29	[3.7]	2.4	6.1	118, 897, 78 3, 396, 71	18.0			
Second subperiod:	40, 688 35, 027 39, 567 (43, 491)	1, 538, 24 1, 437, 81 1, 307, 66	1,139.8 900.7 (1,058.5)	2, 678, 04 2, 338, 51 2, 285, 36	3. 8 4. 1 3. 3	2.8 2.6 (2.4)	6.6 6.7 5.8	38, 009, 96 32, 688, 49 37, 281, 64	6. 0 6. 0 6. 0			
Total	115, 282 (119, 206) 3, 294 (3, 311)	4, 283, 71 122, 39	(3,099.0)	7, 301. 91 208. 63	3.7	(2.6)		107, 980. 09 3, 085. 37	18.0			
Subperiods 1 and 2:  Total	241, 855 (245, 779) [244, 543] 3, 455 (3, 462) [3, 444]			213. 96	[3, 7]	(2, 5)		226, 877. 87 3, 241. 04	36, 0			
Third subperiod: No.1	36, 379 (39, 656) 31, 920 (34, 842) 35, 979	1, 590, 02 1, 362, 21 1, 484, 07	(1, 179.0) 921.6 1, 091.6	2, 678, 22 2, 199, 61 2, 575, 67	4.4	(3, 0)	7.4	33, 700, 78 29, 720, 39 33, 403, 33	6.0 6.0 5.5			
Total	104, 278 (110, 477) 3, 067 (3, 069)	4, 436, <b>3</b> 0 130, 48	(3, 192. 2)	7, 453, 50 219, 22	1.3	(2.9)	7.1	96, 824, 50 2, 847, 78	17.5			
Subperiods1,2,and 3:  Total	346, 133 (356, 256) [348, 821] 3, 328 (3, 329)	[13, 518, 11]	(86, 8)	22, 430. 63 215. 68	[3.9]	(2.6)		323, 702. 37 3, 112. 32	53, 5			
Fourth subperiod: No. 1. No. 3. No. 5.	[3, 322] 47, 975 12, 484 46, 436	[128, 75] 2, 322, 56 1, 874, 93 2, 001, 99	1,330,0 1,051,1 1,218,0	3, 652, 56 2, 926, 03 3, 249, 99	4. 8 4. 1 1. 3	2.8 2.5 2.7	7, 6 6, 9 7, 0	44, 322, 44 39, 557, 97 43, 186, 01	7. 0 7. 0 7. 0			
Total	136, 895 3, 259	6, 199, 48 147, 61	3, 629. 1 86, 4	9, 828, 58 231, 01	1. 5	2.7	7.2	127, 066, 42 3, 024, 99	21. 0			
Entire preservative period:	483, 028					-	6, 7	450, 768. 79	74.5			
Total	(493, 151) [485, 716] 3, 308 (3, 310) [3, 304]		(86.7)		[1.1]	(2, 6)	1	3, 087, 05				
After period. No.1	27, 023 (30, 321) 29, 691 30, 540	1, 618.07 1, 522.00 1, 371.77	(852, 9) 710, 3 775, 6	2, 232, 30 2, 147, 37	6. 0 5. 1 4. 5	(2. 8) 2. 4 2. 5	7.5	24, 647, 33 27, 458, 70 28, 392, 63				
Total	87, 254 (90, 552) 3, 356 (3, 354)	175.05	(2,338,8)	259, 82	5. 2	(2, 6)	7.7	80, 498, 66 3, 096, 18				

Table LXXXIII.—Summary of calories balances for Series V—Continued.

#### Five men.

	-					1 0	1 -	1 0	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1 -4)	Preservative administered.
Fore period.  No. 1	Calories. 24, 303 23, 384 (26, 533) 18, 844 30, 889 21, 245 (24, 564)	Calories. 830, 57 642, 32 817, 05 986, 54 844, 45	Calories. 665. 2 (659. 2) 525. 5 839. 2	Calories. 1,495.77 1,217.32 1,342.55 1,825.74 1,302.85	Perct. 3.4 2.7 4.3 3.2 4.0	Per ct. 2.7 (2.5) 2.8 2.7 (2.1)	Per et. 6.2 5.2 7.1 5.9 6.1	Calories. 22, 807. 23 22, 166. 68 17, 501. 45 29, 063. 26 19, 942. 15	Grams,
Total{ Average{	118, 665 (125, 133) 3, 296 (3, 293)	4,120.93	(3, 193. 5)	7, 184. 23	3.5	(2.6)	6.1	3, 096. 44	
Preservative period.  First subperiod:	43, 434 40, 637 33, 631 [36, 319] 49, 508 36, 205	1,716.64 1,313.78 [1,388.16] 1,693.60 1,540.68	1, 132.8 961.2 770.1 1,093.8 781.6	2,849.44 2,274.98 2,038.38 2,787.40 2,322.28	[3.8] 3.4 4.3	2.6 2.4 2.3 2.2 2.2	6. 6 5. 6 6. 1 5. 6 6. 4	40, 584, 56 38, 362, 02 31, 592, 62 46, 720, 60 33, 882, 72	6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 5.0
Total	203, 415 [206, 103] 3, 448 [3, 435]	[7, 652, 86] [127, 55]	4,739.5	12, 272. 48 208. 01	[3.7]	2.3	6.0	191, 142. 52 3, 239. 99	29.0
Second subperiod: No. 1	40, 688 36, 656 35, 027 39, 567 (43, 491) 33, 666	1,538.24 1,206.42 1,437.81 1,307.66	1, 139. 8 907. 3 900. 7 (1, 058. 5) 820. 2	2, 678. 04 2, 113. 72 2, 338. 51 2, 285. 36 2, 350. 26	3.8 3.3 4.1 3.3	2.8 2.5 2.6 (2.4) 2.4	6. 6 5. 8 6. 7 5. 8	38, 009, 96 34, 542, 28 32, 688, 49 37, 281, 64 31, 315, 74	6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0
Total	185, 604 (189, 528) 3, 146 (3, 159)	7,020.19	(4, 826. 5)	11,765.89	3.8	(2.5)	6.3	173, 838. 11 2, 946. 58	30.0
Subperiods 1 and 2:  Total	389, 019 (392, 943) [391, 707] 3, 297 (3, 302) [3, 292]	[14, 673. 05]	(9, 566.0)	24,038.37	[3.7]	(2.4)	6.2	364, 980. 63 3, 093. 28	59.0
Third subperiod:  No.1	36, 379 (39, 656) 29, 847 31, 920 (31, 842) 35, 979 31, 013	1,590.02 1,203.02 1,362.21 1,484.07 1,460.09	(1, 179. 0) 836. 7 (921. 6) 1, 091. 6 844. 5	2, 678. 22 2, 039. 72 2, 199. 61 2, 575. 67 2, 304. 59	4.4 4.0 4.3 4.1 4.7	(3.0) 2.8 (2.6) 3.0 2.7	7.4 6.8 6.9 7.2 7.4	33, 700. 78 27, 807. 28 29, 720. 39 33, 403. 33 28, 708. 41	6.0 6.0 6.0 5.5 6.0
Total	165, 138 (171, 337) 2, 847 (2, 856)	7,099.41	(4, 873. 4)	203.41	4.3	(2.8)	7.1	153, 340. 19 2, 643. 59	29.5
Subperiods 1,2, and 3:  Total	554, 157 (564, 280) [556, 845] 3, 149 (3, 152) [3, 146]	[21, 772. 46] [123. 01]	(14, 439. 4)	35, 836. 18 203. 61	[3.9]	(2.6)	6.5	518, 320, 82 2, 945, 39	88.5

Table LXXXIII.—Summary of calories balances for Series V—Continued.

#### Six Men.

	1	ŝ	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)		In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance.	Preservative ad- ministered.
Fore period.  No. 1.  No. 2.  No. 3.  No. 4.  No. 5.  No. 6.  {	Calories, 24, 303 23, 384 (26, 533) 18, 844 22, 421 30, 889 21, 245 (24, 564)	Calories. 830, 57 642, 32 817, 05 846, 82 986, 54 844, 45	Calories, 665, 2 (659, 2) 525, 5 628, 6 839, 2 (501, 4)	Calories. 1,495.77 1,217.32 1,342.55 1,475.42 1,825.74 1,302.85	3.4 2.7 4.3 3.8 3.2 4.0	Per et. 2.7 (2.5) 2.8 2.8 2.7 (2.1)	Per ct. 6, 2 5, 2 7, 1 6, 6 5, 9 6, 1	Calories, 22, 807, 23 22, 166, 68 17, 501, 45 20, 945, 58 29, 063, 26 19, 942, 15	
Total	141, 086 (147, 554) 3, 206 (3, 208)	4, 967, 75 1, 2, 90	(3, 822.1)	8, 659, 65 196, 81		(2.6)			
Preservative period.									
First subperiod:	43, 434 40, 637 33, 631 [36, 319] 33, 415 49, 508 36, 205	1,716.64 1,313.78 [1,388.16] 1,254.06 1,693.60 1,540.68	1,132.8 961.2 770.1 824.9 1,093.8 781.6	2,849.44 2,274.98 2,038.38 2,078.96 2,787.40 2,322.28	4.0 3.2 [3.8] 3.8 3.4 4.3	2.6 2.4 2.3 2.5 2.2 2.2	6. 6 5. 6 6. 1 6. 2 5. 6 3. 4	40, 584, 56 38, 362, 02 31, 592, 62 31, 336, 04 46, 720, 60 33, 882, 72	6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 5.0
Total	236, 830 [239, 518] 3, 336 [3, 327]	[8, 906, 92] [123, 71]	5, 564. 4 78. 4	14, 351, 44 202, 13		2.4	6, 1	222, 478, 56 3, 133, 87	35.0
Second subperiod; No. 1. No. 2. No. 3. No. 4. No. 5. Xo. 6.	40, 688 36, 656 35, 027 34, 832 39, 567 (43, 491) 33, 666	1, 538, 24 1, 206, 42 1, 437, 81 1, 451, 57 1, 307, 66 1, 530, 06	1, 139. 8 907. 3 900. 7 982. 2 (1, 058. 5) 820. 2		3.8 3.3 4.1 4.2 3.3	2.8 2.5 2.6 2.8 (2.4) 2.4	6, 6 5, 8 6, 7 7, 0 5, 8	38, 009, 96 34, 542, 28 32, 688, 49 32, 395, 23 37, 281, 64	6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0
Total { Average {	3, 105	8,474.76 119.36	(5, 808, 7)	200.04		(2, 6)		2,904.96	36.0
Subperiods 1 and 2:	(46T, 190)	[17, 381, 68]	(41, 373, 1)			1 - (2.5)	6, 2	428, 711, 90	71.0
Average	3, 220 (3, 225)	[17, 381, 68] [121, 55]	(79.5)	201.06				3, 018. 91	

Table LXXXIV.—General summary of calories balances.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Period and series.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)
Fore period.  Series II a	Calories. 51, 235 101, 483 (104, 094) [104, 329] 83, 888 74, 036	Calories, 2, 231. 6 [4, 395. 24] 2, 693. 09 2, 634. 16	Calories. 1,152.5 (2,942.6) 2,050.5 2,029.9	Calories. 3, 384. 1 7, 161. 16	Per ct. 4.4	Per ct. 2. 2 (2. 8) 2. 5 2. 7	Per ct. 6.6 7.1 5.7 6.3	Calories. 47, 850. 9 94, 321. 84 79, 144. 41 69, 371. 94
$ ext{Total}$	259, 407 (262, 018) [262, 253] 3, 326 (3, 317) [3, 320]	[9, 722, 49]	(7,023.0)	16, 568. 81 212, 42	[3.7]	(2.7)	6.4	242, 838. 19 3, 113. 58
Preservative period:	80,019 (88,149) 134,015 (136,996) 195,824 483,028 (493,151) [485,716]	3, 916. 5 5, 665. 25 7, 507. 49 [19, 717. 89]	(1, 966. 3) (3, 839. 4) 4, 578. 3 (12, 917. 0)	9, 437. 85 12, 080. 79 32, 259. 21	3.8	(2, 2) (2, 8) 2, 4 (2, 6)	7. 1 7. 0 6. 2 6. 7	74, 322. 3 124, 577. 15 183, 743. 21 450, 768. 79
$ ext{Total.}$	812, 867 (825, 971) [815, 555] 3, 291 (3, 291) [3, 289]		(21, 329.7)			(2.6)		759, 089. 15 3, 073. 28
After period; Series II a  III	79, 018 (86, 089) [81, 606] 71, 601 87, 254 (90, 552)		1,807.8		[4. 1] 3. 7 5. 2	(2.7)	6. 2 7. 7	73, 646. 96 67, 133. 65 80, 498. 66
Total	237, 873 (248, 242) [240, 461] 3, 172 (3, 142) [3, 164]		(82.03)	221.25	[4 4]	(2, 6)	7.0	2, 950. 75

 $\alpha$  Series II not included in total; all members ill in after period.

### SOLIDS TABLES.

Table LXXXV.—Solids balances for Series I.

No. 1.

110.1.									
	1	á	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	1u urine, (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance.	Boric acid ad- minis- tered.
Fore period.  1902—Dec. 16	Grams, 600, 4 603, 7 630, 0 597, 3 643, 3 640, 8	Grams. 34. 2 22. 3 20. 5 23. 6 36. 0 26. 7	Grams. 64, 205 58, 868 60, 302 62, 740 {123, 259	Grams. 98, 405 81, 168 80, 802 86, 342 185, 959	Per et. 5.7 3.7 3.3 4.0 4.9	Per ct. 10.7 9.8 9.6 10.5 9.6	Per ct. 16.4 13.4 12.8 14.5	Grams. 501, 995 522, 532 549, 198 510, 958 1, 098, 141	Grams.
Total Average	3, 715. 5 619. 2	163, 3 27, 2	269, 373 61, 563	532, 676 88, 779	4.4	9.9	14.3	3, 182, 824 530, 421	
Preservative period.  First subperiod: 1902—Dec. 22	602. 8 664. 5 655. 5 689. 5 710. 0	29. 6 21. 3 27. 7 26. 8 21. 3	69, 820 59, 723 71, 564 67, 970 59, 082	99, 420 81, 023 99, 264 94, 770 80, 382	4. 9 3. 2 4. 2 3. 9 3. 0	11.6 9.0 10.9 9.9 8.3	16.5 12.2 15.1 13.7 11.3	503, 380 583, 477 556, 236 594, 730 629, 618	1 1 1 1 1 1
Total	3,322.3 664.5	126.7 25.3	328, 159 65, 632	454, 859 90, 972	3.8	9.9	13.7	2, 867, 441 573, 528	5
Second subperiod: 1902—Dec. 27 28 29 30	709.5 731.5 666.5 (698.5)	42. 6 30. 6 26. 1 Lost,	74, 991 59, 688 64, 850 (64, 100)	117, 591 90, 288 90, 950	6, 0 4, 2 3, 9	10. 6 8. 2 9. 7	16. 6 12. 3 13. 6	591, 909 641, 212 575, 550	2 2 2 2 2 2
Total	2, 107.5 (2, 806.0) 702.5 (701.5)		(263, 629) (65, 107)	298, 829 99, 610	4.7	(9.4)	14.2	1,808,671 602,890	8
Third subperiod: 1902—Dec. 31 1903—Jan. 1 2 3	651, 5 661, 5 573, 0 487, 0	27.5 14.4 28.7 24.8	55, 190 67, 218 63, 370 69, 564	82, 690 81, 618 92, 070 94, 264	4. 2 2. 2 5. 0 5. 1	8, 5 10, 2 11, 1 14, 3	12. 7 12. 3 16. 1 19. 4	568, 810 579, 882 480, 930 392, 636	3 3 3 3
Total Average	2, 373, 0 593, 2	95. 4 23. 8	255, 342 63, 836	350, 742 87, 636	4.0	10.8	14.8	2, 022, 258 505, 564	12
Entire preservative period: Total	7, 802, 8 (8, 501, 3) 650, 2 (653, 9)			1,104.430	4.1		14.2	6, 698, 370 558, 164	25
After period.	711,0	29. 6	60, 210	89, 810	4.2	8, 5	12, 6	621.190	
5	679. 5 671. 5 694. 0 672. 5 (628. 0) 611. 0 630. 0 628. 0 683. 0	28. 9 42. 1 38. 0 46. 5 Lost, 21. 9 28. 1 33. 8 33. 6	61, 982 65, 450 61, 028 69, 468 (62, 670) 70, 380 57,140 75, 684 43, 275	93, 882 107, 550 99, 028 115, 968 92, 280 85, 540 109, 484 76, 875	3, 6 4, 5 5, 1 4, 9	9. 6 9. 7 8. 8 10. 3 11. 5 9. 1 12. 1 6. 3	12. 0 13. 8 16. 0 14. 3 17. 2 15. 1 13. 6 17. 4 11. 3	585, 618 563, 950 594, 972 556, 532 518, 720 544, 460	
Total	661.5		(630, 287) (63, 029)	870.417 96,669	5.1	(9, 5)	11.6	5, 110, 083 567, 831	

Table LXXXV.—Solids balances for Series I—Continued.

No. 2.

				. ∼.					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. $(2 \div 1)$	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Borie acid ad- minis- tered.
Fore period.  1902—Dec. 16	Grams, 543.5 595.6 591.6 591.2 616.3 675.8	Grams. 21.8 27.4 (a) 40.7 26.1 23.4	Grams. 55, 418 55, 964 70, 223 72, 118 }128, 600	Grams. 77. 218 83. 364 70. 223 112. 818 178. 100	Per ct. 4.0 4.6 6.9 3.8	Per ct. 10.2 9.4 11.9 12.2 10.0	Per ct. 14. 2 14. 0 11. 9 19. 1 13. 8	Grams. 466. 282 512. 236 521. 377 478. 382 1, 114. 000	Grams
Total Average	3, 614. 0 602. 3	139, 4 23, 2	382. 323 63. 720	521, 723 86, 920	3.9	10.6	14.4	3, 092, 277 515, 380	
Preservative period.									-
First subperiod: 1902—Dec. 22	617. 7 636. 5 650. 0 590. 0 649. 0	42. 4 28. 8 26. 8 26. 8 28. 8	68, 610 65, 608 72, 525 57, 892 58, 464	111. 010 94. 408 99. 325 84. 692 87. 264	6.9 4.5 4.1 4.5 4.4	11.1 10.3 11.2 9.8 9.0	18.0 14.8 15.3 14.4 13.4	506, 690 542, 092 550, 675 505, 308 561, 736	1 1 1 1
Total Average	3,143.2 628.6	153, 6 30, 7	323.099 64.620	476. 699 95. 320	4.9	10.3	15.2	2,666.501 533.280	5
Second subperiod: 1902—Dec. 27	612. 0 677. 0 638. 0 653. 0	32. 8 43. 5 29. 7 22. 3	61.530 56.870 59.920 65.590	94, 330 100, 370 89, 620 87, 890	5. 4 6. 4 4. 7 3. 4	10.1 8.4 9.4 10.0	15. 4 14. 8 14. 0 13. 5	517, 670 576, 630 548, 380 565, 110	2 2 2 -2 2 2
Total Average	2,580.0 645.0	128.3 32.1	243. 910 60. 978	372.210 93.078	5.0	9.5	14.4	2, 207. 790 551. 922	8
Third subperiod: 1902—Dec. 31 1903—Jan. 1 2 3	649. 0 659. 0 671. 0 531. 0	34. 6 34. 8 20. 7 35. 5	70, 942 50, 240 69, 920 50, 442	105, 542 85, 040 90, 620 85, 942	5. 3 5. 3 3. 1 6. 7	10.9 7.6 10.4 9.5	16.3 12.9 13.5 16.2	543, 458 573, 960 580, 380 445, 058	90 90
Total Average	2,510.0 627.5	125. 6 31. 4	241.544 60.386	367. 144 91. 786	5.0	9.6	14. 6	2, 142. 856 535. 714	12
Entire preservative period: Total	8, 233. 2 633. 3	407. 5 31. 3	808. 553 62, 196	1,216.053 93.542	4.9	9.8	14.6	7, 017, 147 539, 758	25
After period.  1903—Jan. 4	520. 0 552. 0 570. 0 671. 0 604. 0 656. 0 737. 5 731. 0 775. 0	14. 1 27. 5 81. 1 18. 5 82. 9 26. 3 80. 7 50. 9 26. 5 31. 6	55. 844 52. 273 64. 302 65. 640 58. 190 61. 232 64. 943 61. 405 55. 833 81. 402	69, 944 79, 773 95, 402 84, 140 91, 090 87, 532 95, 643 112, 305 82, 333 113, 002	2.7 5.0 5.5 2.8 5.4 4.0 4.4 6.9 3.6 4.1	10.7 9.5 11.3 9.8 9.6 9.3 9.4 8.3 7.6 10.5	13. 4 14. 5 16. 7 12. 5 15. 1 13. 3 13. 8 15. 2 11. 3 14. 6	450, 056 472, 227 474, 598 586, 860 512, 910 568, 468 597, 357 625, 195 648, 667 661, 998	
Total	6,509.5 651.0	290. 1 29. 0	621.064 62.106	911. 164 91. 106	4.5	9.5	14.0	5, 598, 336 559, 884	

a No movement.

# Table LXXXV.—Solids balances for Series I—Continued.

#### No. 3.

1100									
	1	5	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	ln urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Borie acid ad- minis- tered.
Fore period.  1902—Dec. 16	Grams. 671.8 661.4 674.1 645.7 744.5 622.7	Grams. 23.6 38.5 18.4 11.9 28.2 8.0	Grams. 55, 800 43, 465 54, 182 71, 308 115, 570	Grams. 79, 400 81, 965 72, 582 83, 208 151, 770	Per ct. 3.5 5.8 2.7 1.1 2.6	Per ct. 8.3 6.6 8.0 11.0 8.5	Per ct. 11.8 12.4 10.8 12.9 11.1	Grams. 592, 400 579, 435 601, 518 562, 592 1, 215, 430	Grams.
Total Average	4, 020. 2 670. 0	128.6 21.4	340. 325 56, 721	468.925 78.154	3.2	8.5	11.7	3, 551, 375 591, 846	
Preservative period. First subperiod: 1902—Dec. 22: 23: 24: 25: 26:	603. 8 689. 0 650. 0 607. 0 596. 0	43.6 23.3 19.4 10.6 24.0	61.370 46.814 67.940 65.508 55.791	104. 970 70. 114 87. 340 76. 108 79. 791	7.2 3.4 3.0 1.7 4.0	10.2 6.8 10.5 10.8 9.4	17. 4 10. 2 13. 4 12. 5 13. 4	498, 830 618, 886 562, 660 530, 892 516, 209	1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0
Total	3, 145. 8 629. 2	120.9 24.2	297, 423 59, 485	418, 323 83, 665	3,8	9.5	13.3	2,727.477 545.535	5.0
Second subperiod: 1902—Dec. 27 28 29 30	639.0	27. 5 26. 9 24. 4 12. 1	52, 170 54, 544 53, 136 53, 100	79, 670 81, 444 77, 536 65, 200	4.2 4.2 3.8 1.9	8.0 8.6 8.3 8.5	12. 2 12. 8 12. 1 10. 4	572, 330 554, 556 561, 464 561, 800	2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0
Total Average		90. 9 22. 7	212. 950 53. 238	303, 850 75, 962	3, 6	8.3	11.9	2, 250. 150 562. 438	8.0
Third subperiod: 1902—Dec. 31 1903—Jan. 1 2 3	391.0	41. 2 21. 3 12. 8 19. 3	61.870 72.622 48.600 43.660	103. 070 93. 922 61. 400 62. 960	6.1 4.0 3.3 3.9	9. 2 13. 5 12. 4 8. 8	15.3 17.5 15.7 12.7	570, 930 442, 078 329, 600 431, 040	3. 0 7. 0 2. 0 2. 5
Total	2,095.0 523.8	94.6 23.6	226, 752 56, 688	321, 352 80, 338	4.5	10.8	15.3	1,773.648 443.462	14.5
Entire preservative period: TotalAverage	7,794.8 599.6		737. 125 56. 302	1,043.525 80.302		9.5	13. 4	6, 751, 275 519, 298	27.5
After period.  1903—Jan. 4	548, 0 640, 0 668, 0 660, 0 613, 0 665, 0 722, 0	9, 7 13, 5 37, 7 22, 0 19, 8 33, 3 16, 3 26, 1	44, 805 51, 744 58, 800 62, 564 54, 780 58, 370 55, 160 58, 474 63, 122 62, 848	73, 005 61, 444 72, 300 100, 264 76, 780 88, 460 74, 774 89, 222 71, 018	1.8 2.1 5.6 3.3 3.2 5.0 2.3 3.8 1.1	9.4 9.2 9.4 8.3 9.5 8.3 8.1 9.1 8.4	11. 2 11. 3 15. 0 41. 6 12. 8 13. 3 10. 4 12. 9 9. 5	583, 220 534, 830 576, 540 647, 226 603, 778 677, 982	
Total Average				785, 437 78, 541		8.7	12.0	5,760.563	

## Table LXXXV.—Solids balances for Series I—Continued.

No. 4.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	lu urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Boric acid ad- minis tered.
Fore period.  1902—Dec. 16 17 18 19 20 21	Grams. 607.5 (642.1) 586.4 561.1 586.2 430.3	Grams. 16.4 Lost. 23.8 23.9 20.9 34.5	Grams. 56. 828 (60. 532) 61. 682 60. 094 }116. 425	Grams. 73, 228 85, 482 83, 994 171, 825	Per ct. 2.7 4.1 4.3 5.5	Per ct. 9.4 (9.4) 10.5 10.7 11.5	Per ct. 12.1 14.6 15.0 16.9	Grams. 534, 272 500, 918 477, 106 844, 675	Grams
$egin{array}{lll}  ext{Total} & \dots & \{ & & \\  ext{Average} & \dots & \{ & & \\ \end{array}$	2,771.5 (3,413.6) 554.3 (568.9)	119.5 23.9	(355, 561) (59, 260)	414. 529 82. 906	4.3	(10.4)	15.0	2, 356. 971 471. 394	
Preservative period.									
First subperiod: 1902—Dec. 22 23 24 25	543. 0 584. 0 548. 0 480. 0 611. 0	18.5 31.1 17.6 21.9 39.1	64. 948 68. 953 66. 550 72. 224 61. 754	83, 448 100, 053 84, 150 94, 124 100, 854	3.4 5.3 3.2 4.6 6.4	12. 0 11. 8 12. 1 15. 0 10. 1	15. 4 17. 1 15. 4 19. 6 16. 5	459, 552 483, 947 463, 850 385, 876 510, 146	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1
Total Average	2,766.0 553.2	128. 2 25. 6	334.429 66.886	462, 629 92, 486	4.6	12, 1	16.7	2, 303. 371 460. 714	5.
Second subperiod; 1902—Dec. 27 28 29 30	573. 0 582. 0 576. 0 576. 0	25. 3 28. 7 28. 9 26. 9	59.058 61.722 59.690 57.848	84. 358 90. 422 88. 590 84. 748	4. 4 4. 9 5. 0 4. 7	10.3 10.6 10.4 10.0	14.7 15.5 15.4 14.7	488. 642 491. 578 487. 410 491. 252	2. 2. 2. 2.
Total Average	2,307.0 576.8	109. 8 27. 4	238.318 59.580	348, 118 86, 980	4.8	10.3	15.1	1, 958, 882 489, 820	8.
Third subperiod: 1902—Dec. 31 1903—Jan. 1 2 3	591. 0 376. 0 494. 0 470. 5	31. 9 16. 3 25. 2 18. 2	69. 828 49. 112 54. 184 46. 260	101, 728 65, 412 79, 384 64, 460	5, 4 4, 3 5, 1 3, 9	11.8 13.1 11.0 9.8	17. 2 17. 4 16. 1 13. 7	489. 272 310. 588 414. 616 406. 040	3. 1. 3. 2.
Total Average	1,931.5 482.9	91. 6 22. 9	219.384 54.846	310. 984 77. 746	4.7	11.4	16.1	1,620.516 405.154	9.
Entire preservative period: TotalAverage	7, 004. 5 538. 8	329. 6 25. 4	792. 131 60. 933	1,121.731 86.287	4.7	11.3	16.0	5, 882. 769 452. 513	22.
After period.									
1903—Jan. 4	321. 0 438. 0 452. 0 529. 0 520. 0 538. 0 532. 0 654. 0 615. 0 659. 0	25. 1 20. 2 22. 9 26. 7 28. 9 33. 8 17. 7 20. 4 46. 8 52. 2	42. 910 45. 800 47. 725 53. 580 50. 770 46. 785 46. 235 44. 269 58. 077 48. 225	68. 010 66. 000 70. 625 80. 280 79. 670 80. 585 63. 935 64. 669 104. 877 100. 425	7.8 4.6 5.1 5.0 5.6 6.3 3.3 3.1 7.6 7.9	13.4 10.5 10.6 10.1 9.8 8.7 8.7 6.8 9.4 7.3	21. 2 15. 1 15. 6 15. 2 15. 3 15. 0 12. 0 9. 9 17. 1 15. 2	252, 990 372, 000 381, 375 448, 720 440, 330 457, 415 468, 065 589, 331 510, 123 558, 575	
Total Average	5, 258. 0 525. 8	294. 7 29. 5	484. 376 48. 438	779. <b>0</b> 76 77. 938	5.6	9. 2	14.8	4,478.924 447.862	

## Table LXXXV.—Solids balances for Series I—Continued.

No. 5.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	ln urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	1n feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance.	Boric acid ad- minis- tered.
Fore period. 1902—Dec. 16	Grams, 578, 6 562, 2 581, 4 574, 8 607, 9 644, 9	Grams. 16.3 23.7 26.6 33.5 23.5 40.3	Grams. 48, 745 50, 670 55, 375 56, 580 }114, 752	Grams, 65, 045 74, 370 81, 975 90, 080 178, 552	Per et. 2.8 4.2 4.6 5.8 5.1	Per et. 8, 4 9, 0 9, 5 9, 8 9, 2	Per et. 11.2 13.2 14.1 15.7 14.3	Grams. 513, 555 487, 830 499, 425 484, 720 1, 074, 248	Grams
Total	3,549.8 591.6	163. 9 27. 3	326, 122 54, 354	490, 022 81, 654	4.6	9.2	13.8	3, 059, 778 509, 946	
Preservative period. First subperiod: 1902—Dec. 22	554.8 649.0 635.0 600.0 637.0	29. 4 32. 8 25. 6 30. 6 21. 4	55, 742 63, 287 57, 058 54, 178 57, 678	85, 142 96, 087 82, 658 84, 778 79, 078	5.3 5.1 4.0 5.1 3.4	10. 0 9. 8 9. 0 9. 0 9. 1	15. 3 14. 8 13. 0 14. 1 12. 4	469, 658 552, 913 552, 342 515, 222 557, 922	
Total	3,075.8 615.2	139.8 28.0	287, 943 57, 589	427, 743 85, 589	4, 5	9.4	13.9	2, 648, 057 529, 611	
Fecond subperiod: 1902—Dec. 27 28 29 30	677. 0 660. 0 648. 0 667. 0	33. 2 39. 5 29. 8 34. 0	55, 680 55, 858 69, 980 55, 000	88, 880 95, 358 99, 780 89, 000	4. 9 6. 0 4. 6 5. 1	8.2 8.5 10.8 8.2	13. 1 14. 4 15. 4 13. 3	588, 120 564, 642 548, 220 578, 000	
Total	2,652.0 663.0	136, 5 34, 1	236, 518 59, 130	373. 018 93. 230	5.1	8.9	14.1	2, 278, 982 569, 770	
Third subperiod: 1902—Dec.31 1903—Jan. 1 2 3	597. 0 716. 0 570. 0 585. 0	54. 5 37. 7 33. 3 33. 8	70, 920 51, 381 57, 084 58, 407	125, 420 89, 081 90, 384 92, 207	9. 1 5. 3 5. 8 5. 8	11. 9 7. 2 10. 0 10. 0	21. 0 12. 4 15. 9 15. 8	471, 580 626, 919 479, 616 492, 793	
Total	2, 468. 0 617. 0	159. 3 39. 8	237, 792 59, 448	397, 092 99, 248	6.5	9.6	16.1	2,070.908 517.752	1:
Entire preservative period: Total Average	8, 195, 8 630, 4	435, 6 33, 5	762, 253 58, 635	1,197.853 92.143	5, 3	9.3	14.6	6, 997, 947 538, 257	25
After period. (903—Jan. 4	644. 0 591. 5 634. 0 642. 0 584. 0 602. 0 612. 0 645. 0 573. 5 613. 0	23. 9 50. 5 49. 4 24. 6 38. 6 22. 6 27. 7 33. 1 24. 0 23. 5	56, 566 54, 614 58, 177 56, 640 54, 538 55, 278 59, 430 55, 500 53, 078 63, 503	80, 466 105, 114 107, 577 81, 240 93, 138 77, 878 87, 130 88, 600 77, 078 87, 003	3. 7 8. 5 7. 8 3. 8 6. 6 3. 8 4. 5 5. 1 4. 2 3. 8	8, 8 9, 2 9, 2 8, 8 9, 3 9, 2 9, 7 8, 6 9, 3 10, 4	12. 5 17. 8 17. 0 12. 7 15. 9 12. 9 14. 2 13. 7 13. 4 14. 2	563, 534 486, 386 526, 423 560, 760 490, 862 524, 122 524, 870 556, 400 496, 422 525, 997	
Total Average	6, 141. 0 614. 1	317. 9 31. 8	567, 324 56, 732	885, 224 88, 532	5. 2	9.2	14, 4	5, 255, 776 525, 568	

Table LXXXV.—Solids balances for Series I—Continued.

No. 6.

					(				,
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feees and urine. (2+3)	In feces. $(2 \div 1)$	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Boric acid ad- minis tered.
Fore period.  1902—Dec. 16	Grams. 448.7 540.7 575.7 468.2 379.2 520.4	Grams. 44.0 (a) 23.0 25.6 29.7 28.5	Grams. 48. 155 51. 500 53. 390 54. 930  } 85. 818	Grams. 92.155 51.500 76.390 80.530 144.018	Per ct. 9.8 4.0 5.5 6.5	Per ct. 10.7 9.5 9.3 11.7 9.5	Per ct. 20.5 9.5 13.3 17.2 16.0	Grams. 356, 545 489, 200 499, 310 387, 670 755, 582	Grams
Total Average	2,932.9 488.8	150.8 25.1	293.793 48.966	444.593 74.066	5.1	10.0	15.2	2, 488. 307 414. 734	
Preservative period.									
First subperiod: 1902—Dec. 22 23 24 25 26	498. 3 551. 0 499. 0 549. 0 (556. 0)	47. 6 (a) 22. 6 26. 2 Lost.	51. 694 52. 360 53. 304 46. 150 (54. 496)	99. 294 52. 360 75. 904 72. 350	9.6 4.5 4.8	10. 4 9. 5 10. 7 8. 4 (9. 8)	19.9 9.5 15.2 13.2	399. 006 498. 640 423. 096 476. 650	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Total	2,097.3 (2,653.3) 524.3 (530.7)	96. 4 24. 1	(258, 004) (51, 601)	299. 908 74. 977	4.6	(9.7)	14.3	1,797.392 449.323	
Second subperiod: 1902—Dec. 27	571. 0 614. 0 601. 0 608. 0	(a) 32.2 36.2 18.4	37. 985 62. 968 49. 880 49. 424	37. 985 95. 168 86. 080 67. 824	5, 2 6, 0 3, 0	6.7 10.3 8.3 8.1	6.7 15.5 14.3 11.2	533. 015 518. 832 514. 920 540. 176	6 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
Total Average	2,394.0 598.5	86.8 21.7	200. 257 50. 064	287.057 71.764	3.6	8.4	12.0	2, 106, 943 526, 736	
Third subperiod: 1902—Dec.31 1903—Jan. 1 2 3	567. 0 634. 0 550. 0 516. 0	30. 8 35. 2 28. 1 24. 0	57. 250 49. 420 49. 595 30. 258	88, 050 84, 620 77, 695 54, 258	5. 4 5. 6 5. 1 4. 7	10. 1 7. 8 9. 0 5. 9	15. 5 13. 3 14. 1 10. 5	478, 950 549, 380 472, 305 461, 742	
Total	2, 267. 0 566. 8	118, 1 29, 5	186. 523 46. 632	304.623 76.156	5.2	8.2	13.4	1,962.377 490.644	15
Entire preservative period:									
Total	6,758.3 (7,314.3) 563.2 (562.6)	301.3	(644. 784) (49. 599)	891.588 74.299	4.5	(8.8)	13.2	5, 866. 712 488. 901	25
After period.	(002.0)		(43.655)						
903—Jan. 4	567.0 540.0 535.5 599.0 569.0 639.0 615.0 610.0 541.5 677.5	23.7 26.3 29.8 27.3 49.9 (a) 32.8 17.8 20.5 24.0	69. 864 45. 944 50. 080 61. 080 40. 572 56. 410 42. 078 55. 770 37. 465 41. 318	93. 564 72. 244 79. 880 88. 380 90. 472 56. 410 74. 878 73. 570 57. 965 65. 318	4. 2 4. 9 5. 6 4. 5 8. 8 5. 3 2. 9 3. 8 3. 5	12.3 8.5 9.4 10.2 7.1 8.8 6.8 9.1 6.9 6.1	16. 5 13. 4 14. 9 14. 8 15. 9 8. 8 12. 2 12. 1 10. 7 9. 6	473, 436 467, 756 455, 620 510, 620 478, 528 582, 590 540, 122 536, 430 483, 535 612, 182	
Total Average	5,893.5 589.4	252. 1 25. 2	500. 581 50. 058	752.681 75.258	4.3	8.5	12.8	5, 140. 819 514. 142	

a No movement.

# Table LXXXVI.—Summary of solids balances for Series I.

### Six men.

	1	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period.	lu food.	In feces	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. $(2 \div 1)$		In feces and urine (4÷1	(1-4)	Borie acid ad- minis tered.
Fore period.	Grams.	Crama	Cumus	0	N				
No. 1 No. 2 No. 3	. 3,715,5	Grams. 163. 3 139. 4 128. 6	Grams, 369, 376 382, 323 340, 325	Grams. 532, 676 521, 723 468, 925	3.9	Per ct. 9. 9 10. 6	Per ct. 14, 3 14, 4	3, 182, 824 3, 092, 277	Grams
No. 4	2,771.5 (3,413.6)	119.5		414.529		8.5	11.7 15.0	3,551.275 2,356.971	
No. 5 No. 6	. 3,549.8 . 2,932.9	163. 9 150. 8	(355, 561) 326, 122 293, 793	490. 022 444, 593		$ \begin{array}{c c} (10.4) \\ 9.2 \\ 10.0 \end{array} $	13. 8 . 15. 2	3, 059. 778 2, 488. 307	
Total	20,603.9 (21,246.0)	865, 5	(0.007.500)	2, 872, 468			13. 9		
Average	( 580 A	24.7	(2, 067, 500)			(9.7)		506, 958	
Preservative period			(57, 431)				•••••		
First subperiod:			1						
No.1	3, 322. 3 3. 143. 2	126.7	328, 159	454.859	3.8	9.9	13, 7	2, 867, 441	5.0
No. 2. No. 3.	3.145.8	153. 6 120. 9	323, 099 297, 423	476, 699 418, 323	4.9 3.8	10.3 9.5	15. 2 13. 3	2,666.501 2,727.477	5.0
No. 4 No. 5	2,766.0 3,075.8	128. 2 139. 8	334, 429	462, 629 427, 743	4.6	12.1	16.7	$\pm 2,303,371$	5.0
No. 6.	2,097.3	96.4	287, 943	299, 908	4.5	9.4	13.9 14.3	2, 648, 057 1, 797, 392	5.0
	$\frac{(2,653.3)}{17,550.4}$	765, 6	(258, 004)	0.540.101		(9.7)			5.0
Total	(18, 106. 4) 605. 0	26.4	(1,829.057)	2,540.161	4.4	(10.1)	14.5	15, 010. 239	30.0
Average	(604.0)	20.4	(60.969)	87.592		•••••		517, 408	
Second subperiod:	2, 107. 5	00.2		200 000					
No. 1	(2, 806, 0)	99.3	(263.629)	298. 829	4.7	(9.4)	14.2	1,808.671	8.0
No. 2. No. 3.	2,580.0 2,554.0	128.3 90.9	243, 910 212, 950	372. 210 303. 850	5. 0 3. 6	9.5	14.4	2, 207. 790	8.0
No. 4	2, 307, 0	109.8	238.318	348, 118	4.8	8.3 10.3	11. 9 15. 1	2,250.150 1,958,882	$\begin{bmatrix} 8.0 \\ 8.0 \end{bmatrix}$
No. 5 No. 6	2, 394. 0	136.5 86.8	236.518 $200.257$	373. 018 287. 057	5. 1 3. 6	8. 9 8. 4	$\frac{14.1}{12.0}$	2, 278. 982 2, 106. 943	8. 0 8. 0
Total	14, 594. 5	651.6	************	1, 983. 082	4.5		13.6	12, 611. 418	48.0
Average	(15, 293. 0) 635. 0	28, 3	(1, 395. 582)	86. 221		(9.1)		548. 779	
Third subperiod:	(637.0)		(58. 149)						
No. 1	2,373.0	95, 4	255, 342	350.742	4.0	10, 8	14.8	2, 022, 258	12.0
No. 2. No. 3.	2,510.0 2,095.0	125. 6 94. 6	241,544 $226,752$	367, 144 321, 352	5.0 4.5	9.6	14.6	2, 142, 856	12.0
No. 4 No. 5	1, 901. 0	91.6	219. 384	310.984	4.7	10.8	$15.3 \\ 16.1$	1,773,648 1,620,516	14, 5 9, 5
No. 6	2, 468. 0 2, 267. 0	159.3 118.1	237. 792 186. 523	397. 092 304. 623	6.5	9. 6 8. 2	16. 1 13. 4	2,070.908 1,962.377	12. 0 12. 0
Total	13,644.5	684.6		2,051.937	5.0	10.0		11, 592, 563	$-\frac{12.0}{72.0}$
Average Entire preserva-	569.0	28.5	56, 972	85.497				483, 503	
tive period:	7, 802, 8	321.4		1, 104, 430			14.0	6 400 200	
No. 1	(8,501,3)		(847, 130)		4.1	(10.0)	14.2	6, 698, 370	25.0
No. 3	8, 233, 2 7, 794, 8	407. 5 306. 4	808, 553 737, 125	1, 216, 053 1, 043, 525	4. 9 3. 9	9.8 9.5	14, 6 13, 4	7, 017, 147 6, 751, 275	25, 0 27, 5
No. 4 No. 5	7, 004. 5 8, 195. 8	329, 6 435, 6	792, 131	1, 121, 731	4.7	11.3	16.0	5, 882, 769 6, 997, 947	22.5
No. 6	6, 758, 3	301.3		1, 197, 853 891, 588	5.3 4.5	9.3	$14.6 \\ 13.2$	6, 997, 947   5, 866, 712	25.0
Total	(7, 314.3) 45, 789, 4	2, 101.8	(641, 781)	5, 575, 180	4.6	(8.8)	14.4	39, 214, 220	25, 0 150, 0
,	(47, 043, 9) . 602, 5	27.6	4,591.976)	86, 516		(9.8)	******		100.0
A verage {			(58, 871)	200, 0710				515, 984	
After period.	5, 980, 5	302, 8		870, 417	5.1.		1.1.0	5 110 000	
No. 1	(6,608,5). 6,509,5		(630, 287)			(9.5).	14, 6	5, 110, 083	
No. 3	6, 546, 0	290, 1 214, 8	621, 064 570, 637	911, 164 785, 437	4.5 3.3	$\frac{9.5}{8.7}$		5, 598, 336 5, 760, 563	
No. 4. No. 5.	5, 258, 0 6, 141, 0	294.7 317.9	481, 376 567, 324	779, 076	5.6	9.2	14.8	4,478.924 .	
No. 6	5, 893, 5	252, 1	500, 581	885, 224 752, 681	5.2	9. 2 8. 5		5, 255, 776 5, 140, 819	
Total	36, 328, 5 (36, 956, 5) .	1,672.4 .	3, 374, 269)	, 983, 999	4.6	(9.1)		31,314.501	
Average	616, 0 (616, 0).	28.3 .		84, 129		(9,1)		531.571	
	(010.0)		(56, 238).	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •					

### Table LXXXVII.—Solids balances for Series II.

No. 7.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance.	Boric acid ad- minis- tered.
Fore period.	Grams. (585)	Grams. $\binom{a}{2}$	Grams. (68. 870)	Grams.	Per ct.	Per ct.	Per ct.	Grams.	Grams.
20	(660) 525 583 649 - 607 667 596	(a) 36.8 31.7 32.2 18.2 40.2 25.7	(56. 012) 67. 954 63. 504 87. 909 73. 540 81. 900 59. 170	104. 754 95. 204 120. 109 91. 740 122. 100 84. 870	7.0 5.4 5.0 3.0 6.0 4.3	(8.5) 12.9 10.9 13.5 12.1 12.3 9.9	20. 0 16. 3 18. 5 15. 1 18. 3 14. 2	420. 246 487. 796 528. 891 515. 260 544. 900 511. 130	
27 Total{	4, 249 (5, 494)	28.7	(622, 363)	92. 204	5.0	(11.3)	14.8	529. 796 3, 538. 019	
Average	607 (610)	30.5	(69.151)	101.563				505. 437	
Preservative period.  First subperiod: 1903—Jan. 28 29 30 31	654 644 581 574	66. 3 17. 5 31. 4 64. 0	69, 237 50, 490 66, 217 66, 498	135, 537 67, 990 97, 617 130, 498	10.1 2.7 5.4 11.1	10.6 7.8 11.4 11.6	20. 7 10. 6 16. 8 22. 7	518, 463 576, 010 483, 383 443, 502	1 1 1
Total Average	2, 453 613	179. 2 44. 8	252.442 63.111	431.642 107.911	7.3	10.3	17.6	2,021.358 505.089	4
Second subperiod: 1903—Feb. 1 2 3 4	654 587 608 617	(b) 59, 3 26, 7 25, 5	68.700 67.394 61.880 68.308	68, 700 126, 694 88, 580 93, 808	10. 1 4. 4 4. 1	10. 5 11. 5 10. 2 11. 1	10. 5 21. 6 14. 6 15. 2	585, 300 460, 306 519, 420 523, 192	2 2 2 2 2
Total Average	2, 466 616	111.5 27.9	266. 282 66. 571	377. 782 94. 446	4.5	10.8	15.3	2,088.218 521.554	8
Subperiods 1 and 2: Total Average	4, 919 615	290. 7 36. 3	518.724 64.841	809. 424 101. 178	5, 9	10.5	16.5	4, 109. 576 513. 822	12
Third subperiod: 1903—Feb. 5 6 7 8	610 594 646 620	33. 3 30. 2 40. 9 33. 2	53. 675 60. 303 75. 768 56. 057	86. 975 90. 503 116. 668 89. 257	5, 5 5, 1 6, 3 5, 4	8.8 10.2 11.7 9.0	14.3 15.2 18.1 14.4	523, 025 503, 497 529, 332 530, 743	3 3 3. 3.
Total Average	2,470 618	137. 6 34. 4	245, 803 61, 451	383. 403 95. 851	5.6	10.0	15.5	2, 086, 597 522, 149	12
Subperiods1,2,and3: Total Average	7, 389 616	428. 3 35. 7	764, 527 63, 711	1,192.827 99.402	5.8	10. 3	16.1	6, 196, 173 516, 598	24

a Not collected.

b No movement.

Table LXXXVII.—Solids balances for Series II—Continued.

#### No. 10,

	1	5	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	1n feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feees and urine. (4÷1)	Balance.	Borie acid ad- minis- tered.
Fore period.  1903—Jan. 19	Grams, (604) (807) 728 735 752 780 738 737 699	Grams. (a) (a) 20, 2 29, 4 33, 4 31, 5 40, 2 50, 8 26, 8	Grams. (73, 930) (58, 890) 67, 662 65, 800 56, 308 68, 480 68, 522 58, 568 62, 720	87, 862 95, 200 89, 708 99, 980 108, 722 109, 368 89, 520	2.8 4.0 4.4 4.0 5.4 6.9 3.8	Per et. (12.2) (7.3) 9.3 9.0 7.5 8.8 9.3 7.9	12.1 13.0 11.9 12.8 14.7 14.8 12.8	640, 138 639, 860 662, 292 680, 020 629, 278 627, 632 609, 480	Grams.
Total	5, 169 (6, 580) 738 (731)	232.3	(580, 880)	680.360 97.209	4.5	(8.8)	13. 2	4, 488, 640	
Preservative period.									
First subperiod: 1903—Jan, 28	759 (779) 763 (700)	29. 0 Lost, 25. 6 Lost.	70. 248 (61, 585) 66. 980 (73, 380)	99, 248 92, 580	3.8	9.3 (7.9) 8.8 (10.5)	13. 1 12. 1	659.752 670.420	1 1 1 1
Total	1, 522 (3, 001) 761 (750)	54. 6 27. 3	(272, 193)	191, 828 95, 914	3.6	(9.1)	12.6	1, 330. 172 665. 086	4
Second subperiod: 1903—Feb. 1	803 729 646 713	62. 5 22. 8 38. 5 48. 5	83, 918 57, 630 82, 230 69, 660	146, 418 80, 430 120, 730 118, 160	7.8 3.1 6.0 6.8	10, 5 7, 9 12, 7 9, 8	18. 2 11. 0 18. 7 16. 6	656, 582 648, 570 525, 270 594, 840	2 2 2 2 2
Total	2, 891 723	172.3 43.1	293, 438 73, 359	465, 738 116, 460	6.0	10.2	16.1	2, 425, 262 606, 540	8
Subperiods 1 and 2: Total	1,413 (5,892) 736 (736)	226, 9 37, 8	(565, 631) (70, 704)	657, 566 109, 578	5, 1	(9.6)	14.9	3, 755, 434 626, 422	12
Third subperiod: 1903—Feb. 5 6	711 701 723 736	54.5 (b) 54.5 (b)	81, 104 70, 050 71, 270 68, 450	135, 904 70, 050 125, 770 68, 450	7.4	11. 0 10. 0 9. 9 9. 3	18.3 10.0 17.4 9.3	605, 096 630, 950 597, 230 667, 550	3 3 3 3
Total Average	2,901 725	109. 0 27. 2	291, 174 72, 793	400, 174 99, 993	3. x	10.0	13.8	2,500.826 625.006	12
Subperiods 1, 2, and 3: Total	7, 314 (8, 793) 731 (733)	335. 9 33. 6	(856, 805) (71, 400)	1,057.740	1.6	(9.7)	14.5	6, 256, 260 625, 226	24

a Not collected.

b No movement.

### Table LXXXVII.—Solids balances for Series II—Continued.

No. 12.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Borio acid ad- minis tered
Fore period.									
903—Jan. 19	Grams, (693)	Grams. $(a)$	Grams. (59. 130)	Grams.	Per ct.	(8.5)	Per ct.	Grams.	Gram
20 21 22	(718) 666 741	$ \begin{array}{c} (a) \\ 23.4 \\ 28.3 \end{array} $	(61, 990) 73, 762 53, 929	97.162 82.229	3.5 3.8	(8.6) $11.1$ $7.3$	14.6 11.1	568, 838 658, 771	
23 24	726 759	32.9 (b)	58. 800 59. 815	91.700 59.815	4.5	8.1	12.6	634, 300 699, 185	
25	815	`30.0	58.648	88, 648	3.7	7.9	7. 9 10. 9	726, 352	
26 27	703 750	57.1 17.0	58.490 42.670	115.590 59.670	$\frac{8.1}{2.3}$	8.3 5.7	16. 4 8. 0	587, 410 690, 330	
Total	5,160 (6,571)	188.7	(527, 234)	594, 814	3.7	(8.0)	11.5	4, 565. 186	
Average	737 (730)	26.9	(58.582)	84. 916				652.084	
Preservative period.	(100)		(00.002)			===			
First subperiod:									
1903—Jan. 28	722 752	27.9 27.6	63. 919 71. 102	91, 819 98, 702	$\frac{3.9}{3.7}$	8. 9 9. 5	12.7 13.1	630. 181 653. 298	
30 31	682 677	$ \begin{array}{c} 26.0 \\ 42.7 \end{array} $	71.000 62.019	97.000 104.719	3. 8 6. 3	10.4	14. 2 15. 5	585.000 572.281	
Total	2,833	124. 2	268.040	392.240	4.4	9.5	13.8	2,440.760	
Average	708	31.0	67.010	98.010			===	609. 990	
Second subperiod: 1903—Feb. 1	729	30.1	72. 220	102.320	4.1	9.9	14.0	626.680	
3	625 520	36. 2 6. 0	77. 550 65. 040	113.750 71.040	5.8 1.2	12.4 12.5	18. 2 13. 7	511. 250 448. 960	
4	534	17.5	65.094	82.594	3.3	12.2	15.5	451.406	
Total Average	2,408 602	89. 8 22. 4	279, 904 69, 976	369.704 92.376	3.7	11.6	15.4	2, 038, 296 509, 624	
Subperiods 1 and 2:	5, 241	214.0	547, 944	761, 944	4.1	10.5	14.5	4, 479, 056	,
Average	655	26.8	68. 493	95. 293	4.1	10.0		559.707	
Third subperiod: 1903—Feb.5	604	27.5	66. 241	93, 741	4.6	11.0	15.5	510. 259	
6	355 233	10. 7 23. 0	61.579 38.586	72, 279 61, 586	3.0	17.3 16.6	20. 4 26. 4	282, 721 171, 414	
ģ	187	23. 2	49. 095	72. 295	9.9	10.0	20.4	114. 705	
Total	1,379 345	84. 4 21. 1	215.501 53.875	299. 901 74. 975	6.1	15.6	21.7	1,079.099 270.025	
Subperiods 1, 2, and 3:	-9								
Total	6,620 552	298.4 24.9	763, 445 63, 620	1,061.845 88.520	4.5	11.5	16.0	5,558.155 463.480	

a Not collected.

b No movement.

# Table LXXXVIII.—Summary of solids balances for Series II.

#### Two men.

	1	9	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period.	In food,	In feees.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feees and urine. (4÷1)	Balanee.	Borie acid ad- minis- tered.
Fore period. No.7	Grams, 4,249 (5,494) 5,169 (6,580)	Grams. 213, 5 232, 3	Grams. (622, 363) (580, 880)	Grams. 710, 981 680, 360	Per ct. 5.0	Per ct. (11.3)	16.7	Grams. 3, 538, 019 4, 488, 640	Grams
Total	9,418 (12,074) 673 (671)	445,8 31.8	(1, 203, 243)	1,391.341	4.7	(10.0)	14.8	8,026.659 573.661	
First subperiod: No.7	2, 453 1, 522 (3, 001)	179. 2 54. 6	252, 442 (272, 193)	431.642 191.828	7.3	10.3	17. 6 12. 6	2,021.358 1,330.172	} 4
Total	3, 975 (5, 454) 662 (682)	233.8	(524, 635)	623, 470 103, 945	5.9	(9.6)	15.7	3, 351, 530 558, 055	8
Second subperiod: No. 7 No. 10	2, 466 2, 891	111.5 172.3	266, 282 293, 438	377. 782 465. 738	4, 5 6, 0	10.8 10.2	15.3 16.1	2,088,218 2,425,262	8 8
Total Average	5, 357 670	283.8 35.5	559, 720 69, 965	843, 520 105, 465	5.3	10.4	15.7	4, 513, 480 564, 535	16
Subperiods 1 and 2:  Total	9, 332 (10, 811) 667 (676)	517.6 37.0	(1, 084, 355)	1, 466, 990 104, 814	5.5	(10, 0)	15. 7	7, 865, 010 562, 186	24
Third subperiod: No. 7. No. 10.	2, 470 2, 901	137. 6 109. 0	245.803 291.174	383, 403 400, 174	5, 6 3, 8	10. 0 10. 0	15, 5 13, 8	2, 086, 597 2, 500, 826	12 12
Total Average	5, 371 671	246.6 30.8	536, 977 67, 122	783.577 97.922	4.6	10.0	14.6	4, 587, 423 573, 078	24
Subperiods1,2,and3: Total	14,703 (16,182) 668 (674)	764. 2 34. 7	(1, 621, 332) (67, 556)	2, 250, 567 102, 262	5. 2	(10.0)	15.3	12, 452, 433 565, 738	48

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Table LXXXVIII.—Summary of solids balances for Series II—Continued.

#### Three men.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Boric acid ad- minis- tered.
Fore period.  No. 7	Grams. 4, 249 (5, 494) 5, 169 (6, 580) 5, 160 (6, 571)	Grams. 213. 5 232. 3 188. 7	Grams. (622, 363) (580, 880) (527, 234)	Grams, 710. 981 680. 360 594. 814	Per &t. 5.0 4.5 3.7	Per ct. (11.3) (8.8) (8.0)	Per ct. 16.7 13.2 11.5	Grams. 3,538.019 4,488.640 4,565.186	Grams.
Total{ Average{	14, 578 (18, 645) 694 (691)	634.5	(1, 730. 477) (64. 092)	94, 565	4.4	(9.3)	13.6	12,591.845 599.435	
$Preservative\ period.$									
First subperiod: No. 7 No. 10	2, 453 1, 522 (3, 001) 2, 833	179. 2 54. 6	252, 442 (272, 193) 268, 040	431.642 191.828 392.240	7.3 3.6 4.4	10.3 (9.1) 9.5	17. 6 12. 6	2,021.358 1,330.172 2,440.760	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
$ ext{Total} \dots \{$ $ ext{Average} \dots \{$	6,808 (8,287) 681 (691)	358.0 35.8	(792, 675) (66, 056)	1,015.710	5. 3	(9.6)	14.9	5, 792. 290 579. 429	12
Second subperiod: No.7	2,466 2,891 2,408	111.5 172.3 89.8	266, 282 293, 438 279, 904	377. 782 465. 738 369. 704	4.5 6.0 3.7	10.8 10.2 11.6	15.3 16.1 15.4	2, 088, 218 2, 425, 262 2, 038, 296	8 8 8
Total	7,765 647,	373.6 31.1	839. 624 69. 969	1, 213, 224 101, 069	4.8	10.8	15.6	6,551.776 545.931	24
Subperiods 1 and 2: Total $\left\{ \text{Average} \dots \right\}$	14, 573 (16, 052) 662 (669)	731.6	(1, 632, 299)	2, 228. 934 101. 361	5.0	(10.2)	15. 3	12, 344. 066 560. 639	36
Third subperiod: No. 7. No. 10. No. 12.	2, 470 2, 901 1, 379	137. 6 109. 0 84. 4	245, 803 291, 174 215, 501	383.403 400.174 299.901	5.6 3.8 6.1	10. 0 10. 0 15. 6	15. 5 13. 8 21. 7	2, 086, 597 2, 500, 826 1, 079, 099	12 12 3
Total Average	6,750 562	331.0 27.6	752, 478 62, 706	1, 083, 478 90, 306	4.9	11.1	16.1	5,666.522 471.694	27
Subperiods 1, 2, and 3:  Total	21, 323 (22, 802) 627 (633)	1,062.6	(2, 384, 777)	3, 312, 412 97, 471	5. 0	(10.5)	15, 5	18, 010. 588 529, 529	63

### Table LXXXIX.—Solids balances for Series III.

### No. 1.

	1	5	3	4	5	6	7	$\mathbf{s}$	9
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	ln feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Borie acid ad- minis- tered.
Fore period.  1903—Feb. 19	Grams. 654 688 583 688 629 610 649 592 643	Grams. 42. 2 33. 3 21. 1 30. 5 25. 5 27. 7 17. 5 32. 0 52. 5	Grams. 70, 766 64, 482 63, 284 71, 795 61, 015 67, 738 60, 873 63, 210 62, 955	Grams. 112, 966 97, 782 84, 384 102, 295 86, 515 95, 438 78, 373 95, 210 115, 455	Per et. 6.5 4.8 3.6 4.4 4.1 4.5 2.7 5.4 8.2	Per ct. 10.8 9.4 10.9 10.5 9.7 11.1 9.4 10.7 9.8	Per et. 17.3 14.2 14.5 14.9 13.8 15.6 12.1 16.1 18.0	Grams. 541, 034 590, 218 498, 616 585, 705 542, 185 514, 562 570, 627 496, 790 527, 545	Grams.
Total	5, 736 637	282.3 31.4	586, 118 65, 124	868, 418 96, 491	4.9	10.2	15.1	4, 867, 582 540, 509	
Preservative period.  First subperiod: 1903—Feb. 28 Mar. 1 2	656 676 591 618	13. 4 56. 0 34. 3 29. 5	66. 493 67. 478 62. 240 62. 578	79.893 123.488 96.540 92.078	2.1 8.3 5.8 4.8	10. 1 10. 0 10. 5 10. 1	12.2 18.3 16.3 14.9	576, 107 552, 512 494, 460 525, 922	1 . 1 1
Total	2, 541 635	133. 2 33. 3	258, 789 64, 697	391, 989 97, 997	5.2	10.2	15.4	2, 149, 011 537, 003	4
Second subperiod: 1903—Mar. 4	686 579 692 660	23. 2 36. 7 33. 0 18. 8	67, 265 61, 622 58, 437 62, 798	90, 465 98, 322 91, 137 81, 598	3. 4 6. 3 4. 8 2. 9	9.8 10.7 8.4 9.5	13. 2 17. 0 13. 2 12. 4	595, 535 480, 678 600, 563 578, 402	4 4 2 2
Total	2,617 654	111.7 27.9	250, 122 62, 530	361, 822 90, 455	4.3	9.5	13.8	2, 255, 178 563, 545	12
Third subperiod: 1903—Mar. 8 9 10 11	557 678 691 538	26, 8 24, 0 37, 0 9, 5	65, 003 58, 937 62, 475 62, 847	91. 803 82. 937 99. 475 72. 347	4.8 3.5 5.4 1.8	11. 7 8. 7 9. 0 11. 6	16. 5 12. 2 14. 4 13. 4	465, 197 595, 063 591, 525 465, 653	3 2 3 2 2
Total Average	2, 464 616	97.3 21.3	219, 262 62, 316	346, 562 86, 641	4.0	10.1	14.1	2, 117, 438 529, 359	10
Entire preservative period: TotalAverage	7, 622 635	342.2 28.5	758, 373 63, 198	1,100,373 91,698	4.5	9.9	14. 4	6, 521, 627 543, 302	26
After period.  1963—Mar, 12	438 656 694 586 667 666 698 784	25. 0 27. 9 35. 0 25. 3 19. 4 32. 2 36. 9 26. 0	56, 056 54, 617 67, 738 60, 422 57, 585 59, 991 57, 947 52, 685	81, 056 82, 517 102, 738 85, 722 76, 985 92, 191 94, 847 78, 685	5, 7 4, 3 5, 0 4, 3 2, 9 4, 8 5, 3 3, 3	12. 8 8. 3 9. 8 10. 3 8. 6 9. 0 8. 3 6. 7	18. 5 12. 6 14. 8 14. 6 11. 5 13. 8 13. 6 10. 0	356, 944 573, 483 591, 262 500, 278 590, 015 573, 809 603, 153 705, 315	
Total	5, 189 619	227. 7 28. 5	467.011 58,380	694, 741 86, 843	4.4	9.0	13. 4	4, 491, 259 562, 157	

### Table LXXXIX.—Solids balances for Series III—Continued.

No. 2.

			140						
	1	5	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Boric acid ad- minis tered
Fore period.  1903—Feb. 19	Grams. 678 753 659 798 731 695 711 596	Grams. 34.7 28.4 20.4 32.5 25.7 14.3 24.9 33.7	Grams. 58. 322 57. 727 59. 417 68. 134 61. 260 64. 606 53. 508 58. 212 60. 294	Grams. 93. 022 86. 127 79. 817 100. 634 86. 960 78. 906 78. 408 91. 912 90. 795	Per ct. 5.1 3.8 3.1 4.1 3.5 2.1 3.5 5.7	Per ct. 8.6 7.7 9.0 8.5 8.4 9.3 7.5 9.8 8.1	Per ct. 13.7 11.4 12.1 12.6 11.9 11.4 11.0 15.4 12.2	Grams. 584, 978 666, 873 579, 183 697, 366 644, 040 616, 094 632, 592 504, 088 652, 205	Grams
Total	6,364 707	30.5 245.1 27.2	541. 480 60. 164	786.580 87.398	3.8	8.5	12.3	5,577.420 619.602	
Preservative period.									
First subperiod: 1903—Feb. 28 Mar. 1 2 3	730 696 713 704	33. 3 27. 8 26. 2 23. 5	62, 681 63, 112 61, 733 58, 785	95, 981 90, 912 87, 933 82, 285	4. 6 4. 0 3. 7 3. 3	8.6 9.1 8.7 8.3	13. 1 13. 1 12. 3 11. 7	634.019 605.088 625.067 621.715	
Total Average	2,843 711	110.8 27.7	246, 311 61, 578	357, 111 89, 278	3.9	8.7	12.6	2,485.889 621.722	
Second subperiod:  1903—Mar. 4 5 6 7	720 411 448 454	24. 0 9. 4 (a) (a)	64. 254 53. 121 47. 702 53. 626	88, 254 62, 521 47, 702 53, 625	3.3 2.3	8.9 12.9 10.6 11.8	12. 2 15. 2 10. 6 11. 8	631, 746 348, 479 400, 298 400, 375	
Total Average	2,033 508	33.4 8.4	218.703 54.676	252, 102 63, 026	1.6	10.8	12.4	1,780.897 444.974	
Third subperiod: 1903—Mar. 8	285 401 529 723	29. 5 29. 8 16. 5 19. 5	52. 274 42. 493 42. 336 42. 711	81.774 72.293 58.836 62.211	10. 4 7. 4 3. 1 2. 7	18.3 10.6 8.0 5.9	28.7 18.0 11.1 8.6	203, 226 328, 707 470, 164 660, 789	
Total Average	1,938 484	95.3 23.8	179. 814 44. 954	275, 114 68, 778	4.9	9.3	14.2	1,662.886 415.222	
Entire preservative period: Total Average	6, 814 568	239. 5 20. 0	644, 828 53, 736	884.328 73.694	3.5	9.5	13.0	5, 929. 672 494. 306	1
After period.									
1903—Mar, 12	716 641 773 698 808 788 766 756	34. 1 25. 2 32. 2 23. 8 35. 5 34. 1 29. 7 14. 2	48. 069 52. 178 70. 597 51. 376 58. 643 57. 330 53. 920 52. 234	82. 169 77. 378 102. 797 75. 176 94. 143 91. 430 83. 620 66. 434	4.8 3.9 4.2 3.4 4.4 4.3 3.9 1.9	6.7 8.1 9.1 7.4 7.3 7.3 7.0 6.9	11.5 12.1 13.3 10.8 11.6 11.6 10.9 8.8	633, 831 563, 622 670, 203 624, 824 713, 857 696, 570 682, 380 689, 566	
Total Average	5, 946 743	228. 8 28. 6	444.347 55.543	673.147 84.143	3.8	7.4	11.3	5, 272. 853 658. 857	

a No movement.

Table LXXXIX.—Solids balances for Series III—Continued.

No. 3.

	1	5	3	-1	5	6	7	8	9
Period and date.	In food,	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine, (4÷1)	Balance.	Boric acid ad- minis tered,
Fore period.  1903—Feb. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26.	Grams. 658 630 [644] 729 713 655 702 651	Grams, 34.1 13.0 [21.6] 25.5 36.0 11.1 21.7 26.9	Grams. 51, 156 55, 167 63, 700 70, 486 53, 662 52, 170 54, 782	Grams, 85, 256 68, 167 89, 200 106, 486 64, 762 73, 870 81, 682	Per ct. 5.2 2.1 [3.4] 3.5 5.0 1.7 3.1 4.1	Per et. 7.8 8.8 8.7 9.9 8.2 7.4 8.4	Per ct. 13.0 10.8 12.2 14.9 9.7 10.5 12.5	Grams, 572, 744 561, 833 639, 800 606, 514 590, 238 628, 120 569, 318	Grams
27	5, 596 [6, 240] 700 [693]	[208, 4] [23, 2]	51. 670 452. 793 56. 738	70. 170 639. 593 79. 949	[3.3]	8.1	8.2	787. 830 4, 956. 407 619. 551	
Preservative period.									
First subperiod: 1903—Feb. 28 Mar. 1 2 3	680 667 658 671	15. 5 21. 7 18. 5 20. 3	47. 804 63. 965 51. 744 56. 183	63, 304 85, 665 70, 244 76, 483	2.3 3.3 2.8 3.0	7. 0 9. 6 7. 9 8. 4	9. 3 12. 8 10. 7 11. 4	616, 696 581, 335 587, 756 594, 517	1 1 1
Total	2,676 669	76. 0 19. 0	219, 696 54, 924	295, 696 73, 924	2.8	8.2	11.1	2, 380. 304 595. 076	4
Second subperiod: 1903—Mar.4 5 6 7	693 659 631 603	27. 7 7. 4 30. 0 20. 2	56. 093 56. 228 59. 991 53. 096	83. 793 63. 628 89. 991 73. 296	4.0 1.1 4.8 3.3	8.1 8.5 9.5 8.8	12.1 9.7 14.3 12.2	609, 207 595, 372 541, 009 529, 704	4 4 2 2
Total	2,586 646	85.3 21.3	225, 408 56, 352	310.708 77.677	3.3	8.7	12.0	2, 275, 292 568, 323	12
Third subperiod: 1903—Mar.8 9 10 11	587 520 552 506	11.5 35.5 14.7 9.1	53, 253 52, 886 17, 863 42, 483	64, 753 88, 386 62, 563 51, 583	2.0 6.8 2.7 1.8	9. 1 10. 2 8. 7 8. 4	11. 0 17. 0 11. 3 10. 2	522, 247 431, 614 189, 137 454, 417	3 3 2 3
Total	2, 165 541	70.8 17.7	196, 485 49, 121	267, 285 66, 821	3.3	9.1	12.3	1, 897, 715 474, 179	11
Entire preservative period: Total	7, 427	232. 1 19. 3	641, 589 53, 466	873, 689 72, 807	3.1	8.6	11.8	6, 353, 311 516, 193	27
1903—Mar. 12	494 612 533 515 612 (612) 563 575	29. 1 13. 2 27. 0 11. 7 15. 1 Lost, 25. 7 28. 0	38, 651 49, 541 48, 184 43, 806 43, 316 (41, 057) 16, 393 15, 962	67, 751 62, 741 75, 184 55, 506 58, 116 72, 093 73, 962	5, 9 2, 2 5, 1 2, 1 2, 5 4, 6 4, 9	7.8 8.1 9.0 8.0 7.1 (6.7) 8.2 8.0	13. 7 10. 3 14. 1 10. 2 9. 5	426, 249 549, 259 457, 846 489, 494 553, 584 490, 907 501, 038	
Total	3, 931 (4, 546)	149.8	(356, 910)	165, 653	3, 8	(7.9)	11. 9	3, 468, 347	
Average {	562 (568)	21.4	(11.612)	66, 522				495, 478	

## Table LXXXIX.—Solids balances for Series III—Continued

#### No. 4.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance.	Borio acid ad- minis tered
Fore period.	Grams.	Grams.	Grams.	Grams.	Per ct.	Per ct.	Per ct.	Grams.	Gram:
1903—Feb. 19	622.5	24.5	59.466	83. 966	3.9	9.6	13.5	538, 534	
21	580.0	13.1	53.655	66. 755	2.3	9, 2	11.5	513, 245	
22 23	(598.0) 683.0	(a) 13.5	(58, 785) 66, 216 55, 074	79.716	2.0	9.8 9.7	11.7	603. 284	
24 25	620. 0 722. 0	26. 4 27. 6	55.074 58.653	81.474 86.253	4. 2 3. 8	8.9 8.1	13.1 11.9	538. 526 635. 747	
26 27	609.0 646.0	30.6 20.5	72.776 59.285	103.376 79.785	5. 0 3. 2	11.9 9.2	17.0- 12.4	505. 624 566. 215	
. (	4, 482. 5	156. 2	00.200	581. 325	3.5		13.0-	3, 901. 175	
Total	(5, 080. 5) 640. 4		(483.850)			(9.5)			
Average	(635.1)	22.3	(60.481)	83.046				557. 354	
Preservative period.									
First subperiod:									
1903—Feb. 28 Mar. 1	588. 0 659. 0	24. 9 45. 0	66.028 58.241	90. 928 103. 241	4.2 6.8	11.2	15.5— 15.7—	497. 072 555, 759	1. 1.
2 3	628. 0 658. 0	21.8 34.3	73. 642 71. 854	95, 442 106, 154	3. 5 5. 2	8.8 11.7 10.9	15.7— 15.2 16.1	555.759 532.558 551.846	1.
									4.
Total Average	2, 533. 0 633. 0	126. 0 31. 5	269. 765 67. 441	395. 765 98. 940	5.0	10.6	15.6	2, 137, 235 534, 060	4.
Second subperiod:	C95 0	00.5	FO 046	02 540	0.5	11 1	11.0	540.054	
1903—Mar. 4 5	635. 0 608. 0	22.5 29.3	70. 246 67. 681	92, 746 96, 981	3.5 4.8	11.1 11.1	14. 6 15. 9	542.254 511.019	4.
6 7	533.0 473.5	16.0 24.6	68.806 60.196	84.806 84.796	3. 0 5. 2	12.9 12.7	15. 9 17. 9	448. 194 388. 704	2. 2.
Total	2,249.5	92.4	266. 929	359.329	4.1	11.9	16.0	1,890.171	12.
Average	562. 4	23.1	66.732	89,832				472.568	
Third subperiod: 1903—Mar. 8	514.0	21.0	47. 574	68.574	4.1	9.2	13.3	445, 426	3.
9	416.0	16.0	50.803	66.803	3.8	12.2	16.1-	349.197	1. 3.
10 11	543.0 272.0	26. 6 24. 6	52, 920 43, 524	79, 520 68, 124	4. 9 9. 0	9. 7 16. 0	14. 6 25. 0	463. 480 203. 876	2.
Total	1,745.0	88.2	194. 821 48. 705	283. 021	5.1	11.2	16.2	1,461.979	9.
Average	436.0	22.0	48.705	70.755				365.245	
Entire preservative period:						-			
Total	6, 527. 5 543. 9	306.6 25.6	731.515 60.960	1, 038. 115 86. 510	4.7	11.2	15.9	5, 489, 385 457, 390	25.
After period.		<del></del>							
1903—Mar. 12	437.0	(b)	39, 038	39.038		8.9		397. 962	
13 14	473.0 563.5	(b)	42.380 40.131	72.380 40.131	6.3	9.0 7.1	15.3 7.1	400, 520 523, 369	
15	442.5	29. 9	39. 984	69.884	6. 7	9.0	15.8	372.616	
16 17	[520.0] 538.0	29. 9 [23. 7] 17. 0	47. 334	64. 334	$\begin{bmatrix} 4.6 \\ 3.2 \end{bmatrix}$	8.8	12.0	473.666	
18 19	515.0 (592.0)	20.9 (a)	52, 452 (54, 018)	73.352	4.1	10.2 (9.1)	14.2	451.648	
	2, 969. 0			. 365. 119		(3, 1)	12.3	2,603.881	
Total	(3,561.0)	f191 F1	(315, 337)		[9 [7]	(8.9)			
}	[3, 489.0] 494.8	[121.5]		60.853	[3, 5]			433.947	
Average	(508.7) [498.4]	[17.4]	(45.048)						

a Discarded.

. b No movement.

Table LXXXIX.—Solids balances for Series III—Continued.

No. 5.

			. D.						
	1	5	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period and date.	In food.	In feees.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	ln urine. (3÷1)	In feees and urine. (4÷1)	Balance.	Borie acid ad- minis- tered.
Fore period.  1903—Feb. 19	Grams. 679 762 747 1,125 693 744 805 661 764	Grams, 17. 3 9. 0 14. 5 66. 1 36. 0 14. 2 24. 2 52. 8 9. 0	Grams. 73, 402 82, 134 76, 134 80, 042 78, 045 76, 354 78, 326 89, 545 85, 358	Grams. 90, 702 91, 134 90, 634 146, 142 114, 045 90, 554 162, 526 142, 345 94, 358	Per ct. 2.5 1.2 1.9 6.0 5.2 1.9 3.0 8.0 1.2	Per et. 10.8 10.8 10.2 7.1 11.3 10.3 9.7 13.5 11.2	Per ct. 13, 4 12, 0 12, 1 13, 0 16, 5 12, 2 12, 7 21, 5 12, 4	Grams, 588, 298 670, 866 656, 366 978, 858 578, 955 653, 446 702, 474 518, 655 669, 642	Grams,
Total	6,980 776	243. 1 27. 0	719. 340 79. 927	962.440 106.938	3.5	10.3	13.8	6,017,560 669,062	
Preservative period.									
First subperiod: 1903—Feb. 28 Mar. 1 2 3	769 825 817 739	45. 5 3. 5 33. 0 51. 1	76. 440 78. 312 76. 009 77. 518	121, 940 81, 812 109, 009 128, 618	5.9 .4 4.0 6.9	9. 9 9. 5 9. 3 10. 5	15. 9 9. 9 13. 3 17. 4	647, 060 743, 188 707, 991 610, 382	1. 0 1. 0 1. 0 1. 0
Total Average	3, 150 788	133. I 33. 0	308. 279 77. 070	441.379 110.345	4.2	9.8	14.0	2, 708, 621 677, 655	4.0
Second subperiod: 1903—Mar. 4 5 6 7	801 784 799 665	30. 0 20. 8 47. 5 27. 3	81.722 80.659 73.843 75.455	111. 722 101. 459 121. 343 102. 755	3.7 2.7 5.9 4.1	10. 2 10. 3 9. 2 11. 3	13. 9 12. 9 15. 2 15. 5	689, 278 682, 541 677, 657 562, 245	4. 0 4. 0 2. 0 2. 0
Total Average	3, 049 762	125. 6 31. 4	311.679 77.920	437, 279 109, 320	4.1	10. 2	14.3	2, 611, 721 652, 680	12.0
Third subperiod: 1903—Mar. 8	694 639 519 448	23, 7 6, 2 13, 9 5, 5	71, 618 81, 364 68, 544 50, 774	95, 318 87, 564 82, 444 56, 274	3.4 1.0 2.7 1.2	10.3 12.7 13.2 11.3	13. 7 13. 7 15. 9 12. 6	598, 682 551, 436 436, 556 391, 726	3. 0 3. 1 2. 2 3. 0
Total Average	2,300 575	49.3 12.3	272, 300 68, 075	321, 600 80, 400	2. 1	11.8	14.0	1, 978, 400 494, 600	11. 2
Entire preservative period: Total	8,499 708	308. 0 25. 7	892, 258 74, 355	1,200.258 100.022	3.6	10.5	11.1	7, 298, 742 607, 978	27, 2
After period,  1903—Mar. 12	802 774 799 803	16, 2 28, 5 38, 0 (a) 25, 5 40, 4 7, 7 28, 7	57, 411 64, 878 81, 760 71, 736 67, 782 72, 936 74, 242 69, 580	103, 611 93, 378 122, 760 71, 736 93, 282 113, 336 81, 942 98, 280	9. 7 4. 3 4. 7 3. 2 5. 0 9. 8 13. 5	12.0 9.9 10.9 10.6 8.5 9.1 9.3 8.5	21. 7 14. 2 15. 3 9. 3 11. 7 14. 1 10. 3 12. 1	373, 989 564, 622 679, 240 702, 261 705, 718 689, 664 717, 058 715, 720	
Total	5, 926, 6 710, 8	215. 0 26. 9	563, 325 70, 416	778, 325 97, 291	3.6	9, 5	13.3	5, 148, 275 643, 509	

a No movement.

### Table LXXXIX.—Solids balances for Series III—Continued.

No. 6.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period and date.	In food.		In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Boric acid ad- minis tered.
Fore period.  1903—Feb. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27.	Grams. 550 575. 5 579 570 653 660 641 611 619	Grams. (a) 11.5 63.5 28.5 (a) 19.1 23.0 29.7 (a)	Grams. 37. 309 50. 615 48. 951 47. 662 52. 881 54. 743 56. 252 53. 302 55. 860	Grams. 37, 309 62, 115 112, 451 76, 162 52, 881 73, 843 79, 252 83, 002 55, 860	Per ct.  2.0 11.0 5.0  2.9 3.6 4.9	Per ct. 6.8 8.8 8.5 8.4 8.1 8.3 8.8 8.7 9.0	Per ct. 6.8 10.8 19.4 13.4 8.1 11.2 12.4 13.6 9.0	Grams. 512. 691 513. 385 466. 549 493. 838 600. 119 586. 157 561. 748 527. 998 563. 140	Grams
Total	5, 458. 5 606. 5	175.3 19.5	457. 575 50. 842	632.875 70.319	3.2	8.4	11.6	4, 825. 625 536. 181	
Preservative period.									
First subperiod: 1903—Feb. 28 Mar. 1 2 3	$\begin{array}{c} 416 \\ 401.5 \\ 491 \\ 628 \end{array}$	40. 5 45. 8 34. 2 17. 1	55.801 45.942 38.124 51.411	96. 301 91. 742 72. 324 68. 511	9.7 11.4 7.0 2.7	13.4 11.4 7.8 8.2	23.1 22.9 14.7 10.9	319.699 309.758 418.676 559.489	(
Total Average	1,936.5 484 1	137. 6 34. 4	191.278 47.820	328.878 82.220	7.1	9.9	17.0	1,607.622 401.880	
Second subperiod: 1903—Mar. 4 5 6 7	557 567 585 652	30.6 50.5 41.3 38.9	53. 288 51. 097 43. 218 59. 898	83.888 101.597 84.518 98.798	5.5 8.9 7.1 6.0	9.6 9.0 7.4 9.2	15. 1 17. 9 14. 5 15. 2	473.112 465.403 500.482 553.202	(
Total	2,361 590	161.3 40.3	207.501 51.875	368. 801 92. 200	6.8	8.8	15.6	1,992.199 497.800	
Third subperiod: 1903—Mar. 8 9 10 11	615 582 592 551	39.0 28.6 (a) 32.5	42. 838 54. 091 55. 728 50. 372	81. 838 82. 691 53. 728 82. 872	6.3 4.9 5.9	7. 0 9. 3 9. 1 9. 1	13. 3 14. 2 9. 1 15. 0	533, 162 499, 309 538, 272 468, 128	
Total	2,340 585	100.1 25.0	201.029 50.257	301.129 75.282	4,3	8.6	12.9	2, 038, 871 509, 718	1:
Entire preservative period: Total Average	6, 637. 5 553. 1	399. 0 33. 2	599. 808 49. 988	998. 808 83. 234	6.0	9.0	15, 0	5, 638, 692 469, 866	16
After period.									
1903—Mar. 12	595 583 659 638 849 790 589 (618)	36. 0 32. 0 13. 2 27. 4 29. 6 31. 2 52. 0 Lost.	55. 811 50. 220 52. 528 55. 248 42. 022 47. 836 48. 686 (53. 577)	91.811 82.220 65.728 82.648 71.622 79.036 100.686	6.1 5.5 2.0 4.3 3.5 3.9 8.8	9.4 8.6 8.0 8.7 4.9 6.1 8.3 (8.7)	15. 4 14. 1 10. 0 13. 0 8. 4 10. 0 17. 1	503, 189 500, 780 593, 272 555, 352 777, 378 710, 964 488, 314	
Total	4,703 (5,321) 672 (665)	221, 4 31. 6	(405, 928) (50, 741)	573.751 81.964	4.7	(7.6)	12.2	4, 129. 249 590. 036	

α No movement.

Table XC.—Summary of solids balances for Series III.

### Four men.

	1		1			1			,
	1	5	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Boric acid ad- minis- tered.
Fore period.									
No. 1	Grams. 5, 736	Grams. 282.3	Grams. 586, 1	Grams, 868, 4	Per ct. 4.9	Per et.	Per ct. 15.1	Grams. 4,867.6	Grams.
No. 3	5, 596	[208.4]	452.8	639. 6		10. 2 8. 1	11.4	4, 956, 4	
No. 4	[6, 240] 4, 482. 5	156. 2		581.3	[3.3] 3.5		13.0	3,901.2	
No. 5	(5, 080. 5) 6, 980	243.1	(483. 9) 719. 3	962.4	3.5	(9.5) 10.3	13.8	6,017.6	
1	22,794.5			3,051.7			13.4	19,742.8	
Total	(23, 392. 5) [23, 438. 5]	F0 0081	(2, 667. 2)	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	[3, 8]	(11.4)			
	691	[890. 0]		92.5	[0,0]			598. 5	
Average {	(688) [689]	[26, 2]	(78.4)						
Preservative period.									
First subperiod:									
No. 1	2,541 2,676	133. 2 76. 0	258.8 219.7	392. 0 295. 7	5, 2 2, 8	10. 2 8. 2	15. 4 11. 1	2, 149. 0 2, 380. 3	4.0
No. 4	2,533	126.0	269.8	395.8	5.0	10.6	15.6	2, 137. 2	4.0
No. 5	3, 150	133.1	308.3	441.4	4.2	9.8	14.0	2,708.6	4.0
Total Average	10,900 681	468. 3 29. 3	1,056.6 66.0	1,524.9 95.3	4.3	9.7	14.0	9, 375. 1 585. 7	16.0
Second subperiod:	0.017	111 "	050.7	007 11	4.0	0.5	10.0	0.055.0	70.0
No. 1 No. 3	2,617 $2,586$ $2,249.5$	111.7 85.3	250. 1 225. 4	361.8 310.7	4.3	9.5 8.7	13.8 12.0	2, 255, 2 2, 275, 3	12.0 12.0
No. 4 No. 5	2,249.5 3,049	92. 4 125, 6	266. 9 311. 7	359.3 437.3	4.1	11. 9 10. 2	16.0 14.3	1, 890, 2 2, 611, 7	12.0 12.0
Total	10,501.5	415.0	1,054,1	1,469.1	4.0	10.0	14.0	9, 032, 4	48, 0
Average	656	25. 9	65. 9	91.8				564. 2	10,0
Third subperiod:	0.444	05.0	240.0	044.4				0.415	10.0
No. 1 No. 3	2, 464 2, 165	97. 3 70. 8	249.3 196.5	346, 6 267, 3	4.0 3.3	10. 1 9. 1	14. 1 12. 3	2, 117. 4 1, 897. 7	10.0 11.0
No. 4 No. 5	1,745 2,300	88. 2 49. 3	194. 8 272. 3	283. 0 321. 6	5.1	11. 2 11. 8	16, 2 14, 0	1, 462, 0 1, 978, 4	9.7 11.2
Total	8,671	205, 6	912.9	1,218.5	3, 5	10.5	14.0	7, 455, 5	41.9
Average	542	19.1	57.1	76, 2				465.8	
Entire preservative									
period: Total	30,075.5	1, 188. 9	3, 023. 6	4, 212. 5	4.0	10.1	14.0	25, 863. 0	105, 9
Average	627	24.8	63.0	87.8				539.2	
After period,									
No. 1	5, 189 3, 934	227.7 149.8	467.0	694.7 465.7	4, 4 3, 8	9.0	13. 1 11. 9	1, 494. 3 3, 468. 3	
No. 3	(4, 546) 2, 969		(356, 9)	365. 1		(7.9)	12.3		
No.:	(3, 561)		(315.3)			(8, 9)	12.0	2, 603. 9	
No. 5	[3, 189] 5, 926, 6	[121.5] 215.0	563.3	778.3	[3, 5] 3, 6	9, 5	13.3	5, 148, 3	
	18,018.6			2, 303. 8			12.8	15,714.8	
Total	(19, 222, 6) [18, 538, 6]	[714.0]	(1,702.5)		[3, 91	(8,9)		541.6	
Average	621	[111.0]	(51.9)	79. 1				541.6	
Average	(620) [618]	[23, 8]	(91.9)						

Table XC.—Summary of solids balances for Series III—Continued.

#### Five men.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine, (3÷1)	In feces and urine, (4÷1)	Balance.	Boric acid ad- minis- tered.
Fore period.  No. 1.  No. 2.  No. 3.  No. 4.  No. 5.	Grams, 5, 736 6, 364 5, 596 [6, 240] 4, 432. 5 (5, 080. 5) 6, 980	Grams. 282. 3 245. 1 [208. 4] 156. 2	Grams. 586. 1 541. 5 452. 8 (483. 9) 719. 3	Grams. 868. 4 786. 6 639. 6 581. 3	Per ct. 4.9 3.8 [3.3] 3.5	Per ct. 10.2 8.5 8.3 (9.5) 10.3	15. 1 12. 3 11. 6	Grams, 4,867.6 5,577.4 4,956.4 3,901.2 6,017.6	Grams.
Total	29, 158. 5 (29, 756. 5) [29, 802. 5] 694. 2 (692. 0) [693. 1]	[1, 135, 1] [26, 4]	(64, 7)	3,848.3	[3, 8]	(9.4)			}
Preservative period.									
First subperiod: No. 1. No. 2. No. 3. No. 4. No. 5.  Total Average	2, 541 2, 843 2, 676 2, 533 3, 150 13, 743 687	133. 2 110. 8 76. 0 126. 0 133. 1 579. 1 29. 0	258. 8 246. 3 219. 7 269. 8 308. 3 1,302. 9 65. 1	392. 0 357. 1 295. 7 395. 8 441. 4 1,882. 0 94. 1	5.2 3.9 2.8 5.0 4.2	10.2 8.7 8.2 10.6 9.8	15. 4 12. 6 11. 1 15. 6 14. 0	2,149.0 2,485.9 2,380.3 2,137.2 2,708.6 11,861.0 592.9	4 4 4 4 4 20
Average	087	29.0	05.1	94.1				392. 9	

## Table XCI.—Solids balances for Series IV.

#### No. 7.

			210						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Boraz ad- minis tered
Fore period.  1903—Mar. 20	Grams. 394 478 470 535 473 497	Grams. 27.8 37.8 30.0 24.2 28.8 19.4	Grams. 29.845 52.742 45.924 57.944 40.378 47.485	Grams. 57. 645 90. 542 75. 924 82. 144 69. 178 66. 885	Per ct. 7.1 7.9 6.4 4.5 6.1 3.9	Per ct. 7.6 11.0 9.8 10.8 8.5 9.6	Per ct. 14.6 18.9 16.2 15.4 14.6 13.5	Grams, 336, 355 387, 458 394, 076 452, 856 403, 822 430, 115	Grams
26 27 Total Average	3,852 482	50. 7 16. 5 235. 2 29. 4	53. 124 45. 474 372. 916 46. 615	103. 824 61. 974 608. 116 76. 015	6.1	9.7	20. 6 12. 4 15. 8	3, 243, 884 405, 985	
Preservative period.			10.010	10.010				100.000	
First subperiod: 1903—Mar. 28 29 30 31	483 488 509 492	34. 5 53. 0 40. 0 28. 6	60. 774 46. 900 57. 235 49. 104	95. 274 99. 900 97. 235 77. 704	7.1 10.9 7.9 5.8	12.6 9.6 11.2 10.0	19.7 20.5 19.1 15.8	387, 726 388, 100 411, 765 414, 296	0.
Total Average	1, 972 493	156. 1 39. 0	214. 013 53. 503	370. 113 92. 528	7.9	10.9	18.8	1,601.887 400.472	2.

## Table XCI.—Solids balances for Series IV—Continued.

#### No. 8.

			N	0.8.					
	1	5	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period and date.	In food,	In feces.	Inurine	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feees. (2÷1)	In urine.		Balance. (1-4)	Borax ad- minis tered.
Fore period, 1903—Mar. 20	Grams, 727 660 640 (638)	Grams, 7.0 29.2 19.0 Los(.	Grams, 61, 320 65, 650 62, 452 (49, 700	Grams, 68, 320 94, 850 81, 452	Per et. 1.0 4.4 3.0		9. 4 14. 4 12. 7	658, 680 565, 150 558, 548	Grams
24 25 26 27	576 739 692 669	(a) 46. 7 40. 4 (a)	49, 590 67, 640 60, 130 60, 050	49. 590 114. 340 100. 530 60. 050	6.3 5.8	8, 6 9, 2 8, 7 9, 0	8.6 15.5 14.5 9.0	526, 410 624, 660 591, 470 608, 950	
Total	4, 703 (5, 341) 672 (668)	20.3			3, 0		12.1	4, 133, 868	
First subperiod: 1903—Mar. 28	658 657 694 649	25. 5 49. 5 50. 3 33. 0	48, 500 60, 208 64, 638 57, 510	74, 000 109, 708 114, 938 90, 510	3. 9 7. 5 7. 2 5. 1	7. 4 9. 2 9. 3 8. 9	11, 3 16, 7 16, 6 13, 9	584, 000 547, 292 579, 062 558, 490	0. 5 . 5 . 5
Total Average	2, 658 664	158.3 39.6	230, 856 57, 714	389, 156 97, 314	6.0	8.7	14, 6	2, 268, 844 566, 686	2.0
Second subperiod: 1903—Apr. 1	692 605 644 593	(a) 50, 0 21, 3 45, 3	62, 820 49, 925 60, 128 61, 090	62, 820 99, 925 81, 428 106, 390	8. 3 3. 3 7. 6	9.1 8.3 9.3 10.3	9. 1 16. 5 12. 6 17. 9	629, 180 505, 075 562, 572 486, 610	1. 0 1. 0 1. 0 1. 0
Total Average	· 2,534 634	116.6 29.2	233, 963 58, 491	350, 563 87, 641	4.6	9.2	13.8	2, 183, 437 546, 359	4.0
Subperiods 1 and 2: Total Average	5, 192 649	274. 9 34. 4	464. 819 58. 103	739, 719 92, 465	5, 3	9. 0	14. 2	4, 452, 281 556, 535	6.0
Third subperiod: 1903—Apr.567	614 714 659 724 633	(a) 26, 3 41, 6 36, 8 28, 8	53, 690 61, 290 56, 670 61, 740 56, 458	53, 690 87, 590 98, 270 98, 540 85, 258	3.7 6.3 5.1 4.5	8.7 8.6 8.6 8.5 8.9	8.7 12.3 14.9 13.6 13.5	560, 310 626, 410 560, 730 625, 460 547, 742	1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0
Total Average	3, 344 669	133, 5 26, 7	289, 848 57, 970	423, 348 81, 670	4.0	8.7	12.7	2, 920, 652 584, 330	5.0
Subperiods 1, 2, and 3:  Total	8, 536 657	408, 4 31, 4	754, 667 58, 051	1,163,067 89,467	4.8	8.8	13. 6	7, 372, 933 567, 533	11.0
1908—Apr. 10 11 12 13 14	685 642 605 667 627	26. 5 21. 2 38. 6 23. 0 27. 0	51, 005 60, 820 58, 988 39, 105 47, 040	77, 505 85, 020 97, 588 62, 105 74, 040	3, 9 3, 8 6, 4 3, 4 4, 3	7, 4 9, 5 9, 8 5, 9 7, 5	11.3 13.2 16.1 9.3 11.8	607, 495 556, 980 507, 412 601, 895 552, 960	2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 3.0
Total	3, 226	139. 3 27. 9	256, 958 51, 392	396, 258 79, 252	4.3	8.0	12.3	2, 829, 742 565, 748	11.0
Fritire preservative period: Total	11,762 1 653	547, 7 30, 4	1,011.625 56.201	1,559,325 86,629	4.7	8, 6	· 13, 3	10,202.675 566, 371	22.0
After period. [1903—Apr. 15	659 632 683 577 557 515 560 604	21. 8 27. 0 31. 7 19. 6 37. 2 36. 6 (a) 49. 6	53, 198 45, 520 48, 775 48, 180 56, 692 53, 245 59, 285 50, 338	71, 998 72, 520 80, 475 67, 780 93, 892 89, 815 59, 385 99, 938	3. 3 4. 3 4. 6 3. 4 6. 7 7. 1	8. 1 7. 2 7. 1 8. 4 10. 2 10. 3 10. 6 8. 3	11. 4 11. 5 11. 8 11. 7 16. 9 17. 4 10. 6 16. 5	509, 220 463, 108 425, 155 500, 615	
Total	4,787 598	223, 5 27, 9	415, 333 51, 917	638, 833 79, 854	4.7	8.7	13.3	1, 148, 167	

«No movement.

### Table XCI.—Solids balances for Series IV—Continued.

No. 9.

			No. 8	<i>)</i> .					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7 -	8	9
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Borax ad- minis- tered.
Fore period.  1903—Mar. 20	Grams. 534 636 600 629 541 639 591 641	Grams. 38.8 20.5 39.0 33.0 26.5 27.4 31.7 16.7	Grams, 63, 357 63, 600 61, 945 58, 662 62, 170 62, 920 55, 500 61, 120	Grams, 102.157 84.100 100.945 91.662 88.670 90.320 87.200 77.820	Per ct. 7.3 3.2 6.5 5.2 4.9 4.3 5.4 2.6	Per ct. 11. 9 10. 0 10. 3 9. 3 11. 5 9. 8 9. 4 9. 5	Per ct. 19.1 13.2 16.8 14.6 16.4 14.1 14.8 12.1	Grams. 431. 843 551. 900 499. 055 537. 338 452. 330 548. 680 503. 800 563. 180	Grams.
Total Average	4,811 601	233, 6 29, 2	489. 274 61. 159	722. 874 90. 359	4.9	10.2	15.0	4, 088. 126 510. 641	
Preservative period.  First subperiod: 1903—Mar. 28 29 30 31	569 596 647 599	31.0 34.5 29.8 29.1	62, 970 61, 090 62, 900 63, 528	93, 970 95, 590 92, 700 92, 628	5.4 5.8 4.6 4.9	11.1 10.3 9.7 10.6	16.5 16.0 14.3 15.5	475. 030 500. 410 554. 300 506. 372	0.5 .5 .5
Total Average	$2,411 \\ 603$	124. 4 31. 1	250, 488 62, 622	374. 888 93. 722	5.2	10.4	15.5	2,036.112 509.278	2.0
Second subperiod: 1903—Apr. 1 2 3 4	607 547 626 647	30.5 (a) 51.1 (a)	57, 780 62, 215 66, 150 69, 559	88. 280 62. 215 117. 250 69. 559	5.0	9.5 11.4 10.6 10.8	14.5 11.4 18.7 10.8	518, 720 484, 785 508, 750 577, 441	1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0
Total Average	2, 427 607	81. 6 20. 4	255.704 63.926	337.304 84.326	3.4	10.5	13, 9	2,089.696 522.674	4.0
Subperiods 1 and 2: Total	4, 838 605	206. 0 25. 8	506. 192 63. 274	712. 192 89. 074	4.3	10.5	14.7	4, 125. 808 515. 926	6.0
Third subperiod: 1903—Apr. 5 6 7 8 9	559 617 588 644 580	28. 2 38. 7 24. 8 42. 6 13. 4	62. 478 64. 220 63. 670 59. 565 71. 980	90.678 102.920 88.470 102.165 85.380	5.0 6.3 4.2 6.6 2.3	11.2 10.4 10.8 9.2 12.4	16. 2 16. 7 15. 0 15. 9 14. 7	468, 322 514, 080 499, 530 541, 835 494, 620	1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0
Total Average	2,988 598	147.7 29.5	321. 913 64. 383	469.613 93.883	4.9	10.8	15.7	2, 518. 387 504. 117	5.0
Subperiods 1, 2, and 3: Total Average	7,826 602	353. 7 27. 2	828, 105 63, 700	1,181.805 90.900	4.5	10.6	15.1	6, 644. 195 511. 100	11.0
Fourth subperiod: 1903—Apr. 10	624 573 571 673 590	25. 2 40. 9 27. 6 19. 4 22. 6	65, 620 67, 010 68, 120 54, 220 64, 780	90, 820 107, 910 95, 720 73, 620 87, 380	4.0 7.1 4.8 2.9 3.8	10.5 11.7 11.9 8.1 11.0	14.6 18.8 16.8 10.9 14.8	533, 180 465, 090 475, 280 599, 380 502, 620	2. 0 2. 0 2. 0 2. 0 3. 0
Total Average	3, 031 606	135. 7 27. 1	319.750 63.950	455.450 91.050	4.5	10.5	15.0	2,575.550 514.950	11.0
Entire preservative period: Total	10, 857 603	489. 4 27. 2	1,147.855 63.770	1,637.255 90.970	4.5	10.6	15.1	9, 219, 745 512, 030	22.0
After period. 1903—Apr. 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	628 619 596 609 598 633 543 596	19. 9 30. 6 35. 0 34. 2 29. 0 30. 2 9. 4 18. 5	59, 750 63, 390 61, 388 57, 580 56, 759 65, 340 61, 160 60, 427	79, 650 93, 990 96, 388 91, 780 85, 759 95, 540 70, 560 78, 927	3.2 4.9 5.9 5.6 4.8 4.8 1.7 3.1	9.6 10.2 10.3 9.5 9.5 10.3 11.3 10.1	12.8 15.2 16.2 15.1 14.3 15.1 13.0 13.2	543. 350 525. 010 499. 612 517. 220 512. 241 537. 460 472. 440 517. 073	
Total	4,817 . 602	206.8 25.8	485.794 60.724	692, 594 86, 524	4.3	13.1	14.4	4, 124, 406 515, 476	

Table XCI.—Solids balances for Series IV—Continued.

#### No. 10.

	1	3	8	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	ln urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Borax ad- minis- tered.
Fore period.  1903—Mar. 20	Grams. 656 669 581 550 616 669 686	Grams. 23.5 26.0 18.0 19.5 26.5 30.7 29.7 31.0	Grams, 67, 350 65, 360 69, 630 59, 284 56 780 64, 930 57, 880 59, 210	Grams, 90, 850 91, 360 87, 630 78, 784 83, 280 95, 630 87, 580 90, 210	Per ct. 3.6 3.9 3.1 3.5 4.3 4.6 4.3 4.5	Per ct. 10.3 9.8 12.0 10.8 9.2 9.7 8.4 8.5	Per ct. 13.8 13.7 15.1 14.3 13.5 14.3 12.8 13.0	Grams, 565, 150 577, 640 493, 370 471, 216 532, 720 573, 370 598, 420 602, 790	Grams.
Total Ave•age	5, 120 640	204. 9 25. 6	500, 424 62, 553	705, 324 88, 153	4.0	9.8	_3.8	4, 414, 676 551, 847	
Preservative period. First subperiod: 1903—Mar. 28 29 30 31	677 685 653 677	42, 0 42, 4 24, 4 50, 4	66. 050 58. 700 56. 860 58. 602	108, 050 101, 100 81, 260 109, 002	6, 2 6, 2 3, 7 7, 4	9.8 8.6 8.7 8.7	16. 0 14. 8 12. 4 16. 1	568, 950 583, 900 571, 740 567, 998	0.5 .5 .5
Total	2,692 673	159. 2 39. 8	240, 212 60, 053	399, 412 99, 853	5. 9	8.9	14.8	2, 292, 588 573, 147	2.0
Second subperiod: 1903—Apr. 1	689 663 685 686	23. 7 41. 5 28. 4 21. 7	58, 545 44, 432 72, 921 57, 888	82. 245 85. 932 101. 321 79. 588	3. 4 6. 3 4. 1 3. 2	8, 5 6, 7 10, 6 8, 4	11.9 13.0 14.8 11.6	606, 755 577, 068 583, 679 606, 412	1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0
Total Average	2,723 681	115.3 28.8	233, 786 58, 446	349, 08 <del>6</del> 87, 246	4.2	8,6	12.8	2,373.914 593.754	4.0
Subperiods 1 and 2: Total	5, 415 677	274. 5 34. 3	473, 998 59, 250	748, 498 93, 550	5.1	8.8	13.8	4,666.502 583.450	6.0
Third subperiod: 1903—Apr. 5 6 7 8 9	704 669 708	27. 0 28. 9 33. 2 35. 9 32. 3	63, 165 51, 360 67, 222 56, 550 56, 305	90, 165 80, 260 100, 422 92, 450 88, 605	4.1 4.1 5.0 5.1 4.8	9, 6 7, 3 10, 0 8, 0 8, 4	13.7 11.4 15.0 13.1 13.2	565, 835 623, 740 568, 578 615, 550 583, 395	1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0
Total	3, 409 682	157.3 31.5	294, 602 58, 920	451, 902 90, 420	4. 6	8.6	13.2	2, 957, 098 591, 580	5. 0
Subperiods 1, 2, and 3: Total	8, 824	431, 8 33, 2	768, 600 59, 123	1,200,400 92,323	4.9	8.7	13.6	7, 623, 600 586, 677	11.0
Fourth subperiod: 1903—Apr. 10	704 678 708	9. 1 60. 5 29. 7 13. 4 50. 8	54,002 69,118 62,260 58,662 45,460	63, 102 129, 618 91, 960 71, 762 95, 960	1.3 8.6 4.4 1.8 7.5	7. 8 9. 8 9. 2 8. 3 6. 7	9, 1 18, 4 13, 6 10, 1 14, 2	632, 898 574, 382 586, 040 636, 238 580, 040	2. ( 2. ( 2. ( 2. ( 3. (
Total	3,462 692	163, 2 32, 6	289, 202 57, 840	452, 402 90, 140	4.7	8, 4	13. 1	3, 009, 598 601, 560	11. (
Entire preservative period: Total Average	12, 286 683	595. 0 33. 1	1,057.802 58.767	1,652,802 91,867	4.8	8, 6		10,633.198 591.133	22, 0
After period. 1903—Apr. 15 16	25 (b)	(4)	30, 180	30.180		120, 7	120.7	5, 180	
17. 18. 19. 20. 21.	. 270 . 410 . 479 . 598 . 573	(a) 39, 6	60, 540 19, 390 56, 710 46, 640 70, 240 45, 280	73, 540 49, 390 56, 710 86, 240 103, 540 93, 580	6, 6 5, 8 7, 6	22. 4 12. 0 11. 8 7. 8 12. 3 7. 2	27. 4 12. 0 11. 8 14. 4 18. 1 14. 8	196, 460 360, 610 422, 290 511, 750 469, 460 538, 420	
Total Average	. 2,987	134. 2 19. 2	358, 980 51, 283	493, 180 70, 483	4.5	12.0	16.5	2, 493, 820 356, 517	
-	4501	novement	-		6.1	discardo	d.	-	L

## Table XCI.—Solids balances for Series IV—Continued.

No. 11.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine, (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Borax ad- minis- tered.
Fore period (ex-						,			
cluded).	Grams.	Grams.	Grams.	Grams.	Per ct.	Per ct.	Per ct.	Grams.	Grams
903—Mar. 20	681 591	25.1 18.5	49. 375 53. 605	74. 475 72. 105	3.1	7. 2 9. 1	10.9 12.2	606. 525 518. 895	
22 23	618 (589)	25. 2 Lost.	58. 440 (51. 480) 54. 050	83.640	4.1	9.5 (8.7) 9.7	13.5	534. 360	
24 25	555 597	11.0 36,5	60.198	65.050 96.698	$\begin{array}{c c} 2.0 \\ 6.2 \end{array}$	9.7	11. 7 16. 2	489.950 500.302	
26' 27	598 618	15. 0 24. 5	49.810 59.858	64.810 84.358	2.5 4.0	8.3° 9.7	10.8 13.7	533. 190 533. 642	
Total	4, 258	155.8		541.136	3.7		12.7	3,716.864	
Average {	(4,847) 608	22. 3	(436, 816)	77.348		(9.0)		530. 652	
	(606)		(54.602)						
$Preservative\ period\ (excluded).$									
First subperiod: 1903—Mar. 28	577	28.0	55. 938	83. 938	4.9	9.7	14.5	493.062	0
29 30	610 95	22. 9 53. 6	58. 650 38. 340	81.550 91.940	3. 8 56. 4	9. 6 40. 4	13. 4 96. 8	528. 450 3. 060	0.
Total	1,282	104. 5	152. 928	257.428	8.2	11.9	20.1	1,024.572	1.
Average	427	34.8	50.976	85.809				341.191	
Fore period.									
1903—Mar. 31 Apr. 1	123 315	$\binom{(a)}{20.8}$	34. 220 26. 995	34, 220 47, 795	6.6	27. 8 8. 6	27. 8 15. 2	88.780 267, 205	0. 0.
2 3	509 573	$ \begin{array}{c} 11.1 \\ 21.5 \end{array} $	26. 995 38. 700 41. 708	49.800 63.208	2, 2 3, 8	8.6 7.6 7.3	9. 8 11. 0	88, 780 267, 205 459, 200 509, 792	0. 0
Total	1,520 380	53. 4 13. 4	141. 623 35. 406	195, 023 48, 806	3.5	9.3	12.8	1,324.977 331.194	0.0
Average  Preservative period.	300	15. 4	55.400	40.000				551.194	
903—Apr. 4	582	47.5	54.900	96, 400	7.1	0.4	16.6	485.600	
5	583 568	41.5 27.2 25.9	57. 158 45. 680	84.358 71.580	4.7	9. 4 9. 8 8. 0	14.5 12.6	498, 642 496, 420	0.8
7	602	41.0	53.345	94.345	4.6 6.8	8.9	15.7	507.655	1.
9	617 513	23. 2 30. 6	47. 200 47. 230	70.400 77.830	3.8 6.0	8. 9 7. 6 9. 2	11. 4 15. 2	546. 600 435. 170	1. 1.
10 11	606 551	18. 2 28. 1	53, 780 , 54, 880	71.980 82.980	3. 0 5. 1	8.9	11. 9 15. 1	534. 020 468. 020	1. 1.
12 13	577 591	32. 2 32. 9	52. 900 58. 763 53. 202	85.100 91.663	5. 6 5. 6	9.2	14.8 15.5	491.900	2. 2. 3.
14	578	19.7	53. 202	72, 902	3.4	9. 2	12.6	499. 337 505. 098	3.
Total Average	6,368 579	320.5 29.1	579.038 52.640	899.538 81.776	5.0	9.1	14.1	5, 468. 462 497. 224	14.
After period.									====
1903—Apr. 15	580	10.9	49.485	60.385	1.9	8.5	10.4	519, 615	
16 17	539 561	10.5 (a) 71.3	45, 350 47, 775	55.850 47.775	1.9	8.4 8.5	10.4 8.5	483. 150 513. 225	
18 19	547 564	9. 2	51.320	122.620 60,160	13.0 1.6	9.5 9.0	22. 4 10. 7	424.380 503.840	
20 21	567 564	29. 9 8. 8	49,617	79.517 63.748	5.3 1.6	8.7 9.7	14.0 11.3	487. 483 500. 252	
22	515	24.8	54. 948 53. 508	78.308	4.8	10.4	15. 2	436, 692	
Total	4,437 555	165. 4 20. 7	402.963 50.370	568, 363 71, 045	3.7	9.1	12.8	3, 868, 637 483, 955	
nvoiage	999	20.7	00.570	11.040	*******			400, 900	• • • • • •

## Table XCI.—Solids balances for Series IV—Continued.

No. 12.

	1	5	3	-1	5	6	7	8	9
Period and date.	In food,	In feees.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Bora: ad- minis tered
Fore period (excluded).  1903—Mar. 20	523 649	Grams. 31. 0 50. 0 13. 0 43. 5 34. 9 28. 5 38. 5	Grams, 58, 963 70, 160 59, 930 68, 150 60, 540 57, 980 66, 190 60, 625	Grams. 89,963 120,160 72,930 111,650 95,440 94,880 94,690 99,125	Per ct. 5.8 8.5 2.1 7.4 6.7 5.7 4.6 6.0	Per cl. 11.1 11.9 9.6 11.7 11.6 8.9 10.6 9.4	Per ct. 17.0 20.4 11.7 19.1 18.2 14.6 15.2 15.3	Grams. 440.037 467.840 549.070 472.350 427.560 554.120 528.310 547.875	Gram
Total Average	4,766 596	276.3 34.5	502, 538 62, 817	778, 838 97, 317	5, 8	10.5	16.3	3, 987. 162 498. 683	
Preservative period (excluded).  First subperiod: 1903—Mar. 28	593 611 651 (a)	20. 2 30. 7 49. 1	58, 958 61, 630 57, 587	79, 158 92, 330 106, 687	3.4 5.0 7.5	9. 9 . 10. 1 8. 8	13.3 15.1 16.4	513, 842 518, 670 544, 313	0.
Total Average	1,855 618	100.0 33.3	178. 175 59. 392	278.175 92.692	5.4	9.6	15.0	1,576.825 525.308	2.
Fore period.  1903—Apr. 3	374 629 628	22.5 20.1 28.7	46, 735 59, 180 66, 679	69, 235 79, 280 95, 379	6. 0 3. 2 4. 6	12. 5 9. 4 10. 6	18.5 12.6 15.2	304, 765 549, 720 532, 621	0. 0. 0.
Total	1,631 544	71.3 23.8	172, 594 57, 531	243, 894 81, 298	4.4	10.6	15.0	1,387.106 462.702	0.
Preservative period. 1903—Apr. 6	657 598 627 615 476 510 597 660 560	27. 3 31. 8 7. 4 9. 0 19. 5 (b) 35. 0 35. 3 21. 8	71, 670 67, 000 55, 959 65, 280 64, 930 49, 415 62, 360 59, 545 69, 340	98, 970 98, 800 63, 359 74, 280 84, 430 49, 415 97, 360 94, 845 91, 140	4.2 5.3 1.2 1.5 4.1 5.9 5.3 3.9	10. 9 11. 2 8. 9 10. 6 13. 6 9. 7 10. 4 9. 0 12. 4	15. 1 16. 5 10. 1 12. 1 17. 7 9. 7 16. 3 14. 4 16. 3	558, 030 499, 200 563, 641 540, 720 391, 570 460, 585 499, 640 565, 155 468, 860	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 2. 2. 3.
Total	5,300 589	187, 1 20, 8	565, 499 62, 833	752, 599 83, 622	3.5	10.7	14.2	4, 517, 401 505, 378	13.
After period. 1903—Apr. 15	221. 3 188. 0 578. 0 634. 0 588. 0 619. 0 535. 0 533. 0	(b) 27.5 17.0 51.7 32.2 44.5 14.8 20.4	40, 965 52, 263 39, 170 54, 684 62, 210 55, 360 51, 068 52, 165	40, 965 79, 763 56, 170 106, 384 94, 440 99, 860 68, 868 72, 565	14.6 2.9 8.2 5.5 7.2 2.8 3.8	18. 5 27. 8 6. 8 8. 6 10. 6 8. 9 10. 1 9. 8	18.5 42.4 9.7 16.8 16.1 16.1 12.9 13.6	180, 335 108, 237 521, 830 527, 616 493, 560 519, 140 466, 132 460, 435	
Total Average	3, 896. 3 487	208. 1 26. 0	410, 915 51, 364	619.015 77.364	5. 3	10.5	15. 9	3, 277, 285 409, 636	

a Discarded.

b No movement.

## Table XCII.—Summary of solids balances for Series IV.

#### Three men.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Borax ad- minis- tered.
Fore period. No. 8	Grams. 4,703 (5,341) 4,811 5,120	Grams. 142. 3 233. 6 204. 9	Grams, (476, 572) 489, 274 500, 424	Grams. 569.132 722.874 705.324	Per ct. 3.0  4.9 4.0	(8.9) 10.2 9.8	Per ct. 12. 1 15. 0 13. 8	Grams. 4,133.868 4,088.126 4,414.676	Grams.
Total{     Average{	14, 634 (15, 272) 636 (636)	580.8	(1, 466, 270) (61, 095)	1, 997. 330	4.0	(9.6)	13.6	12, 636. 670 549. 112	
Preservative period.									
First subperiod: No. 8. No. 9. No. 10.	2,658 2,411 2,692	158.3 124.4 159.2	230, 856 250, 488 240, 212	389, 156 374, 888 399, 412	6. 0 5. 2 5. 9	8.7 10.4 8.9	14.6 15.5 14.8	2, 268, 844 2, 036, 112 2, 292, 588	2 2 2
Total	7, 761 647	441. 9 36. 8	721.556 60.130	1,163.456 96.930	5.7	9.3	15.0	6, 597. 544 550. 070	6
Second subperiod: No.8 No. 9 No. 10	2, 534 2, 427 2, 723	116. 6 81. 6 115. 3	233, 963 255, 704 233, 786	350. 563 337. 304 349. 086	4.6 3.4 4.2	9. 2 10. 5 8. 6	13. 8 13. 9 12. 8	2, 183, 437 2, 089, 696 2, 373, 914	4 4 4
Total Average	7, 684 640	313. 5 26. 1	723. 453 60. 288	1,036.953 86.388	4.1	9.4	13.5	6, 647. 047 553. 612	12
Subperiods 1 and 2: Total Average	15, 445 644	755. 4 31. 5	1, 445, 009 60, 209	2, 200. 409 91. 709	4.9	9.4	14.2	13, 244, 591 552, 291	18
Third subperiod: No.8 No.9 No.10	3, 344 2, 988 3, 409	133. 5 147. 7 157. 3	289, 848 321, 913 294, 602	423, 348 469, 613 451, 902	4.0 4.9 4.6	8.7 10.8 8.6	12. 7 15. 7 13. 2	2, 920, 652 2, 518, 387 2, 957, 098	5 5 5
Total	9,741 649	438, 5 29, 2	906. 363 60. 424	1, 344. 863 89. 624	4.5	9.3	13.8	8, 396. 137 559. 376	15
Subperiods 1,2, and 3: Total Average	25, 186 646	1,193.9 30.6	2, 351. 372 60. 292	3, 545, 272 90, 892	4.7	9.3	14.1	21, 640, 728 555, 108	33
Fourth subperiod: No. 8. No. 9. No. 10.	3, 226 3, 031 3, 462	139. 3 135. 7 163. 2	256. 958 319. 750 289. 202	396, 258 455, 450 452, 402	4.3 4.5 4.7	8. 0 10. 5 8. 4	12.3 15.0 13.1	2, 829. 742 2, 575. 550 3, 009. 598	11 11 11
Total Average	9, 719 648	438. 2 29. 2	865. 910 57. 727	1, 304. 110 86. 941	4.5	8.9	13.4	8, 414. 890 561. 059	33
Entire preservative period: TotalAverage	34, 905 646	1, 632. 1 30. 2	3, 217. 282 59. 579	4, 849. 382 89. 803	4.7	9.2	13. 9	30, 055. 618 556. 197	66
After period.									
No. 8 No. 9 No. 10	4, 787 4, 817 2, 987	223. 5 206. 8 134. 2	415. 333 485. 794 358. 980	638, 833 692, 594 493, 180	4.7 4.3 4.5	8.7 10.1 12.0	13. 3 14. 4 16. 5	4, 148. 167 4, 124. 406 2, 493. 820	
Total Average	12,591 547	564, 5 24, 5	1,260.107 54.787	1,824.607 79.287	4.5	10.0	14.5	10, 766. 393 467. 713	

## Table XCIII.—Solids balances for Series V.

No. 1.

	1	2	3	-1	5	G	7	8	9
Period and date.	In food,	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2-3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4±1)	Balance.	Borio acid ad- minis tered
Fore period.									
1903—Apr. 24	Grams, (a)	Grams,	Grams,	Grams.	Per ct.	Per ct.	Per et.	Grams.	Gram
25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. May 1.	626, 0 638, 0 646, 0 525, 5 627, 0 628, 0 645, 0	24, 5 21, 3 23, 7 27, 7 28, 4 22, 0 48, 5	63, 386 61, 163 59, 160 59, 856 59, 991 65, 464 56, 791	87, 886 82, 463 82, 860 87, 556 88, 391 87, 464 105, 291	3.9 3.3 3.7 5.3 4.5 3.5 7.5	10.1 9.6 9.1 11.4 9.6 10.4 8.8	14.0 12.9 12.8 16.7 14.1 13.9 16.3	538, 114 555, 537 563, 140 437, 944 538, 609 540, 536 539, 709	
Total	4, 335. 5 619. 3	196.1 28.0	425, 811 60, 830	621, 911 88, 844	4.5	9.8	14.3	3, 713, 589 530, 513	
Preservative period.									===
First subperiod: 1903—May 2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9  10  11  12  13	635, 0 654, 0 662, 0 630, 0 659, 0 643, 0 647, 0 660, 0 653, 0 604, 0 635, 0	46, 5 11, 7 36, 0 25, 5 36, 0 50, 9 17, 9 37, 0 47, 9 23, 9 32, 3 23, 8	62, 739 63, 284 75, 029 61, 072 60, 760 59, 241 57, 163 64, 876 59, 388 61, 208 65, 317 58, 741	109, 239 74, 984 111, 029 86, 572 96, 760 110, 141 75, 063 101, 876 107, 288 85, 108 87, 617 82, 541	7, 3 1, 8 5, 4 4, 0 5, 5 7, 9 2, 8 5, 6 7, 3 3, 8 3, 7	9. 9 9. 7 11. 3 9. 7 9. 2 9. 2 8. 8 9. 1 9. 7 10. 8 9. 3	17. 2 11. 5 16. 8 13. 7 14. 7 17. 1 11. 6 15. 4 16. 1 13. 4	525, 761 579, 016 550, 971 543, 428 562, 240 532, 859 571, 937 558, 124 545, 712 547, 893 560, 383 562, 459	0.
Total Average	7,715.0 643.0	389. 4 32. 4	748, 818 62, 402	1, 138, 218 94, 851	5.0	9.7	14.8	6, 576, 782 548, 065	6,
second subperiod; 1903—May 14	660, 0 616, 0 622, 0 649, 0 590, 0 699, 0 667, 0 645, 0 648, 0 658, 0 629, 0	27. 8 43. 0 10. 2 10. 0 26. 7 26. 2 40. 9 28. 5 29. 5 21. 7 33. 4 26. 4	62, 453 58, 212 53, 420 60, 000 56, 419 63, 107 58, 388 59, 686 58, 167 56, 801 58, 744 60, 520	90, 258 101, 212 93, 620 70, 000 83, 119 89, 307 99, 288 88, 186 87, 967 81, 501 92, 114 86, 920	4. 2 7. 0 6. 5 1. 5 4. 4 6. 1 4. 8 3. 6 5. 1 4. 2	9.5 9.4 8.6 9.2 9.6 10.5 8.8 9.2 9.5 8.3 8.9 9.7	13, 7 16, 4 15, 1 10, 8 14, 1 14, 9 14, 9 13, 7 14, 3 11, 9 14, 0 13, 9	569, 747 511, 788 528, 380 579, 000 506, 881 509, 693 567, 712 556, 814 526, 033 633, 499 565, 856 538, 080	0.
Total	7,630,0	357.3 29.8	706, 217 58, 851	1, 063, 517 88, 626	4.7	9.3	13.9	6, 566, 483 547, 207	6.
Fhird subperiod:  1903—May 26.  27.  28.  29.  30.  31.  June 1.  2.  3.  4.  5.  6.	639. 0 595. 0 607. 0 685. 0 562. 0 (609. 0) 627. 0 626. 0 637. 0 676. 0 696. 0	13, 1 23, 1 31, 8 26, 1 26, 1 Lost, 65, 3 7, 2 35, 5 30, 7 33, 3 29, 9	61, 675 61, 782 58, 675 61, 520 62, 313 (57, 113) 59, 776 62, 057 59, 168 62, 255 60, 368 60, 763	105, 075 85, 182 93, 475 87, 920 88, 113 115, 076 69, 257 94, 668 92, 955 93, 668 90, 663	6. 8 3. 9 5. 7 3. 8 4. 6 8. 8 1. 2 5. 6 4. 5 5. 0 4. 7	9. 6 10. 4 9. 7 9. 0 11. 1 (9. 3) 9. 5 9. 9 9. 3 9. 3 9. 2 9. 1 9. 6	16, 4 11, 3 15, 4 12, 8 15, 7 18, 4 11, 1 14, 9 13, 8 14, 1 14, 3	533, 925 509, 818 513, 525 597, 080 473, 587 511, 924 556, 743 512, 332 583, 015 572, 332 544, 337	0.
Total	6, 955, 0	346, 0		1,016.352	5,0				
A verage }	(7,564-0) 632,0 (630,0)	31. 1	(727, 465)						
Fourth subperiod; 1903—June 7	660, 0 611, 0 676, 0 699, 0 700, 0 665, 0	27. 1 31. 9 37. 5 37. 2 40. 9 43. 0	56, 602 59, 729 55, 064 58, 216 58, 352 60, 192	83, 702 91, 629 92, 564 95, 446 99, 252 103, 492 (rded.	1 1 5, 2 5, 5 5, 3 5, 8 6, 5	8, 6 9, 8 8, 4 8, 3 8, 3 9, 1	12. 7 15. 0 13. 7 13. 7 14. 2 15. 5	576, 298 519, 371 583, 436 603, 584 600, 748 561, 808	0

Table XCIII.—Solids balances for Series V—Continued.

No. 1—Continued.										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	ln feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Borio acid ad- minis tered	
Preservative period-										
Continued. Fourth subperiod— Continued. 1903—June 18. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20.	Grams. 627. 0 674. 0 591. 0 647. 0 668. 0 654. 0 704. 0 698. 0	Grams, 39. 9 23. 0 20. 9 50. 5 38. 0 46. 8 59. 8 39. 0	Grams, 60, 763 59, 621 58, 509 59, 402 56, 025 58, 608 57, 712 55, 853	Grams. 100, 663 82, 621 79, 409 109, 902 94, 025 105, 408 117, 512 94, 853	Per ct. 6.4 3.4 3.5 7.8 5.7 7.1 8.5 5.6	Per ct. 9.7 8.8 9.9 9.2 8.4 9.0 8.2 8.0	Per ct. 16.1 12.3 13.4 17.0 14.1 16.1 16.7 13.6	Grams. 526. 337 591. 379 511. 591 537. 098 573. 975 548. 592 586. 488 603. 147	Grams 0.	
Total Average	9, 274. 0 662. 0	535.5 38.2	814.648 58.189	1,350.148 96.439	5.8	8.8	14.6	7, 923. 852 565. 989	7.	
Entire preservative period:  Total	31, 574. 0 (32, 183. 0) 644. 0 (644. 0)	1,628.2	(2,997.148) (59.943)	4, 568. 235 93. 229	5. 1	(9.3)	14.5	27, 005. 766 551. 138	25.	
After period.  1903—June 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29.	588. 0 680. 0 707. 0 646. 0 676. 0 568. 0 (638. 0) 644. 0 620. 0	57. 2 23. 0 49. 0 44. 5 40. 4 64. 0 Lost. 35. 2 32. 0	60, 000 54, 383 62, 196 57, 722 59, 780 57, 835 (60, 143) 62, 563 62, 108	117, 200 77, 383 111, 196 102, 222 100, 180 121, 835 97, 763 94, 108	9.7 3.4 6.9 6.9 6.0 11.3	10.2 8.0 8.8 8.9 8.8 10.2 (9.4) 9.7 10.0	19. 9 11. 4 15. 7 15. 8 14. 8 21. 4	470. 800 602. 617 595. 804 543. 778 575. 820 446. 165 546. 237 525. 892		
Total $\cdots $ $\left\{ Average \cdots \left\{ \right. \right. \right.$	5, 129. 0 (5, 767. 0) 641. 0 (641. 0)	345.3	(536, 730) (59, 637)	821, 887 102, 736	6.7	(9.3)	16.0	4, 307. 113 538. 389		
	<del></del>		No.	. 2.	<u> </u>	1	<u>.</u>	l	1	
Fore period.										
1903—Apr. 24	676 630 652 651 (581) 550 560 584	29. 8 29. 5 33. 7 (a) Lost. 16. 7 21. 6 25. 6	57. 624 52. 610 51. 022 52. 741 (55. 876) 54. 481 48. 770 54. 029	87, 424 82, 110 84, 722 52, 741 71, 181 70, 370 79, 629	4. 4 4. 7 5. 2 3. 0 3. 9 4. 4	8 5 8.4 7.8 8.1 (9.6) 9.9 8.7 9.3	12. 9 13. 0 13. 0 8. 1 12. 9 12. 6 13. 6	588, 576 547, 890 567, 278 598, 259 478, 819 489, 630 504, 371		
Total $\Big\{$ Average $\Big\{$	4, 303 (4, 884) 615 (610)	156. 9 22. 4	(427, 153)	528, 177 75, 454	3. 6	(8.7)	12.3	3, 774. 823 539. 546		
Preservative period. First subperiod: 1903—May 2	586 636 637 627 649 596 576 606 576 608	31. 0 33. 1 20. 0 22. 5 28. 4 35. 4 26. 9 19. 3 27. 7 31. 7 27. 9	54. 242 54. 528 56. 560 50. 300 63. 910 44. 270 44. 315 49. 915 48. 150 49. 885 55, 900	85, 242 87, 628 76, 560 72, 800 92, 310 79, 670 71, 215 69, 215 75, 850 81, 585 83, 800	5.3 5.2 3.0 3.6 4.4 5.9 4.7 3.2 4.8 5.2	9.3 8.6 8.6 8.0 9.8 7.4 7.7 8.2 8.4 8.4 9.4	14.5 13.8 11.7 11.6 14.2 13.4 12.4 11.4 13.2 13.4	500. 758 548. 372 580. 440 554. 200 556. 690 516. 330 504. 785 536. 785 500. 150 526. 415 511. 200	0.	
12 13	624	22. 3	53, 310	75.610	3.6	8.5	12.1	548.390	1 .	

## Table XCIII.—Solids balances for Series V—Continued.

No. 2-Continued.

	1	5	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine, (2+3)	1n feces, (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Boric acid ad- minis- tered.
Preservative period— Continued.									
Second subperiod: 1903—May 14.  15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25.	Grams, 565 620 619 512 624 551 510 565 543 554 479 584	Grams. 25.7 27.1 25.4 23.5 26.0 34.4 21.9 21.4 22.2 29.6 19.2 22.9	Grams. 54. 830. 47. 800. 52. 528. 51. 312. 45. 475. 51. 100. 45. 423. 18. 610. 47. 710. 52. 185. 44. 180.	Grams. 80, 530 74, 900 77, 928 74, 812 71, 475 81, 335 73, 000 66, 823 70, 810 77, 310 71, 385 67, 080	Per ct. 4,5 4,4 4,1 4,6 4,2 6,2 4,3 3,8 4,1 5,3 4,0 3,9	Per et. 9.7 7.7 8.5 10.0 7.3 8.5 10.0 8.0 9.0 8.6 10.9 7.6	Per et. 14.3 12.1 12.6 14.6 14.8 14.8 14.8 14.9 11.5	Grams, 484, 470 545, 100 541, 072 437, 188 552, 525 469, 665 137, 000 498, 177 472, 190 476, 690 407, 615 516, 920	6 cirams. 0. 55
Total	6,726 560	299, 3 24, 9	588, 088 49, 007	887, 388 73, 949	4.4	8.7	13.2	5, 838, 612 486, 051	6.0
Third subperiod: 1908—May 26. 27. 28. 30. 31. June 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.	536 494	28. 4 20. 0 36. 5 12. 5 20. 3 20. 2 36. 1 20. 0 27. 0 18. 0 12. 4 26. 3	49, 515 49, 225 42, 630 48, 881 49, 579 49, 005 44, 636 42, 336 39, 524 42, 634 42, 634 35, 512 43, 881	77, 915 69, 225 79, 130 61, 381 69, 879 69, 205 80, 736 62, 336 66, 524 60, 634 47, 912 70, 184	5. 4 3. 7 7. 4 2. 5 4. 5 7. 8 4. 1 7. 3 4. 1 3. 4 5. 6	9. 4 9. 2 8. 6 9. 7 11. 1 11. 0 9. 6 8. 7 10. 7 9. 7 9. 6 9. 3	14.8 12.9 16.0 12.2 15.6 15.6 17.4 12.9 18.1 13.8 12.9 14.9	447, 085 466, 775 414, 870 442, 619 377, 121 374, 795 383, 264 422, 664 301, 476 379, 366 322, 088 399, 816	0.5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5
Total Average	5, 547 462	277.7 23.1	537, 361 44, 780	815, 061 67, 921	5, 0	9.7	14.7	1,731.939 394.079	6, 0
Fourth subperiod: 1903—June 7.  8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20.	450 518 886 525 456 570 469 497 545 503 556 471 602 548	25. 0 6. 0 32. 0 15. 5 16. 2 15. 2 22. 9 8. 8 26. 2 23. 8 36. 6 29. 2 34. 5 60. 6	38, 031 37, 622 33, 859 39, 337 40, 786 35, 460 44, 633 48, 000 37, 191 52, 646 17, 336 45, 071 46, 111 45, 060	63, 031 43, 632 65, 859 54, 837 56, 986 50, 660 67, 533 56, 800 63, 391 76, 446 83, 936 74, 271 80, 611 105, 660	5, 6 1, 2 8, 3 3, 0 3, 6 2, 7 4, 9 1, 8 4, 8 4, 8 4, 7 6, 6 6, 2 5, 7 11, 1	8, 5 7, 3 8, 8 7, 5 8, 9 6, 2 9, 5 9, 7 6, 8 10, 5 8, 6 7, 7 8, 2	14.0 8.4 17.1 10.4 12.5 8.9 14.4 11.6 15.2 15.1 45.8 13.4 19.3	386, 969 474, 368 320, 141 470, 163 399, 014 519, 340 401, 467 440, 200 481, 609 426, 554 172, 064 396, 729 521, 389 442, 340	0.55 .55 .55 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00
Total	7, 096 507	352, 5 25, 2	591, 159 42, 225	943, 653 67, 404	5, 0	8.3	13.3	6, 152, 347 -139, 596	2, 5
Entire preservative period: Total	26, 705 534	1, 255. 7 25. 1	2, 341, 887 46, 838	3, 597, 587 71, 952				23, 107, 413 5, 778, 358	20, 5
After period.  1903—June 21	426 571 567 626 557 599 649 596 573	25, 0 26, 2 32, 2 50, 5 40, 0 26, 0 38, 0 23, 0 22, 0	48, 811 42, 728 41, 009 46, 571 49, 050 55, 900 47, 470 60, 051 54, 029	73, 811 68, 928 76, 209 97, 071 89, 050 81, 900 85, 470 83, 051 76, 029	5, 9 4, 6 5, 7 8, 1 7, 2 4, 3 5, 9 3, 9 3, 8	11, 5 7, 5 7, 8 7, 4 8, 8 9, 3 7, 3 10, 1 9, 4	17. 3 12. 1 13. 4 15. 5 16. 0 13. 7 13. 2 13. 9 13. 3	352, 189 502, 072 190, 791 528, 929 167, 950 517, 100 563, 530 512, 949 496, 971	
Total Average	5, 164 574	282.9 31.4	448, 619 49, 847	731, 519 81, 280	5, 5	8.7	14.2	1, 432, 481 492, 720	

Table XCIII.—Solids balances for Series V—Continued. No. 3.

					1 -	1 -	1	1	
	1	5	3	4	5	6	7	8 -	9
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (14)	Boric acid ad- minis- tered.
$Fore\ period,$	Grams.	Grams.	Grams.	Grams.	Per ct.	Per et.	Per ct.	Grams.	Grams.
1903—Apr. 24	(519) 463 518 523 528 547 501 544	Lost. 14.0 29.0 10.4 40.4 24.6 19.0 35.8	(52, 861) 37, 318 53, 469 50, 323 60, 505 48, 829 52, 577 48, 622	51. 318 82. 469 60. 723 100. 905 73. 429 71. 577 84. 422	3.0 5.6 2.0 7.6 4.5 3.8 6.6	(10. 2) 8. 1 10. 3 9. 6 11. 5 8. 9 10. 5 8. 9	11. 1 15. 9 11. 6 19. 1 13. 4 14. 3 15. 5	411, 682 435, 531 462, 277 427, 095 473, 571 429, 423 459, 558	
Total	3,624 (4,143)	173.2	(404. 504)	524. 843	4.8	(9.8)	14.5	3,099.157	
Average	518 (518)	21.7	(50, 563)	74. 977				443.023	
Prescrvative period.									
First subperiod; 1903—May 2	490 526 [556]	23. 2 28. 0 [26. 0]	52, 871 43, 389	76.071 71.389	4.7 5.3 [4.7]	10.8 8.2	15. 5 13. 6	413. 929 454. 611	0.5 .5 .5
5	532 594 586 619 659 658 589 653 583	20.8 17.5 30.9 22.9 25.4 23.2 22.0 37.2 26.5	49. 936 50. 568 49. 304 51. 229 49. 784 66. 337 54. 929 55. 448 52. 557	70. 736 68. 068 80. 204 74. 129 75. 184 89. 537 76. 929 92. 648 79. 057	3. 9 2. 9 5. 3 3. 7 3. 9 3. 5 3. 7 5. 7 4. 5	9.4 8.5 8.4 8.3 7.6 10.1 9.3 8.5 9.0	13.3 11.5 13.7 12.0 11.4 13.6 13.1 14.2 13.6	461. 264 525, 932 505, 796 544. 871 583. 816 568. 463 512. 071 560. 352 503. 943	.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5
$egin{array}{lll}  ext{Total} & \dots & \left. $	6, 489 [7, 045] 590 (587)	[303, 6]	576, 352 52, 396	853, 952 77, 632	[4. 3]	8.9	13. 2	5, 635. 048 512. 368	6.0
Second subperiod: 1903—May 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	605 595 614 600 612 496 586 674 614 642 552 702	\$0.8 23.3 24.7 35.0 17.9 24.9 26.1 38.0 23.8 26.9 25.0	57. 212 50. 642 56. 522 54. 004 52. 896 50. 446 40. 134 55. 037 51. 998 57. 977 55. 272 52. 876	88. 012 73. 942 81. 222 89. 004 70. 796 75. 346 57. 334 81. 137 89. 998 81. 777 82. 172 77. 876	5.1 3.9 4.0 5.8 2.9 5.0 2.9 3.9 6.2 3.7 4.9 3.6	9.5 8.5 9.2 9.0 8.6 10.2 6.8 8.2 8.5 9.0 10.0 7.5	14.5 12.4 13.2 14.8 11.6 15.2 9.8 12.0 14.7 12.7 14.9 11.1	516. 988 521. 058 532. 778 510. 996 541. 204 420. 654 528. 666 592. 863 524. 002 560. 223 469. 828 624. 124	0.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.55
Total	7, 292 608	313. 6 26. 1	635, 016 52, 918	948, 616 79, 051	4.3	8.7	13.0	6, 343, 384 528, 949	6.0
Subperiods 1 and 2:  Total	13, 781 [14, 337] 599 [597]	[617, 2] [25, 7]	1, 211. 368 52. 668	1, 802. 568 78. 372	[4.9]	8,8	13.1	11, 978. 432 520. 628	12.0
Third subperiod: 1903—May 26 27 28 29 30 31 June 1 2 3 4 4 5 6	600 591 636 586 586 507 (576) 574 573 591 624 582 636	33. 5 23. 2 38. 8 21. 3 38. 9 Lost. 34. 5 13. 1 21. 1 26. 7 22. 2 22. 8	54. 782 55. 292 55. 448 47. 496 64. 008 (56. 054) 52. 399 55. 607 50. 836 52. 646 45. 574 47. 628	88. 282 78. 492 94. 248 68. 796 102. 908 86. 899 68. 707 71. 936 67. 346 67. 774 70. 428	5. 6 3. 9 6. 1 3. 6 7. 7 6. 0 2. 3 3. 6 4. 3 3. 8 3. 8	9.1 9.4 8.7 8.1 12.6 (9.7) 9.1 9.7 8.6 8.4 7.5	14. 7 13. 3 14. 8 11. 7 20. 3 15. 1 12. 0 12. 2 12. 7 11. 6 11. 1	511, 718 512, 508 541, 752 517, 204 404, 092 487, 101 504, 293 519, 064 544, 654 514, 226 565, 572	0.5555555555555555555555555555555555555
Total	6,500 (7,076) 591 (590)	26. 9	(637, 770) (53, 148)	877. 816 79. 783	4.6	(9.0)	13.5	511. 217	6.0

### Table XCIII.—Solids balances for Series V—Continued.

No. 3—Continued.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	$\mathbf{s}$	9
Period and date.	In food,	In feces,	In urine.	in feces and urine, (2+3)	1n feces, (2÷1)	urine.	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance.	Borie acid ad- minis- tered.
Preservative period— Continued.									
Subperiods 1, 2, and 3;	Grams.	Grams.	Grams.	Grams.	Per et.	Per et,	Per et.	Grams.	Grams.
Total	20, 281 (20, 857) [20, 837]	[913 3]	Grams, (1, 819, 138) (52, 833)	2,680, 584	[1 4]	(8,9)	15, 2	17,600,616	18.0
Average	596 (596)		(52, 833)	75, 835				517, 165	
1	[595] ————	[26, 1]							
Fourth subperiod: 1903—June 7	603 596	10.2	49, 235 47, 970	59, 435	1.7	8, 2	9.9	543, 565	0.5
9 10	660 655	32, 1 24, 1 26, 4	46, 805 41, 494	80, 070 70, 905 70, 894	5, 4 3, 7 4, 0	8. 0 7. 1 6. 8	13.4 10.8 10.8	515, 930 589, 095 584, 106	.5 .5 .5
11 12	668 591	30. 3 13. 6	52, 173 55, 125	82, 473 68, 725	4.5		12.3 11.6	585, 527 522, 275	.5
13 14	579 598	27. 7 29. 5	57, 619 58, 692	85, 319 88, 192	4.8 4.9	10. 0 9. 8	14.8 11.7	493, 681 509, 808	.5
15 16	622 586	18.5 40.5	51.871 52.005	70.371 92.505	3.0 6.9	8, 3 8, 9	11.3 15.8	551, 629 493, 495	.5 .5
17 18	647 662	33.6 45.2	45, 644 49, 602	79, 241 94, 802	5. 2 6. 8 1. 7	7. 0 7. 5	12.0 14.3	567, 756 567, 198	.5
19 20	618 655	10.3 52.5	57.345 48.363	67, 645 100, 863	8, 0	9.3 7.1	11.0 15.4	550, 355 554, 137	, 5 , 5
Total	8, 740 624	394, 5 28, 2	716, 943 51, 210	1, 111, 443 79, 389	4.5		12.7	7, 628, 557 544, 611	7.0
Entire preservative period:									
Total	29, 021 (29, 597)		(2, 566, 081)	3, 791. 827		(8.7)	13.0	25, 229, 173	25, 0
	[29, 577] 605	[1,307.8]	(52, 367)	78, 996	[1, 4]			25, 229, 173 526, 009	
A verage	(601) [604]	[26, 7]	(52, 367)						
After period, 1903—June 21	561	33.0	57, 565	90, 565	5.9	10.2	16.1	470, 135	
22		31. 6 23. 0	43, 590 59, 819	75, 190	5, 9 4, 7 2, 8	10. 2 6, 5 7. 3	11. 2 10. 1	595, 810 739, 181	
21 25	670 737	52. 7 46. 9	54, 121 53, 681	106, 821 100, 584	2, 8 7, 8 6, 4	8, 1 7, 3	15, 9 13, 7	563, 179 636, 416	
26 27	741 747	35. 9 30. 7	62, 965 67, 801	98, 865 98, 501	4.8	8, 5 9, 1	13.3 13.2	642, 135 648, 499	
28 29	770 650	44.7 22.0	55, 158 54, 237	99, 858 76, 237	5, 8	7. 2 8. 3	13. 0 11. 7	670, 142 573, 763	1
Total	6, 369 707	320.5 35.6	508, 940 56, 549	829,410 92,119		8, 0	13.0	5, 539, 560 614, 851	
			No	. 1.					
	-1	ų	3	4	5	6	7		9
Perfod and date.	In food.	, tu	In urine.	In feces	fn feces,	In urine.	In feces	Balance,	Borax nd minis-
		feces.		urine, (2-3)	(2 ÷1)	(3:1)	(1÷1)	(1 1)	tered,
Tore period.	Grams. 652	Grams. 17.4	Grams, 52, 900	Grams, 70, 300	Per et. 2.7	Per et. 8,4	Per et. 10, 8	Grams, 581, 700	Grams,
1905-Apr. 24	512	(9)	52, 260 45, 506	52, 260 71, 506	5, 6	10.2	10. 2	459, 710 139, 191	
26 27 2*	[505] 559	[25, 8]	Lost. 55,360	77, 360	$\{5, 1\}$	4. 0	13, 8	181,610	
29	347 512	17. 7 27. 7	49, 520 51, 830	67 220 79,530	5. 1 5. 4	14.3	19. 1 15. 5	279, 700 432, 470	
May 1	502	40, 8	65, 890	106,690	8,1	13.1	21.3	395, 310	
Total	3, 598 [1, 103]	[180, 1]	373, 266 53, 324	527 866 75 409			11.7	3,070 134 138 591	
Average	514 [513]	[22, 6]	53, 324	7.1 403	- ::			45% 5014	

Table XCIII.—Solids balances for Series V—Continued.

No. 4-Continued.

			No. 4-	Continued	•				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	र	8	9
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Borax ad- minis- tered.
Preservative period.									
First subperiod: 1903—May 2	Grams. 549 508 538 208 555 489 527 511 481 487 482 472	Grams. (a) 35.0 17.7 34.5 16.2 26.1 25.9 32.0 13.4 26.7 28.4 22.2	Grams. 58. 685 55. 980 62. 480 55. 070 57. 155 52. 730 50. 795 48. 730 50. 130 51. 980 58. 275 48. 915	Grams. 58.685 90.980 80.180 89.570 73.355 78.830 76.695 80.730 63.530 78.680 \$1.675 71.115	Per et.  7.0 3.3 17.0 2.9 5.3 4.9 6.3 2.8 5.5 5.9 4.7	Per ct. 10.7 11.1 11.6 27.1 10.3 10.8 9.6 9.5 10.4 10.7 11.0 10.4	Per ct. 10.7 18.1 14.9 44.1 13.2 16.1 14.6 15.8 13.2 16.2 16.9 15.1	Grams. 490, 315 412, 020 457, 820 113, 430 481, 645 410, 170 450, 305 430, 270 417, 470 408, 320 400, 325 400, 885	Grams. 0.5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .
Total Average	5, 797 483	278.1 23.2	645, 925 53, 827	924, 025 77, 002	4.8	11.1	15.9	4,872.975 405.998	6.0
Second subperiod: 1908—May 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25.	535 560 602 529 604 537 568 545 558 509 562 546	27. 6 11. 4 31. 0 24. 1 22. 3 56. 8 (a) 8. 7 43. 5 36. 3 23. 7 18. 4	76. 715 50. 829 67. 920 60. 610 57. 690 61. 446 59. 960 58. 016 59. 270 55. 445 55. 777 57. 005	104. 315 62. 229 98. 920 84. 710 79. 990 118. 246 59. 960 66. 716 102. 770 91. 745 79. 477 75. 405	5. 2 2. 0 5. 1 4. 6 3. 7 10. 6 1. 6 7. 8 7. 1 4. 2 3. 4	14.3 9.1 11.3 11.4 9.6 11.4 10.6 10.6 10.6 10.9 9.9 10.4	19.5 11.1 16.4 13.2 22.0 10.6 12.2 18.4 18.0 14.1 13.8	430, 685 497, 73, 78, 78, 78, 78, 78, 78, 78, 78, 78, 78	0.5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5
Total Average	6, 655 555	303.8 25.3	720, 683 60, 057	1,024.483 85.374	4.6	10.8	15. 4	5, 630. 517 469. 626	6.0
Subperiods 1 and 2: Total Average	12, 452 519	581.9 24.2	1,366.608 56.942	1, 948, 508 81, 188	4.7	11.0	15.6	10, 503, 492 437, 812	12.0
	1	1	No	.5.		1	'		<u> </u>
Fore period.									
1903—Apr. 24	502.00 654.00 659.00 676.00 748.00 677.00 714.00 721.00	25. 4 9. 2 40. 5 44. 8 (a) 20. 1 35. 0 40. 5	64. 896 62. 666 61. 615 63. 181 59. 976 66. 160 68. 776 66. 015	90. 296 71. 866 102. 115 107. 981 59. 976 86. 260 103. 776 106. 515	5.1 1.4 6.1 6.6 3.0 4.9 5.6	12.9 9.6 9.3 9.3 8.0 9.8 9.6 9.2	18. 0 11. 0 15. 5 16. 0 8. 0 12. 7 14. 5 14. 8	411. 704 582. 184 556. 885 568. 019 688. 024 590. 740 610. 224 614. 485	
Total	5,351.00 668.88	215. 5 26. 94	513, 285 64, 161	728. 785 91. 028	4.0	9.6	13.6	4, 622, 215 577, 777	
Preservative period.									
First subperiod: 1908—May 2  3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	794.00 725.00 756.00	16. 4 15. 3 45. 5 25. 3 11. 6 35. 7 36. 7 44. 4 40. 1 21. 8 29. 0 57. 0	64, 600 71, 721 68, 679 62, 975 68, 214 63, 039 64, 249 58, 663 63, 092 63, 631 61, 520 61, 877	81. 000 87. 021 114. 179 88. 275 79. 814 98. 739 100. 949 103. 063 103. 192 85. 431 90. 520 118. 877	2.2 2.2 6.3 3.2 1.5 5.1 4.7 5.5 2.9 3.7	8.6 10.4 9.5 8.0 9.0 8.9 8.2 7.4 8.7 8.4 7.8 8.6	10.7 12.6 15.8 11.2 10.5 14.0 12.8 13.0 14.2 11.3 11.4 16.5	673. 000 602. 979 609. 821 698. 725 679. 186 606. 261 687. 051 690. 937 621. 808 670. 569 702. 480 603, 123	0.5 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5
Total	8, 997. 00 749. 75	378.8 31.57	772. 260 64. 355	1, 151. 060 95. 922	4.2	8,6	12.8	7,845.940 653.828	6.0
	1	I		l====					

a No movement.

Table XCIII.—Solids balances for Series V—Continued.

No. 5—Continued.

	-			intilitied.					
	1	5	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)		In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine, (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Borax ad- minis- tered.
Preservative period—									
Continued. Second subperiod: 1903—May 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25.	Grams, 707, 00 745, 00 649, 00 695, 00 625, 00 675, 00 688, 00 666, 00 674, 00 (726, 00)	Grams. (a) 38.1 51.2 (a) 14.5 (a) 56.6 (a) 59.0 59.1 22.5 Lost.	Grams. 64, 896 64, 298 68, 507 64, 141 62, 659 59, 098 61, 274 62, 349 52, 254 62, 328 72, 722 (61, 162)	Grams. 64, 896 102, 398 119, 707 64, 141 77, 159 59, 098 117, 874 62, 349 111, 254 121, 428 95, 222	Peret.  5.1 7.9  2.1  8.4  8.6 8.9 3.3	Perct. 9, 2 8, 6 10, 6 9, 3 9, 0 9, 5 9, 1 8, 7 7, 6 9, 4 10, 8 (8, 4)	Per et. 9.2 13.7 18.4 9.3 11.1 9.5 17.5 8.7 16.2 18.2 14.1	Grams, 642, 104 642, 602 529, 293 627, 859 617, 841 565, 902 557, 126 657, 651 576, 746 544, 572 578, 778	Grams. 0.5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5
Total	7, 536. 00)	301.0		995, 526	4.0		13.2	6, 540. 474	} 6.0
Average	(8, 262, 00 685, 00 (688, 00)	27.4	(62, 974)	90. 539		(9.1)		594, 461	}
Third subperiod: 1903—May 26	662, 00 307, 00 508, 00 614, 00 632, 00 575, 00 519, 00 598, 00 505, 00 650, 00	4.3 (a) (a) 62.3 22.0 41.8 4.0 38.3 48.7 17.7 (a) 57.6	67, 424 50, 549 53, 526 56, 560 68, 335 71, 669 60, 094 63, 846 61, 317 59, 903 53, 632 73, 662	71, 724 50, 549 53, 526 118, 860 90, 355 116, 469 64, 094 102, 146 110, 017 77, 603 53, 632 131, 262	10.1 3.5 7.8 0.8 7.1 9.4 3.0	10, 2 16, 5 10, 5 9, 2 10, 8 12, 5 11, 5 11, 8 11, 8 11, 8 11, 6 11, 3	10.8 16.5 10.5 19.4 14.3 20.3 12.3 19.0 21.2 13.0 10.6 20.2	590, 276 256, 451 454, 474 495, 140 541, 645 458, 531 458, 906 436, 854 408, 983 520, 397 451, 368 518, 738	0, 5 .0 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5
Total	6,632.00 553.00	299. 7 25. 0	740. 537 61. 711	1,040.237 86.711	4.5	11.2	15.7	5, 591, 763 466, 289	5,5
Fourth subperiod: 1903—June 7	645, 00 608, 00 637, 00 637, 00 616, 00 627, 00 619, 00 603, 00 603, 00 603, 00 677, 00 610, 00 693, 00 6710, 00 614, 00	(a) (a) 58, 3 (a) 54, 1 22, 0 67, 2 (a) 34, 9 24, 5 56, 9 46, 8 (a) 102, 2	51, 266 50, 483 59, 355 65, 974 64, 937 70, 680 71, 315 54, 938 62, 681 61, 929 64, 467 66, 567 59, 226 65, 489	51, 266 50, 483 117, 655 65, 971 119, 037 92, 680 138, 515 54, 938 97, 581 86, 429 121, 367 113, 367 59, 226 167, 689	9, 2 8, 8 3, 5 10, 9 5, 8 4, 0 8, 2 6, 9	7.9 8.3 9.8 10.5 11.1 11.5 10.0 10.1 10.2 9.3 9.8 8.3 10.7	7. 9 8. 3 18. 5 9. 8 19. 3 14. 5 22. 4 10. 0 16. 2 14. 2 17. 5 16. 7 8. 3 27. 3	593, 734 557, 517 519, 345 607, 026 496, 963 544, 320 480, 485 497, 062 505, 419 523, 571 571, 633 563, 633 650, 774 446, 311	0.5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .5
Total Average	8,891.00 635.00	466, 9 33, 4	869, 307 62, 093	1,336,207 95,493	5.2		15.0	7,557.793 539,507	7.0
Entire preservative period:									
Total	32, 059, 00 (32, 785, 00) (51, 00)	1, 446. 4 29. 5	(3, 137, 792) (62, 756)	4, 523, 030 92, 307		(9.6)		27, 535, 970 561, 693	24, 5
After period.			(12.100)						-
1903—June 21	707, 00 716, 00 715, 00 643, 00 666, 00 459, 00	(a) 40, 5 16, 0 13, 0 59, 0 42, 0 30, 2 48, 4 16, 0	61, 518 51, 761 65, 386 56, 602 64, 107 51, 568 59, 025 65, 631 60, 282	64, 518 92, 264 81, 386 99, 602 123, 107 96, 568 89, 225 114, 031 76, 282	6, 0 2, 3 6, 0 8, 3 6, 5 4, 5 10, 5 2, 6	10, 8 7, 7 9, 2 7, 9 9, 0 8, 5 8, 9 14, 3 9, 7	10, 8 13, 7 11, 5 13, 9 17, 2 15, 0 13, 4 24, 8 12, 3	530, 482 581, 736 625, 614 616, 398 591, 893 546, 432 576, 775 344, 969 542, 718	
Total Average	5,791.00	295, 1 32, 8	541, 883 60, 209	836, 9×3 93, 009	5.1	9, 4	14.4	4,957,017 550,991	

Table XCIII.—Solids balances for Series V-Continued.

No. 6.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period and date.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. $(2 \div 1)$	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)		Borax ad- minis- tered.
Fore period.  1903—April 24	Grams. (603.0) 495.0 521.0 543.0 512.0 557.0 498.5 505.0	Grams. Lost. 26.7 30.0 20.9 31.3 27.2 44.2 (a)	Grams. (38. 495) 45. 455 48. 090 42. 210 47. 757 47. 195 49. 470 45. 510	Grams.  72. 155 78. 090 63. 110 79. 057 74. 395 93. 670	5.4 5.8 3.8 6.1 4.9 8.9	Per ct. (6.4) 9.2 9.2 7.8 9.3 8.5 9.9 9.0	Per ct.  14.6 15.0 11.6 15.4 13.4 18.8	Grams. 564, 505 422, 845 442, 910 479, 890 432, 943 482, 605 404, 830 459, 490	Grams.
Total	3, 631, 5 (4, 234, 5) 519, 0 (529, 0)	180. 3 25. 8	(364.182) (45,523)	505, 987 72, 284	5.0	(8.6)	14.0	3, 125, 513 446, 716	
First subperiod: 1908—May 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	512. 0 563. 0 456. 0 559. 0 561. 0 514. 0 539. 0 533. 0 484. 5 552. 0 473. 0 516. 0	32. 8 34. 3 25. 0 18. 1 28. 1 47. 2 (a) 48. 6 35. 7 9. 2 17. 1 30. 8	51, 680 50, 580 47, 310 42, 450 50, 100 44, 955 48, 515 49, 392 46, 865 51, 780	84, 480 84, 830 72, 310 60, 550 76, 290 97, 300 44, 955 97, 115 85, 092 56, 065 65, 935 82, 530	6. 4 6. 1 5. 5 3. 2 5. 0 9. 2 9. 1 7. 4 1. 7 3. 6 6. 0	10. 1 9. 0 10. 4 7. 6 8. 6 9. 7 8. 3 9. 1 10. 2 8. 5 10. 3 10. 0	16. 5 15. 1 15. 9 10. 8 13. 6 18. 9 8. 3 18. 2 17. 6 10. 2 13. 9 16. 0	427, 520 478, 170 383, 690 498, 450 494, 040 494, 045 399, 408 495, 935 407, 065 433, 470	0.5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .6 0 0 .5 .5 .5
Total Average	6, 262. 5 521. 9	326.9 27.2	580, 552 48, 379	907. 452 75. 621	5.2	9.3	14.5	5, 355. 048 446. 279	5.0
Second subperiod: 1903—May 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	538. 0 536. 0 467. 0 505. 0 542. 0 493. 0 521. 0 510. 0 589. 0 427. 0 422. 0	22. 1 41. 5 23. 0 10. 3 30. 1 34. 9 29. 6 37. 5 23. 8 26. 2 38. 4 19. 4	49, 210 41, 540 45, 455 53, 310 44, 247 48, 350 49, 049 48, 500 50, 100 48, 440 49, 578 43, 500	71, 310 83, 040 68, 455 63, 610 74, 347 83, 250 78, 649 86, 000 73, 900 74, 640 87, 978 62, 900	4. 1 7. 7 4. 9 2. 6 5. 6 7. 1 5. 7 7. 4 4. 0 6. 1 7. 3 4. 0	9. 2 7. 8 9. 7 10. 6 8. 2 9. 8 9. 4 9. 5 8. 5 11. 3 9. 4 9. 0	13.3 15.5 14.6 12.6 13.8 16.9 15.1 16.9 12.5 17.4 16.7	466, 690 452, 960 398, 545 441, 390 467, 653 409, 750 442, 351 424, 000 515, 100 352, 360 439, 022 419, 100	0.55.55 .55.55 .55.55 .55.55 .55.55
Total Average	6,137.0 511.0	336.8 28.1	571, 279 47, 606	908. 079 75. 673	5.5	9.3	14.8	5, 228, 921 435, 327	6.0
Third subperiod: 1903—May 26. 27. 28. 30. 31. June 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	365. 0 512. 0 509. 0 547. 0 457. 0 476. 0 389. 0 551. 0 572. 0 500. 0 483. 0	16.5 (a) 51.3 54.6 10.9 20.9 35.2 35.2 28.7 17.8 28.2 15.5	47, 000 45, 451 50, 935 43, 970 58, 870 44, 980 46, 360 49, 010 45, 070 49, 030 48, 020 47, 230	63. 500 45. 451 102. 235 98. 570 69. 770 65. 880 81. 560 84. 210 73. 770 66. 830 76. 220 62. 730	4.5 10.1 10.0 2.4 4.4 9.0 6.9 5.2 3.1 5.6 3.2	12. 9 8. 9 10. 0 8. 0 12. 9 9. 4 11. 9 9. 6 8. 2 8. 6 9. 6 9. 8	17. 4 8. 9 20. 1 18. 0 15. 3 13. 8 20. 9 16. 4 11. 7 15. 2 13. 0	301, 500 466, 549 406, 765 448, 430 387, 230 410, 120 307, 440 428, 790 477, 230 505, 170 423, 780 420, 270	0.5555555555555555555555555555555555555
Total	5, 874. 0 490. 0	314. 8 26. 2	575, 926 47, 994	890. 726 74. 227	5.4	9.8	15, 2	4, 983. 274 415. 773	6.0
Fourth subperiod: 1903—June 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	540. 0 506. 0 509. 0 556. 0 552. 0 492. 0 438. 0 488. 0	34. 1 34. 2 35. 4 12. 2 22. 4 29. 5 22. 0 41. 6	47. 230 40. 570 42. 792 47. 105 38. 855 51. 465 49. 070 49. 220	81. 330 74. 770 78. 192 59. 305 61. 255 80. 965 71. 070 90. 820	6. 3 6. 8 7. 0 2. 2 4. 1 6. 0 5. 0 8. 5	8. 7 8. 0 8. 4 8. 5 7. 0 10. 5 11. 2 10. 1	15. 0 14. 8 15. 4 10. 7 11. 1 16. 5 16. 2 18. 6	458. 670 431. 230 430. 808 496. 695 490. 745 411. 035 366. 930 397. 180	0.5 .5 .5 .5 .5 .0 .0

### Table XCIII.—Solids balances for Series V—Continued.

#### No. G-Continued.

		5	- 3	4	5	6	7	$\mathbf{s}$	9
Period and date,	In food,	In feees.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2-3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Borax ad- minis- tered.
Preservative period— Continued.									
Fourth subperiod— Continued. 1903—June 15 16 17 18 19 20	Grams, 502, 0 446, 0 576, 0 569, 0 454, 0 (495, 0)	Grams. 27.1 28.1 (a) 73.2 (a) Lost.	Grams, 47, 530 44, 170 40, 295 45, 475 34, 985 (45, 305)	Grams, 74, 630 72, 270 40, 295 118, 675 34, 985	Per ct. 5, 1 6, 3	Per ct. 9.5 9.9 7.0 8.0 7.7 (9.2)	Per et. 14. 9 16. 2 7. 0 20. 9 7. 7	Grams, 427, 370 373, 730 535, 705 450, 325 419, 015 449, 695	Grams. 0, 0 . 0 . 0 . 0 . 0 . 0 . 0 . 0
Total	6, 628, 0 (7, 123, 0) 510, 0	359.8 27.7	(624, 067)	72. 197		(8.8)	14.2	5, 689, 438 437, 803	2.5
Entire preservative period:	(1003.0)		(11.770)						
Total	24, 901.0 (25, 396.0)		(2, 351, 824)			(9, 3)			19.5
Average {	508.0 (508.0)	27.3	(47 036)	74.384				433, 616	
After period.									
1903—June 21	500, 0 530, 0 555, 0 545, 0 517, 0 637, 0 560, 0 600, 0	26. 5 51. 3 36. 3 55. 2 (a) 12. 0 70. 0 24. 5	45, 305 44, 590 45, 645 37, 456 45, 950 38, 370 49, 224 50, 596	71, 805 95, 890 81, 945 92, 656 45, 950 50, 370 119, 224 75, 096	5.3 9.7 6.5 10.1 1.9 12.5 4.1	9.1 8.4 8.2 6.9 8.9 6.0 8.8 8.4	14. 4 18. 1 14. 7 17. 0 8. 9 7. 9 21. 3 12. 5	428, 195 434, 110 473, 055 452, 344 471, 050 586, 630 440, 776 524, 904	
29	555.0	(a)	41.775	41. 775		7.5	7.5	513, 225	
Total	4, 999, 0 555, 0	275. 8 30. 6	398, 911 44, 323	674, 711 74, 968	5, 5	8, 0	13.5	4, 324, 289 480, 032	

### Table XCIV.—Summary of solids balances for Series 1.

#### Three men.

			Amree	1110:11.					
	1	5	3	1	.5	6	7	8	9
Period.	In food,	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine, (2+3)	1n feces. (2÷1)	ln urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1 -1)	Preserva- tive ad- minis- tered.
Fore period. No. 1	Grams, 4, 335, 5 3, 624 (4, 143) 5, 351	Grams, 196, 1 173, 2 215, 5	Grams, 125, 811 (101, 504) 513, 285	Grams, 621, 911 524, 843 728, 785	Per et. 4.5 4.8 4.0	Per et. 9. 8 (9. 8) 9. 6		3, 713, 589	Grams,
Total	13, 310, 5 (13, 829, 5) 605, 0 (601)	584, 8 26, 6	(1,343,600) (58,417)					11, 434, 961 519, 730	
Preservative period.									
First subperiod: No. 1	7, 715 6, 189 [7, 015] 8, 997	389. <del>1</del> [303. 6] 378. 8	576, 352	1, 138, 218 853, 952 1, 151, 060	5, 0 [4, 3] 4, 2	9. 7 8. 9	13, 2	6, 576, 782 5, 635, <b>0</b> 48 7, 845, 940	6. 0 6. 0 6. 0
Total	23, 201 [23, 757] 663 [660]		59, 527	89, 827				572, 178	18.0

 ${\tt Table~XCIV.--} Summary~of~solids~balances~for~Series~V{--} {\tt Continued.}$ 

Three men-Continued.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period.	In food.	In feces.	In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Pre- serva- tive ad- minis tered.
Preservative period— Continued.									
Second subperiod: No.1	Grams. 7,630 7,292 7,536 (8,262)	Grams. 357.3 313.6 301.0	Grams. 706, 217 635, 016 (755, 688)	Grams. 1,063.517 948.616 995.526	Per ct. 4.7 4.3 4.0	Per ct. 9.3 8.7 (9.1)	Per ct. 13. 9 13. 0 13. 2	Grams. 6,566.483 6,343.384 6,540.474	Grams $6.0$ $6.0$ $6.0$
Total{ Average{	22, 458 (23, 184) 642 (644)	971. 9 27. 8	(2, 096, 921) (58, 248)	3,007.659 85.965	4.3	(9.0)	13.4	19, 450. 341 556. 035	18.0
Subperiods 1 and 2:  Total	45, 659 (46, 385) [46, 215] 652	[2, 043. 7]	(4, 194. 351)	6, 150, 889 87, 846	[4.4]	(9.0)	13, 5	39, 508. 111 564. 154	36.0
Average	(653) [651]	[28, 8]	(59.075)						
Third subperiod:  No. 1	6, 955 (7, 564) 6, 500 (7, 076) 6, 632	346. 0 296. 1 299. 7	(727, 465) (637, 770) 740, 537	1,016.352 877.816 1,040.237	5. 0 4. 6 4. 5	(9.6) (9.0) 11.2	14. 6 13. 5 15. 7	5, 938. 648 5, 622. 184 5, 591. 763	6.6 6.6 5.5
Total $\dots$ $\left\{ \text{Average} \dots \right\}$	20, 087 (21, 272) 591 (591)	941.8	(2, 105, 772) (58, 494)	2, 934. 405 86, 306	4.7	(9.9)	14.6	17, 152, 595 504, 694	17.
Subperiods1,2,and3: Total	65, 746 (67, 657) [66, 302] 632	[2, 985. 5]	(6, 300. 123)	9, 085, 294	[4.5]	(9.3)	13.8	56, 660. 706 544. 598	58,
Average	(632) [631]	[28.4]	(58, 880)					·····	
Fourth subperiod: No.1	9, 274 8, 740 8, 894	535. 5 394. 5 466. 9	814. 648 716. 943 869. 307	1, 350. 148 1, 111, 443 1, 336. 207	5.8 4.5 5.2	8.8 8.2 9.8	14. 6 12. 7 15. 0	7, 923. 852 7, 628. 557 7, 557. 793	7. 0 7. 0 7. 0
Total Average	26, 908 641	1,396.9 33.3	2, 400. 898 57. 164	3, 797. 798 90. 464	5.2	8.9	14.1	23, 110, 202 550, 536	21.
Entire preservative period:  Total	92, 654 (94, 565) [93, 210] 635 (635)	[4, 382. 4]	(8, 701, 021) (58, 396)	12, 883. 092 88. 202	[4. 7]	(9.2)	13.9	79, 770, 908 546, 798	74.
After period.  No. 1	5, 129 (5, 767) 6, 369 5, 794	345.3 320.5 295.1	(536, 730) 508, 940 541, 883	821.887 829.440 836.983	6. 7 5. 0 5. 1	(9.3) 8.0 9.4	16. 0 13. 0 14. 4	4, 307. 113 5, 539. 560 4, 957. 017	
Total{ Average}	17, 292 (17, 930) 665 (664)	960. 9 37. 0	(1, 587, 553)	2, 488. 310 95. 747	5. 6	(8.9)	14.4	14, 803. 690 569. 253	

Table XCIV.—Summary of solids balances for Series V—Convinued.

#### Five men.

Period.	In food.	Q Infeces.	3 In urine.	In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	1n nrine. (3÷1)	In feces and urine. (4±1)	Balance. (1-4)	Pre- serva- tive ad- minis- tered.
Fore period.  No. 1  No. 2  No. 3  No. 5  No. 6	Grams, 4, 335, 5 4, 303 (4, 884) 3, 624 (4, 143) 5, 351 3, 631, 5 (4, 234, 5)	Grams. 196.1 156.9 173.2 215.5 180.3	Grams, 425, 811 (427, 153) (404, 504) 513, 285 (364, 182)	Grams, 621, 911 528, 177 524, 843 728, 785 505, 987	Per ct. 4, 5 3, 6 4, 8 4, 0 5, 0	Per et. 9.8 (8.7) (9.8) 9.6 (8.6)	Per ct. 14.3 12.3 14.5 13.6 14.0	Grams. 3, 713, 589 3, 774, 823 3, 099, 157 4, 622, 215 3, 125, 513	Grams,
Total	21,245.0 (22,948.0) 590 (588.4)	922.0	(2, 134, 935)	2, 909, 703 80, 814	4.3	(9.3)	13.7	18, 335, 297 509, 186	
Preservative period.  First subperiod: No. 1 No. 2 No. 3 No. 5 No. 6	7, 715 7, 336 6, 489 [7, 045] 8, 997 6, 262, 5	389. 4 3 <b>2</b> 6. 2 [303. 6] 378. 8 326. 9	748, 818 625, 285 576, 352 772, 260 580, 552	1, 138, 218 951, 485 853, 952 1, 151, 060 907, 452	5.0 4.4 [4.3] 4.2 5.2	9.7 8.5 8.9 8.6 9.3	11.8 13.0 13.2 12.8 14.5	6, 576, 782 6, 384, 515 5, 635, 048 7, 845, 940 5, 355, 048	6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 5.0
Total	36, 799, 5 [37, 355, 5] 624 [623]	[1,724.9] [28.7]	3, 303. 267 55. 988	5,002.167 84.788	[4.6]	9.0	13.6	31, 797, 333 539, 212	29.0
Second subperiod:     No. 1     No. 2     No. 3	7,630 6,726 7,292 7,536 (8,262) 6,137	357.3 299.3 313.6 301.0	706, 217 588, 088 635, 016 (755, 688) 571, 279	1, 063, 517 887, 388 918, 616 995, 526	4.7 4.4 4.3 4.0	9.3 8.7 8.7 8.7 (9.1) 9.3	13.9 13.2 13.0 13.2	6, 566, 483 5, 838, 612 6, 343, 384 6, 540, 474 5, 228, 921	6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0
Total{ Average{	35, 321 (36, 047) 599 (601)	1,608.0 27.3	(3, 256, 288)	81, 455	4.6	(9.0)	13.6	30, 517, 874 517, 545	30.0
Subperiods 1 and 2:  Total	72, 120, 5 (72, 846, 5) [72, 676, 5] 611 (612)	[3, 332, 9]	(6, 559, 555)		[4, 6]	(9,0)		62, 315, 207 527, 929	59.0
Third subperiod: No. 1	6, 955 (7, 564) 5, 547 6, 500 (7, 076) 6, 632 5, 874	[28, 0] 346, 0 277, 7 296, 1 299, 7 314, 8	(727, 465) 537, 361 (637, 770) 740, 537 575, 926		5, 0 5, 0 4, 6 1, 5 5, 4	(9, 6) 9, 7 (9, 0) 11, 2 9, 8	11.7 13.5	5, 938, 648 4, 731, 939 5, 622, 184 5, 591, 763 4, 983, 274	6, 0 6, 0 6, 0 5, 5 6, 0
Total	31,508 (32,693) 543 (545)	1,534.3 26.5	(3, 219, 059)	80,003	1.9	(9.8)		26, 867, 808 462, 997	29.5
Subperlods 1,2, and 3 Total Average	103, 628, 5 (105, 539, 5) [104, 184, 5] 589 (590)	[1,867.2]	(54, 629)	82.11//	[1.7]	(9.3)	13.9	89, 183, 015 506, 923	84,5
-	[589]	[27, 5]							-

 ${\bf Table~XCIV.} - Summary~of~solids~balances~for~Series~V- Continued.$ 

#### Six men.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Period.	In food.	In feces.		In feces and urine. (2+3)	In feces. (2÷1)	In urine. (3÷1)	feces and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)	Preserva- tive ad- minis- tered,
Fore period.  No. 1.  No. 2.  No. 3.  No. 4.  No. 5.  No. 6.	Grams. 4, 335.5 4, 303 (4, 884) 3, 624 (4, 143) 3, 598 [4, 103] 5, 351 3, 631.5 (4, 234.5)	Grams. 196.1 156.9 173.2 [180,4] 215.5 180.3	Grams, 425, 811 (427, 153) (404, 504) 373, 266 513, 285 (364, 182)	Grams. 621, 911 528, 177 524, 843 527, 866 728, 785 505, 987	Per ct. 4.5 3.6 4.8	Per ct. 9.8 (8.7) (9.8) 10.4 9.6 (8.6)	Per ct. 14.3 12.3 14.5 14.7 13.6 14.0	Grams. 3, 713. 589 3, 774. 823 3, 099. 157 3, 070. 134 4, 622. 215 3, 125. 513	Grams.
Total	24, 843, 0 (26, 546, 0) [25, 348, 0] 578 (577) [576]	[1, 102, 4] [25, 1]	(54, 526)		[4. 3]			21, 405, 431	
Preservative period. First subperiod: No. 1. No. 2. No. 3. No. 4. No. 5. No. 6.	7, 715 7, 336 6, 489 [7, 045] 5, 797 8, 997 6, 262, 5	389. 4 326. 2 [303. 6] 278. 1 378. 8 326. 9	748, 818 625, 285 576, 352 645, 925 772, 260 580, 552	1,138.218 951.485 853.952 924.025 1,151.060 907.452	5. 0 4. 4 [4. 3] 4. 8 4. 2 5. 2	9.7 8.5 8.9 11.1 8.6 9.3	14.8 13.0 13.2 15.9 12.8 14.5	6, 576, 782 6, 384, 515 5, 635, 048 4, 872, 975 7, 845, 940 5, 355, 048	6 6 6 6 6 5
Total	42, 596, 5 [43, 152, 5] 600 [599]	[2, 003. 0] [27. 8]	3, 949, 192 55, 622	5, 926. 192 83. 422	[4.6]	9.3	13. 9	36, 670. 308 516, 578	35
No. 1 No. 2 No. 3 No. 4 No. 5 No. 6	7, 630 6, 726 7, 292 6, 655 7, 536 (8, 262) 6, 137	357. 3 299. 3 313. 6 303. 8 301. 0	706, 217 588, 088 635, 016 720, 683 (755, 688) 571, 279	1, 063. 517 887. 388 948. 616 1, 024. 483 995. 526 908. 079	4.7 4.4 4.3 4.6 4.0	9.3 8.7 8.7 10.8 (9.1) 9.3	13. 9 13. 2 13. 0 15. 4 13. 2	6, 566, 483 5, 838, 612 6, 343, 384 5, 630, 517 6, 540, 474 5, 228, 921	\ \begin{pmatrix} 66 \\ 66 \\ 66 \\ 66 \\ 66 \\ 66 \\ 66 \end{pmatrix}
Total	41, 976 (42, 702) 591 (593)	1,911.8 26.9	(3,976.971) (55,236)	82. 052	4.6	(9.3)	13. 9	36, 148, 391 508, 948	36
Subperiods 1 and 2:  Total	84, 572, 5 (85, 298, 5) [85, 128, 5] 596 (596) [595]	[3, 914. 8]	(55, 428)	82.787	[4.6]	(9.3)	13. 9		

Table XCV.—General summary of solids balances.

	1	5	3	-1	5	6	7	8
Period and series.	In food.	In feces.		In feees	In feces.	In urine, (3÷1)	In feees and urine. (4÷1)	Balance. (1-4)
Fore period.	Grams. 20, 603. 9	Grams, 865, 5		Grams. 2, 872, 468	4.2	Per ct.	13.9	Grams. 17, 731. 432
II a	(21, 246, 0) 9, 418, 0 (12, 074, 0)	445, 8	(2,067,500) (1,203,243)	1,391.341	4.7	(9.7)	14, 8	8,026.659
111	(23, 392. 5) [23, 438. 5] [14, 634, 0	[890.0]	(2,667.200)		[3, 8]			19,742.800
IV	(15, 272. 0) 13, 310. 5	584.8	(1, 466, 270)	1,875.539	4.4	(9.6)	14.1	12, 636, 670 11, 434, 961
Total	71, 312. 9		(7.514.570)	9, 797. 037		(10.2)		61, 545, 863
Average	(630, 3) [631, 5]	[25, 6]	(64, 484)	86, 699				544, 701
Preservative period:	45, 789, 4 (47, 043, 9)	2, 101. 8	(4,591,976)	6, 575, 180	4.6	/0.5	14. 1	39, 214, 220
11 a	14, 703. 0 (16, 182. 0) 30, 075. 5	764.2		2, 250, 567	5. 2	(10, 0)	15.3	12, 452, 433 25, 863, 000
v	34, 905. 0 92, 654. 0 (94, 565. 0)	1,632.1	3, 217, 282	4,849,382	4.7	9.2	13.9	30, 055, 618 79, 770, 908
,	[93, 210. 0]	[4, 382, 4]	(1, 101, 021)		[4.7]			174, 903, 716
Total	(206, 589, 4)		(19, 533, 879)			(9.5)		
Average	(627, 9) [627, 6]		(59, 373)					
After period: Series I	36, 328, 5 (36, 956, 5)		(3, 374, 269)					31, 344, 501
1114	18, 018, 6 (19, 222, 6) [18, 538, 6]	[714.0]	(1,702.500)	2,303.800			12.8	15, 714, 800
ν	12, 591. 0 17, 292. 0 (17, 930. 0)	564.5 960.9	1,260.107	1,824.607	4.5 5.6	10.0	14.5 11.1	10, 766, 393 14, 803, 690
Total	81, 230, 1 (86, 700, 1) [84, 750, 1]	[3, 911. 8]		11,600.716			13, 8	72 629, 384
Average	614, 8 (614, 9) [614, 1]	[28, 3]	(56, 202)	84, 677	[4.0]			530, 123

 $\alpha$  This series not included in total; all members ill in after period.

#### SAMPLES OF RECORD AND CALCULATION FORMS.

#### DAILY CHART.

[To be filled out by each member of the Hygienic Table.]

Name and number: F. C. W., No. 2.

Date: April 25, 1903.

Temperature (sublingua). F.º	Hour.	Pulse (beats per minute).	Hour,	Weight stripped (kilos).	Hour.
98. 4 98. 4	5. 20 6	92 87	5. 20 6	72.67	5 p. m.

Sto		Urine.		
Weight (grams).	Consistence.a	Hour.	Volume (cc).	Hour.
139.0	Firm, light.	11 a. m.	100	11 a. m. 2 p. m.
ymptoms (normal, pains, cold	ls, feverish, etc.):		100 100 100 300	5 p. m. 8 p. m. 11 p. m. 7.30 a. m

a Firm, soft, ver, soft, semiliquid.

#### MEAL REPORT, HYGIENIC TABLE.

#### DINNER MENU.

Sunday, April 26, 1903.

Name and number of member, F. C. W., No. 2.		
Roast chicken Roast turkey	66	grams.
Roast turkey	00	grams.
Creamed potatoes.	100	grams.
Fresh peas	75	grams.
Cranberries		grams.
Fresh strawberries		grams.
Bread		grams.
Butter		grams.
Sugar		grams.
Coffee		CC.
Cocoa		CC.
Tea		cc.
Milk		
		ec.
Water		cc.

N. B.—Each space must be filled out either with a figure or a dash.

### MENUS FOR THE HYGIENIC TABLE.

### SUNDAY.

Breakfast.—Apples, oranges, bananas, or grapefruit, oatmeal, eggs, potatoes, Graham gems, bread, butter, sugar, coffee, cocoa, tea, milk, water.

Lunch.—Ox-tail soup, pears, bread, butter, etc.

Dinner.—Roast chicken or turkey, creamed potatoes, peas, cranberries, ice cream, bread, butter, etc.

### MONDAY.

Breakfast.—Fruit, shredded wheat biscuit, beefsteak or eggs, potatoes, bread,

Lunch.—Chicken gumbo soup, cherries, bread, butter, etc.

Dinner.—Leg of lamb or roast beef, potatoes, peas or tomatoes; currant jelly, rice pudding, bread, butter, etc.

### TUESDAY.

Breakfast.—Fruit, cream of wheat, eggs or pork chops, potatoes, muffins, bread, butter, etc.

Lunch.—Vegetable soup, peaches, bread, butter, etc.

Lunch.—vegetable soup, peaches, pread, potatoes, grap

Dinner.—Mutton or yeal cutlets, peas, potatoes, grape jelly, pears, cheese, bread, butter, etc.

### WEDNESDAY,

Breakfast.—Fruit, grapenuts, pork or beefsteak, potatoes, bread, butter, etc.

Lunch.—Mock turtle soup, pears, bread, butter, etc.

Dinner.—Roast beef, peas, potatoes, currant jelly, corn starch pudding, bread, butter, etc.

### THURSDAY.

Breakfast.—Fruit, korn krisp, beetsteak or pork chops, potatoes, Graham gems, bread, butter, etc.

Lunch.—Ox-tail soup, peaches, bread, butter, etc.

Dinner.—Roast chicken or turkey, potatoes, peas, cranberries, ice cream, bread, butter, etc.

### FRIDAY.

Breakfast.—Fruit, oat meal, oysters or eggs, potatoes, baked beans, bread, butter, etc.

Lunch.—Pea soup, pears, bread, butter, etc.

Dinner.—Pork, potatoes, Lima beans, tapioca, currant jelly, bread, butter, etc.

### SATURDAY.

Breakfast.—Fruit, malta vita, beefsteak or veal cutlets, potatoes, bread, butter, etc. Lunch.—Consommé, peaches, bread, butter, etc.

Dinner.--Leg of lamb or roast pork, potatoes, peas, apple sauce, bananas or apples, cheese, bread, butter, etc.

Analyses of food for the fore period of Series V, determined per gram of dry substance and calculated to fresh substance.

[Figures in parentheses refer to column numbers.]

	Serial num- ber (air- dry).	4822		4883				9248
	19 Ash.	Per $\alpha$ .						
	18 Fat.		.251	. 251 1. 590 7. 490	1.590	.251	1.590	. 251 1. 590 8. 750
ance.	21	Per ct. Per et. 0.251 1.590						
y subst	16	Per et.						
Composition of air-dry substance.	15 P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> .	Per et. 0. 264 1. 526 . 512	. 264	. 264 . 512 . 128 . 604	. 264	. 264	. 264 . 512 . 128	264 1.644 512 835
sition c	1.4 Nitro- gen.	Per et. 1. 820 7. 510 1. 550	1.820	1.820 1.550 1.600	1.820	1.820	1.820 1.550 .593	1.820 6.840 1.550 2.500
Compo	13 Water.	Per et. 4. 15 3. 60 5. 71	4.15	4.15 5.71 86.65 3.28	4.15	4.15	4.15	4. 15 3. 18 5. 71 6. 68
	12 Com- bus- tion.	Cal- ories. 4.070 3.860	4.070	3. 860 633 4. 370	4.070 3.860	4.070	4.070 3.860 .633	4.070 3.860 4.151
	11 Solids (100 per cent –	Per et. 95.85 96.40 94.29	95.85	95. 85 94. 29 113. 35 96. 72	95.85	95.85	95.85 94.29 13.35	95.85 94.29 93.32
	10 Factor (1 ÷ 11).	. 7356 . 3110 . 2142	.7534	.7170 .2150 .9050 .4100	.7089	. 7060	.7415 2235 9130	7305 3050 2111 2860
	9 Ash (10 by 19).	Per et.						
	Fat (10 by 18).	Per et. 0.185 13.210 13.40 1.070	1.220	. 180 27. 540 342 . 461 3. 070	9.980	. 210 . 000	9.900 9.900 .356 .465	
nce.	7 (10 by 17.)	Per et.						
Composition of fresh substance.	6 (10 by 16.)	Per et.						
of fresh	5 P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> (10 by 15).	Per et. 0.194 .475 .110 .452	. 199 . 070 . 038	. 189 . 412 . 110 . 116	. 187 . 580 . 112 . 756	.186 .081	.196 .492 .115	. 193
osition	4 Nitro- gen (10 by 14).	Per et. 1. 340 2. 340 . 332 1. 420	1.370 .660 .045	1.300 3.700 .333 .537 .656	1. 290 5. 050 1. 910	1.280 .280 .033	1.350 4.590 .347 .541	1. 330 2. 090 327 715
Comp	3 Water (10 by 13).	Per ct. 29. 48 70. 00 79. 80 7. 57	27. 79 88. 03 68. 33	31. 28 47. 93 79. 73 87. 92 60. 37	32.05 57.48 79.35	32.32 83.97 76.84	28. 92 60. 69 87. 81	29. 98 70. 52 73. 29
	Com- bus- tion (10 by 12).	Cal- ories. 3.000 2.150 .826 3.940	3.060 .619 2.830	2. 920 3. 960 . 830 . 573 1. 790	2, 890 2, 570 4, 040	2.870 6.850 2.070	3. 020 2. 490 . 865 . 578	2,830 2,110 2,110 1,190
	Solids (100 per cent – 3).	Per et. 70. 52 30. 00 92. 43	72. 21 11. 97 31. 67	68.72 52.07 20.27 12.08 39.63	67.95 20.55 94.85 94.85	67. 68 16. 03 23. 16	71.08 39.31 21.07	31.67 70.02 29.48 20.85 26.71
	Meal, date (1903), and description of food.	24:	Dunch, April 24: Bread Ox-tail soup Peaches	Dinner, Apr. 24: Bread Roast pork Potatoes Peas Tapioea	Bread	Lunch, Apr. 25: Bread Tomato soup Pears	Dinner, Apr. 25: Bread Roast lamb Potafoes.	Breakfaxt, Apr. 26: Bread Scrambled eggs. Potatoes. Outmeal
19	Serial numb (tsiom)	4820 4821 4823	1824	4825 4826 4827 4828 4829	4830 4831 4832	5530	5531 5532 5533 5533	5535 5536 5537 5547

		1 1			1000	5907			
163	162.	100	1, 590	.251	2, 830	1.590	. 251	1.590	. 251
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1981	1361	198	1961	- F	. 576 . 068 . 601	1,476 1,476 1,512 1,280	.264	. 264 . 512 . 128	. 264
1.820	1,820	1.820	1, 550	1.820	1.390 236 1.820	1. 820 6. 150 1. 550 2. 280	1.820	1.820	1. 550
t. 15	t. 15	4.15	5.71	4.15	93.86	4.914.8 8.258.8 8.258.8	f. 15	4, 15	4.15
1.076	1.070 3.950	4.070	3. 860	4.070	3.950 .288	4. 070 6. 940 3. 860 3. 983	4. 070	1. 070 3. 860 . 633	4.070
95, 85	95, 85	95, 85	91.19	95.85	95, 20 6, 14 97, 06	95. 85 97. 41 94. 29 91. 19	95. 85	95, 85 94, 29 13, 35	95.85
.710I	. 1960	. 2602	. 7611	.7336	. 2123 . 9120 . 3240	6820 3195 2126 52126	.7224	. 7282 . 2218 . 9370	. 7016 2264
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X71. 000.	12. 520 12. 520 1457 1461	.000	988. 1191. 000.	1.220	5, 000 5, 000	. 171 17. 730 . 339 . 147	181 000 120	14,040 14,040 353 477 22,770	27. 800 27. 800 359 . 776
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* 1 0 * 0 0 * 0 0 * 0 0 * 0 0									
187 045 710	725 425 435 435 435 435 435 435 435 435 435 43	. 050 102 886	. 780 . 109.	070. 191.	118981	0.1.0 1.09 0.00 0.00	. 191 . 038 . 066	250000000000000000000000000000000000000	185
988	25448	. 405 1.380 4.340	1.840 1.390 .032	0.060 1.340 0.920	8558	1.2.0 330 935.	1.310 .045 .329	1.320	1.280 4.360 1.910
27.8 27.8 26.8	82828 2828 2828	92, 50 27, 13 51, 36	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8 8 8	12523 12533	1488 1488 1888 1888	30, 75 68, 33 96, 36	8888888 8888888	## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ##
9, 890 0, 0, 0, 0	981 180 180 180 180 180 180 180 180 180 1	3,030	3, 910 3, 100 1, 100 1, 100	. 649 649 678 678	15 W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W	554 558 578 578	2, 940 2, 830 1, 830 1, 182	8877.884.8 8877.884.8	1 617 1
9, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15	642E	ति स्टब्स् स्टब्स्	를 중 중요 등 등 원동	11.97 12.52 14.52	18,0,0 18,0 18	88.88 88.88 88.88	31.67 3.61 3.61	849588 849588	<b>७% तं झे</b>
		Bre	Foldlows Shredded wheat bredde Apples Bread Apple sauce	Ox-tail soup Dinner, Apr. 27: Bread Roast beef	;	Bre	Peaches  Peaches  Juffenne soup		Bre
- 4	高高速度 1242 - N		1 - 04	30 30	98.5 E.S. S.	50,05 50,06 7912 5913	5916	5917 5919 5919 5919 1985	15 E

Analyses of food for the fore period of Series V, determined per gram of dry substance and calculated to fresh substance—Continued.

	Serial num- ber (air- dry),	2993	
	19 Ash.	Per et.	
	18 Fat.	7 2 3 3 0 2 5 1 5 0 5 0 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1	
je.	1- 1	P@ 4.	
ubstanc	16	Per cl. Per cl.	
ir-dry s	15 P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>6</sub> .	Per et. 0.264 264 264 264 264 264 264 264 1.760 264 1.760 835 264	
on of a	1.4 Nitro- gen.	Per at 1. 820 1.	
Composition of air-dry substance.	13 Water.	Pg 4 4 4 4 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	
ပြ	Com- bus- tion.	4, 070 4,	
	Solids (100 per cent – 13).	97       98       99       99       99       99       99       99       99       99       99       99       99       99       99       99       99       99       99       99       99       90 <td></td>	
-	10 Factor (1 ÷ 11).	0.7030 7242 2056 3386 3388 7224 7224 7182 7182 9720 8839 8839 8720 2100 2100 2206 2320	
	Ash (10 by 19).	Por a,	
	Fat (10 by 18).	Per ct. 0.176	.210
nee.	7 (10 by 17).	Por et.	
Composition of fresh substance.	6 (10 by 16).	Per at.	
of fresh	5 P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> (10 by 15).	Per et	.081
osition	4 Nitro- gen (10 by 14).	Per et. 1, 280 1, 280 1, 280 1, 280 1, 280 1, 320 1, 520 1, 420 1, 420	. 033
Comp	3 Water (10 by 13).	28.83.83.83.83.83.83.83.83.83.83.83.83.83	76.84 83.97
	Combustion (10 by 12).	Cat- Cat- Cat- Cat- Cat- Cat- Cat- Cat-	2,070
	Solids (100 per cent- 3).	77. 12. 12. 12. 12. 12. 12. 12. 12. 12. 12	23.16 16.03
	Mcal, date (1903), and description of food.		PearsTomato soup
J.	Serial numbe (moist).	5925 5926 5927 5929 5932 5932 5932 5932 5933 5933 5934 5941 5945 5945 5945	

6953	
2. 330 2. 330 18. 870 16. 931 1. 931	2,330
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. 264 . 196 . 196	
1.820 1.390 1.140 1.820	1.390
4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	95, 20 3, 950 4, 80 1, 390
3.950	3, 950
. 2479 96.85 4.070 4.15 1.820 2479 96.29 3.930 4.80 1.300 9.01 9.01 9.01 9.01 9.01 9.00 9.00 9.	95, 20 3, 950
. 2479	
26. 890 57.8 57.8 10. 190 8, 100	
8182828	
- 1.1.2 - 1.1.2 - 1.0.2 - 1.0.	-
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\$15.78.55 \$1	
888588	
Bread	posite
5947 5948 5948 5950 5951 5951 5951	595.va

Amount and composition of food consumed daily by F. C. W., No. 2, in the fore period of Series V.

APR1L 24, 1903.

Meal and kind of food.	Weight.	Combus	stion.	Wa	ter.	Nitro	gen.	Phosp	ohorie id.	F	nt.
		Calories	Total	Per		Per		Per		Per	
Breakfast:	Grams.	per gm.	cals.	cent.	Gms.	cent.	Gms.		Gms.	cent.	Gms.
Cereal, korn krisp	40	3, 940	158	7, 57	3	1,420	0.57	0.452	0.18	4.070	0.43
Meat, eggs	83	2.150	178	70.00	58	2.340	1.94	. 475	. 39	13.210	10.96
Vegetables, potatoes	100	. 826	83	79.80	80	. 332	. 33	.110	.11	. 340	. 34
Bread	60	3,000	180	29.48	18	1.340	. 80	. 194	. 12	. 185	.11
Drink, milk	413	. 778	321	86.69	358	,572	2,36	. 225	. 93	3.950	16.31
Miscellaneous-										1	
Butter	19	8.040	153	12.67	2	. 070	. 01	.000		86, 490	16.43
Sugar	40	4.000	160								
Lunch:											
Bread	75	3.060	230	27.79	20				. 15		
Drink, milk	413	.778	321	86.69	358	. 572			. 93		16.31
Dessert, peaches	150	2,830	424	68.33	102	. 045	. 07	. 038	. 06	. 000	. 00
Miscellaneous—							i				
Butter	11.5			12.67	1	.070	.01	.000		86.490	9.95
Sugar	40	4.000	160								
Dinner:											
Meat, pork	66	3, 960	261	47.93	32	3.700	2, 44	.412	. 27	27.540	18.18
Vegetables-											
Potatoes	100	. 830	83		80					. 342	.34
Peas	50	. 573	29		44	. 537					. 23
Bread	75	2, 920	219	31.28	23	1.300	. 98	.189	. 14	. 180	.14
Drink-								00"	0.0	0.050	40.04
Milk	413	. 778	321	86,69	358	.572	2.36	. 225	. 93	3,950	16.31
Water	600				600						
Dessert, tapioca	70	1.790	125	60.37	42	. 656	. 46	.248	. 17	3.070	2.15
Miscellaneous-		5.040			0	050	07	000		00 100	10 10
Butter	19	8.040		12.67	2	.070	.01	.000		86.490	16.43
Sugar	20	4.000	80						• • • • • •		
m-+-1	0 055 5		9 501		0.101		16 00		4 55		124, 76
Total	2,857.5		5, 731		2, 181		10, 33		4.00		124, 70

### APRIL 25, 1903.

Breakfast:											
Cereal, grapenuts	40	4.040	162.	5, 19	2	1.910	0.76	0.756	0.30	0.776	0.31
Meat, beef	80	2,570	206		46			. 580	. 46		7.98
Vegetables, potatoes	100	.845			79			.112	. 11	. 348	. 35
Bread	50	2, 890						. 187	. 09		.09
Drink, milk	413	.778	321	86, 69				. 225	. 93		16.31
Miscellaneous—	410	. 110	951	00.00	300	.012	2.00	. 220	. 30	0. 500	10.01
	. 17	8.040	197	12.67	2	.070	.01	000		86, 490	14,70
Butter	20	4,000	80	12.07	4	.070	.01	.000		00.430	14. 10
Sugar	20	4,000	80								
Lunch:	ابير	0.050	075	00.00	0.1	1 000	00	100	1.0	.177	. 13
Bread	75	2.870	215						.14	1.000	
Drink, milk	413	. 803	332					. 225	. 93	4.300	
Dessert, pears	150	2.070	310	76.84	115	. 033	. 05	. 017	. 03	.000	
Miscellaneous—											
Butter	14	8.040		12.67	2	. 070	. 01	.000		86.490	12.11
Sugar	30	4.000	120								
Dinner:											
Meat, mutton	66	2.490	164	60.69	40	4.590	3.03	. 492	. 22	9.900	6.53
Vegetables—							1				
Potatoes	100	. 865	86	78.93	79	. 347	. 35	. 115	.12		. 86
Peas	50	. 578	29	87.81	44	. 541	. 27	. 117	. 06	. 467	. 23
Bread	75	3,020			22	1,350	1.01	.196	. 15	. 186	. 14
Drink, milk	413	.803						. 225	. 93	4,300	17.76
Dessert, peaches	100	2,830				. 045		. 038	.04	.000	
Miscellaneous-	100	27.000		00.00							
Butter	19	8,040	153	12, 67	2	.070	. 01	.000		86, 490	16, 43
Sugar	20	4, 000			_	.010	. 01	.000			
Sugai	20	4.000	- 00								
Total	9 945		3 577		1 615		18 44		4 51		111.19
10141	2,290		0,011.		1,010		10, 44		1, 01		
					1 1						

Amount and composition of food consumed daily by F. C. W., No. 2, in the forc period of Series V- Continued.

APRIL 26, 1903.

Meal and kind of food.	Weight.	Combus	tion.	Wa	ter.	Nitro	gen.	Phosp	horic id.	Fa	ıt.
		Calories	Total	Per		Per		Per		Per	
Breakfast:	tirams.	per qm.	cals.	cent.	Gims.	cent.	Gims.	cent.	Gims.		Gms.
Cereal, oatmeal		1, 190	178	73, 29	110				0.36	2,500	
Meat, eggs		2.110	169	70, 52	56	2,090	1,67	. 501	. 40	13, 330	
Vegetables, potatoes		. 814		79.15	79	. 327	. 33	.108	. 14	. 335	. 34
Bread	50	2, 890	144	31.93	16	1.290	. 64	. 187	. ()9	1,830	
Drink, milk	413	. 803	332	56.66	358	. 552	2, 28	. 225	, 93	4.300	17, 76
Miscellaneous-											
Butter	19	7, 720		15.70	3	. 113	. 02	.000		83,000	15, 77
Sugar	10	4,000	160								
Lunch:											
Bread	75	2, 890		31.93	24				. 14	1.780	
Drink, milk	413	. 503		86, 66,				. 225		4, 300	17.76
Dessert, pears	150	2,070	310	76.81	115	. 033	. 05	.017	. 03	. 000	.00
Miscellaneous-											
Butter	14	7, 720		15, 70	2	.113	. 02	. 000		83,000	11.62
Sugar	10	4,000	160								
Dinner:	40		4	70.00							
Meat, chicken	66	2.780	183	56.19	37	4,690	3,01	. 376	. 25	12,520	8, 26
Vegetables—	100	.771		07 07				443			
Potatoes Peas, fresh	100 75			81.35	81			. 113	. 11	. 457	. 16
	75	. 795		82, 72	62			. 204	. 15	. 161	. 35
Bread	19	2,870	215	32.38	24	1,280	. 96	. 186	. 14	. 177	. 13
Milk	413	. 803	999	86, 66	250		43 434	00*		4 11011	10.00
Water	800	. 505	552	80.00	358		2, 28	. 225	. 93	4.300	17, 76
Dessert, strawberries.	100	.318	90	92, 50	S00 92		20	050			
Miscellaneous—	100	. 010	32	92, 00	92	. 100	. 10	. 056	. 00	.000	
Butter	17.5	7, 720	795	15, 70	3	119	00	000		83, 000	1 ( 50
Sugar	30	4,000			•)	, 110	. 02	. 000		.50, 000	14, 02
	-30	4.000	120								
Total	3, 220, 5		3 199		9.568		16 17		1.63		110.36
3 170012	17, 220. 17		0, 12-		₩. 11(31.2		\$17. 86		1, 00		119.00

### APRIL 27, 1903.

Breakfast:											
Cereal, shredded											
wheat	40	3, 910	156	8, 16	3	1,660	0.66	0.780	0.31	0.941	0.38
Meat, beef	72	3,000		51.36		4.340		.588	. 42	15,800	11. 38
Vegetables, potatoes	100	. 865		78.88	79		. 35	. 115	. 12	. 356	. 30
Bread	50	3,090		27, 13	1.1	1.380		. 201	. 10	. 191	. 10
Drink, milk	413	. 803		86, 66	358		2, 28	. 225	. 93	1.30	17.70
Miscellaneous—										******	
Butter	11.5	7,720	59	15, 70	1)	113	01	()()()		83, 000	9.5
Sugar	60	4,000			_						
unch:							1				
Bread	75	3, 100	232	27, 02	20	1.390	1.01	. 201	. 15	, 191	. 1
Drink, milk	413	. 707		88, 17	364	. 530	2.19	. 225		3, 350	13.8
Miscellaneous, sugar.	50	1,000									
inner:											
Soup, gravy	45	. 581	26	89, 13	10	. 242	. 11	. 088	.04	2, 120	1.05
Meat, beef	66	3, 370		53, 46		3,920		. 352		22, 090	14,58
Vegetables, potatoes	100	. 537		79, 79		. 295		, 122	. 12		. 45
Bread	75	2, 990		29, 68		1.340		. 191	. 15	. 184	. 1-1
Drink-											
Milk	413	. 707	292	88, 17	361	. 530	2, 19	, 225	. 93	3, 350	43, 84
Water	250				250						
Dessert, rice	100	1,610	161	68, 59	69	, 590	. 59	. 196	, 20	5,000	5.00
Miscellaneous-											
Butter	19	7,720	147	15, 70	• 2	. 113	. 02	, 000		83,000	15, 77
Sugar	(0)	1, 000									
Total	2 392.5		3.513		1.747		17, 11		1,63		104, 41

Amount and composition of food consumed daily by F. C. W., No. 2, in the fore period of Series V—Continued.

APRIL 28, 1903.

Meal and kind of food.	Weight.	Combus	stion.	Wa	ter.	Nitro	gen.	Phosp	horic id.	Fa	t.
		Calories	Total	Per		Per		Per		Per	
Breakfast:	Grams.	per gm.	cals.	cent.	Gms.	cent.	Gms.	cent.	Gms.	cent.	Gms.
Cereal, cream of wheat	150	0.976	146	77.70	117	0.559	0.84	0.069	0.10	0.147	0. 2
Meat, eggs.	85	2, 430	207	65.95	56	2,260	1.92	. 517	. 44	17, 730	15.0
Vegetables, potatoes	100	. 822	82	79.95	80	. 330	. 33	. 109	, 11	. 339	. 3
Bread	50	2, 780	139	34.62	17	1.240	. 62	. 180	. 09	. 171	.0
Drink, milk	309	. 707	218	88.17	272	. 530		. 225	.70	3.350	10.3
Miscellaneous—											
Butter	19	7.720	147	15.70	3	. 113	. 02	.000		83,000	15.7
Sugar	30	4.000	120								
Lunch:											
Bread	70	2, 940	206	30.75	22	1.310		. 191	.13	. 181	.1
Drink, milk	413	. 832	344	86.11	356	.579	2.39	. 225	. 93	4.500	18.5
Miscellaneous, sugar	50	4.000	200								
Dinner:											
Soup, gravy	45	2.490		69.14	31	.421				22.770	10.2
Meat, mutton	66	2, 910	192	55.62	37	4.640	3.06	. 504	.33	14.040	9.2
Vegetables—											
Potatoes	100	. 857		79.07	79			. 114			.3
Peas	50	. 593		87.49	4.1	. 556	, 28	. 120	.06		. 2
Bread	75	2.960	222	30.20	23	1.320	. 99	. 192	. 14	. 183	. 1
Drink—											
Milk	413	.832	344	86.11	356	. 579	2,39	. 225	. 93	4.500	18.5
_ Water	500				• • • • • •			• • • • • •			
Dessert, pears	100	2.070		76.84	77	. 033			. 02	.000	
Miscellaneous, butter.	19	7.720	147	15, 70	3	.113	.03	.000		83.000	15.7
Total	2,654		3, 149		2,073		15.99		4.18		115.1

		l			f !	!	1				
Breakfast:											
Cereal, grapenuts	40	4,040	162	5, 19	2	1.910	0.76	0.756	0, 30	0.776	0,31
Meat, pork	66	4.030	266	44, 22	29						
Vegetables, potatoes	100		87				.35				
Bread	50	2.860									
Drink, milk	413	. 832	344	86.11	356	. 579	2.39	, 225	. 93		
Miscellaneous—											
Butter	19	7.720	147	15, 70	3	. 113	.02	.000		83.000	15.77
Sugar	. 20	4.000	80								
Lunch:									1		
Bread	66			32.62		1,280					
Drink, milk	413			87.47	361	. 554	2.29	. 225	. 93	3, 500	14.46
Miscellaneous, sugar.	40	4.000	160								
Dinner:											
Meat, beef	80	3, 350	268	52.67	42	3.890	3.11	. 376	. 30	23.700	18.96
Vegetables—											
Potatoes				80.43			. 29	.119			. 48
Peas	50		30					.120			. 24
Bread	40	2.950	118	30.57	12	1,320	. 53	. 191	. 08	. 182	. 07
Drink—					2.0						
Milk	413		301	87.47		. 554	2.29	. 225	. 93	3.500	14.46
Water	800				800	***====					
Dessert, cornstarch	100			69.21	69	. 520					
Miscellaneous, butter.	19	7.720	147	15.70	3	.113	.02	. 000		83,000	15.77
/Note1	9,000		2 020		0.050						100 45
Total	2, 829		2,969		2,279		17. 21		4.55		120.47

Amount and composition of food consumed daily by F. C. W., No. 2, in the fore period of Series V—Continued.

APRIL 30, 1903.

Meal and kind of food.	Weight.	Combus	tion.	Wa	ter.	Nitro	gen.	Phospaci		F	ıt.
		Calories	Total	Per		Per		Per		Per	
Breakfast:	Grams.	per gm.	rats.	cent.	Gme	cent.	(ime		Gms.	cent.	Gms.
Cereal, korn krisp		3. 940	158	7, 57		1.420			0.18	1.070	0.48
Meat, beef		1,870		70.08		3, 950		. 520	.37	4.650	3, 35
Vegetables, potatoes .	100	. 830		80, 00	80	. 291	. 29	. 121	. 12		. 49
Bread	33	2, 940		30. 76		1.310	. 43	. 191	.06	. 181	. 00
Drink, milk	413	. 730		87.47	361	.554	2.29	. 225	. 93	3, 500	14, 40
Miseellaneous-	110	. 100	901	07.21	901		2.20		, 50	0, 000	1.11(
Butter	19	7, 720	1.17	15, 70	3	. 113	. 02	000		83,000	15, 77
Sugar					"	. 110	. 02	. 000		05,000	
Lunch:	10	4, 000	100								
Bread	-10	2,920	117	31, 16	1+)	1,310	. 52	. 190	. 08	.180	. 0
Drink, milk	413		505	87. 71	362		2.11	. 225	. 93	3, 450	14.2
Dessert, peaches	150	2,830	19.1	68, 33	102	.015			00		
Miseellaneous, sugar.						. (/1/)	. 07	, 055	. 06	.000	
Dinner:	30	4,000	120								
	00	0.500	2 013	55.74	0 11	1.000	0.00	D. W.	00	33 500	= 0
Meat, ehieken	66	2, 760	182	55, 74	31	4.990	5, 29	. 388	. 26	11.570	7.6
Vegetables—	100	0.43	0.1	70.70	90	200	13/3	2011	10	100	
Potatoes				79.70	80		. 30	. 123			.5
Peas				87, 02	44						.2
Bread	45	3.070	138	27, 61	12	1.370	. 62	. 199	. 09	. 190	. 0
Drink-	110		200								
Milk	413		293	87, 71	362		2.11	. 225	. 93	3, 450	14. 2
Water					1,050						
Dessert, strawberries .	100	. 343	34	91, 95	92	. 125	. 12	. ()44	. 04	. 000	
Miscellaneous-											
Butter				15, 70						83, 000	15, 7
Sugar	30	4,000	120								
Tr. And	9 000		0.001		12 (1/19)		2= 00		1.00		LIT 131
Total	0, 440		5,004		2,005		10.00		4, 40		87. 35
			мач	1, 1903.							
						-	_	1			
Breakfast:											
Cereal, oatmeal	150	0.963	144	78, 38	118	0.580	0.87	0.194	0, 29	2.030	3.0
Meat, eggs	80	2,080		71.27	57	1.940	1,55	.519	. 42	13.550	10.8
Vegetables, potatoes				80, 01	80		. 29	. 121	. 12	. 489	. 4
Bread	25			34.45	9		. 31	. 181	. 05	.172	.0
Drink, milk	413	.710			362			. 225	. 93		14.2
Miscellaneous-	110		200		002					01 100	
Butter	19	7.720	147	15.70	3	. 113	. 02	. 000		83,000	15, 7
Sugar					0	. 4213	. (/	.000		35.000	10,7
Lunch:	30	4.000	120								
	43	3,000	190	29, 42	13	1.340		. 194	.08	. 185	.0
Bread	40		306					225			
Drink, milk		. 741									
Dessert, pears				76.84	115	. 033	. 05	.017	.03		
Miscellaneous, sugar .	40	4,000	160								
Dinner:							2 (1)	11.1	0"	30 100	
Soup, gravy	45				36		1,62			10. 190	
Meat, pork	66						2, 93	.418	. 30	26, 890	17. 7
Vegetables, potatoes	100							. 143	. 14	.578	. 5
Bread	75.	2,860	214	32, 71	25	1,280	, 96	. 185	.11	. 176	. 1
Drink—											
Milk	413		306	87, 26			2.21	. 225	, 93	3,700	15.2
Water	1, 100				1,100						
Dessert, tapioca			151	58, 20		. 507	. 35	. 221	. 15	8, 100	5, 8
Miscellaneous-											
Butter	19	7,720	147	15, 70	3	. 113	. 02	. 000		83,000	15.7
> ngar	, 20										
	`								=	_	
Total	2, 271		3, 238		2,757		16, 12		1,56		119, 90
	-,										

Analyses of fees for the fore period of Series V, determined per gram of dry substance and calculated to the fresh substance.

[Figures in parentheses refer to column numbers.]

	Serial num- ber (air- dry).		5549 5550	5552 5552 5555	5555	5556 5557	5558 5559 5560	5561	5563	5565 5565	5567	5569 5569	5571	5572	5574 5575 5576	5577
	119 Ash.	P. ct.	20.32	18.20 18.18		20.32	18.18 12.80			5 5		15.05	18.20	20,22	15.05 18.20	
	18 Fat.	P. ct.	8.55	15.16 10.98	19 77	8.55 13.67	10.98	12.77	13.67	10.98	12.77	13.67	10.98 10.98	12. 10	13.67	
tanec.	<u>-</u>	P. ct.														
sqns i	16	P. ct.	1										::			:
air-dī	15 P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> .	P. ct.	5.64	5.46	7.48	5.74	5.44	7.60	37.2	.0.0	7.72	5.10	5.36 5.36	8. 66 8. 28	5.64 9.04	÷
tion of	1.4 Nitro- gen.	P. ct.	4.83	5.98 5.78	4.58	4.88	5.22	4. 32 8. 32		4.75	: 7	5.39	9.49 9.63	5.39	5.53	
Composition of air-dry substance.	13 Water.	P. ct.	4.33	3.74	4.92	5, 43 5, 86	6.13	4.99	. 6. 7. 8. 5. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6.	9.4.9 6.4.5	5.75	7.26	9.87	6.88 6.38	5.14 5.62	
0	21	Cals.														-
	11 Solids (100 per	13). P. ct.	95.67	96. 26 96. 19	95.08	94.57	93. 28 93. 87	95.01	93.82	18:2	94.25	92, 74	90.13	93. 12	95.76 94.38	
	10 Factor (1+11).		0.217	. 161	. 203	. 202 202	.318	204	202.	278	. 238	302	. 370	. 241	247	-
	9 Ash (10 by 19).	P. ct.	<del></del>	3.65	4. 47	3.04	5.78	9, 49	3.07		5.24	4.55	6.53	3.09 4.89	3, 72	
	8 Fat (10 , by 18).	P. ct.	1.86	2.21	2.59	1. 92 2. 76	3, 49	2.61	2. 79		3.04	4.13	7 9 9 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	26 88 26 83 26 61	3.38	
ee.	(10 by 17.)	P. ct.														-
Composition of fresh substance.	6 (10 by 16).	P. ct.														
of fresh	5. (10 by	P. ct.	1.33	1.10	1.52	. 869	1.73	1.55	906.	1.56	1.84	1.54		. 282. 1. 28. 1	1.39	001
position	Mitro-	P. ct.	1.05	1.16	- 086	1.10	1.66	188.	1.19	1.33	1.06	1.63	::. :28	.917	1.37	- 0.00
Com	3 Water (10 by 1	P. ct.	79.22	% <del>7</del> 79 8.	80.71	81.00	70.32 83.41	80.64	80.85 75.17	73.70 81.31	77.58	71.97	66.61	78.97	76.56	00 00
	(10 by 12).	Cals.														:
	Solids (100 per (cent —	8). P. ct.	20, 78	15.51 19.36	19. 29	19.00	29.68 16.59	19.36	19.18	26.30 18.69	95. 43	28.03	83.30	21.03	23, 44	10 61
	Member.	Numbor 1 a	Number 3 a	Number 4 Number 5	Number 1	Number 2	Number 5	Number 1	Number 3	Number 5	Number 1	Number 3	Number 5	Number 1	Number 24	Number 50.
Date	and serial num- ber moist).	Apr. 24:	5184	5186 5187 5188	Apr. 25: 5189	5190 5191	5193 5191	5195	5197 5198	5199 5200	Apr. 27: 5201 5209	5203	5205.	Apr. 28: 5207	5209 5210	5010

67.03.03.05.05.05.05.05.05.05.05.05.05.05.05.05.	5584 5584 5588 5588 5588 5588 5590	5590 5590 5590 5590 5590 5590	
8888888 888888	995335 985835 8888	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	
518,835,555 128,835,555 128,835,835	5 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	51 x 52 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	
X 8 2 8 2 8 X 8 2 8 2 8	87544738 88888	8.5.5.5.5 6.8.5.5.5 6.8.5.5.5 6.8.5.5 6.8.5.5 6.8.5.5 6.8.5	
288688 244444	884588 -899999	24.6.9.4.9 24.6.9.4.9 24.6.4.9.4.9	
282888 282888	252882 252842	88888 666666	,111f.
			No movement
88888 83838 83838	88.29.28.2 25.24.25	2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.	b No 1
325525 55555 5555 5555 5555 5555 5555 5	822825	25.5 25.5 25.5 25.5 25.5 25.5 25.5 25.5	
2525255 852525	9812888 8812888	84486	
482483 4824834	######################################	28212 1111111111	
211 34 5 25 25 5 25 25 5 26 25	9.5.1. 8.5.4.8.3. 8.6.4.8.3.	85==8	
<u> </u>	- 52.1 1.01 1.01 1.81 1.81 1.760	51928	a Lost.
១៩តម្ខាធី ១៩៩៩៩	红花龙花纸红 红花色彩彩彩	212888 88288	
วรคมคม สะสสมัย	848281 884855	6884= 48858	
Number 1 Number 2 Number 3 Number 4 Number 5 Number 5	Number 2 Number 2 Number 3 Number 4 Number 6	Number 1 Number 2 Number 3 Number 5 Number 5 Number 5	
	and the second second	Tagaggg	

Amount and composition of feces for the fore period of Series V, for F. C. W., No. 2.

Date.	Serial num- ber.	Weight.	Total calo- ries.	Water.		Nitre	itrogen. Phosphoric acid.		Fat.		As	sh.	
Apr. 24 25 26 27	5184 5190 5196 5202a	165. 7	123, 37 122, 18 136, 31	P. ct. 79. 22 78. 77 79. 66	Gms. 113. 6 109. 5 132. 0	P. ct. 1.05 1.10 .825	Gms. 1.510 1.530 1.370	P. ct. 1. 22 1. 29 1. 40	Gms. 1.75 1.79 2.32	P. ct. 1.86 1.92 1.85	Gms. 2. 67 2. 67 3. 07	P. ct. 4. 41 4. 57 4. 39	Gms, 6, 32 6, 35 7, 27
28 29 30 May 1	5208 <i>b</i> 5214 5220 5226	111.7 92.0 101.1	68. 35 87. 64 104. 47	85. 05 76. 52 74. 68	95. 0 70. 4 75. 5	. 692 . 986 1. 14	.773 .907 1.150	1.01 1.83 2.01	1.13 1.68 2.03	1. 35 2. 11 2. 30	1.51 1.94 2.33	3. 21 5. 02 5. 47	3.59 4.62 5.53

a No movement.

b Lost.

Amount and composition of urine for the fore period of Series V, for F. C. W., No. 2.

Serial num- ber.	Date.	Vol- ume.	Spe- cific grav- ity.a	Solids per liter.	Total solids.	Nitro- gen per liter.	Total nitro- gen.	P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> per liter.	Total P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> .	Sodium chlorid per liter.	Total sodium chlo- rid.
4835 4841 4847 4853 4859 4865 4871 4877	27 28	Liters. 0.840 .880 .890 .780 .800 .680 .605 .745	1. 0280 1. 0244 1. 0234 1. 0276 1. 0285 1. 0327 1. 0329 1. 0296	Grams. 68, 600 59, 784 57, 325 67, 616 69, 845 80, 119 80, 611 72, 522	Grams. 57, 624 52, 610 51, 022 52, 741 55, 876 54, 481 08, 770 54, 029	Grams. 16.8 17.7 15.8 19.4 18.8 22.1 23.8 19.3	Grams. 14.11 15.58 14.06 15.13 15.04 15.03 14.40 14.38	Grams, Not run. 3, 308 3, 252 3, 870 3, 800 4, 208 4, 286 3, 672	2. 91 2. 89 3. 02 3. 04 2. 86 2. 59 2. 74	Grams. Not rundo do 8.650 9.707 6.521 4.681	

a Urine at 25° C. compared with water at 25° C.

### ESTIMATE OF WORK INVOLVED.

To give an idea of the volume of work involved in this investigation the following approximate estimate is given of the number of samples analyzed and the number of record and calculation forms used, though this but inadequately represents the detail of the work in all its phases, when it is remembered that upon each sample determinations were made for water, nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and calories.

Number of samples analyzed, etc.

[Number of days of observation, 196.]	
Food samples	2,550
Urine samples	
Feces samples	
Microscopical examinations:	
Urine.	125
Blood	60
Total	5, 085
Number of record sheets, balances, etc.	
Menu sheets	3, 618
Daily charts (pulse, temperature, etc.)	1,206
Food sheets:	
Amount and composition	1,206
Calculation to fresh substance	
Feces sheets:	
Amount and composition.	35
Calculation to fresh substance	65
Urine sheets	20
Balance tables.	200
Total	6, 425

## REFERENCES TO HEADINGS, BY SERIES.

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at: Balance		229	229-230	230	230-233
Percentage eliminated		231	232	232	233
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hosphorie acid:	000 001	43431 (3434)	(2020)	1000 0001	224-22
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